"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

COPYRIGHTED, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER: Generally fair; fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,467. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅜c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—Lady Randolph Churchill's son has requested a denial of the report that his mother is engaged to be married to young Cornwallis-West. Neither Lady Randolph Churchill nor Lieut. Cornwallis-West were to be seen at Cowes yesterday, where they have been attending the royal regatta. Gen. Jiminez, the Dominican revolutionist, who is in Cuba, was interviewed yesterday at Havana, and said a sufficient force of insurgents awaits him in Santo Domingo to meet all his purposes. He said he does not believe the United States will interfere with his Government. A report from Paris is to the effect that the Czar has decided to abdicate, being discouraged and tired, and that M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was hurried to St. Petersburg to dissuade him from carrying out his plans. A dispatch from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, says that the issue arising out of the invasion of the American Legation by policemen is not yet settled, and the American Minister says the situation is serious. The Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes, France, will be held in the Lycee, where a magnificent hall is available. Herr Fischer representative of the Orange Free State, is in Pretoria, to confer with President Krüger of the Transvaal, and it is believed a peaceful solution of the differences will be brought about.—Page 7.

Page 1.

John D. Crimmins in expressing his views of the methods employed by Tammany Hall in securing important contracts says that no closer trust exists in America, and that never has a political organization taken business by the throat in so bold a manner.

Page 2.

Deputy Chief Cortright and many Police Captains have been summoned to testify before the Mazet Investigating Committee.

Physicians who are studying the cases of child paralysis at Poughkeepsie and in this city express fear of an epidemic of the disease.

Mr. Root has taken hold of the War Department with a strong hand, and will give his personal attention to important matters. He has made almost a revolution in the old methods.

In reply to an invitation to visit Chicago at the time of the laying of the Post Office cornerstone, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, declined to consider such a visit to this country, declaring that the attitude of the American press concerning the Alaskan boundary issue was such as to prevent Canadian officials from crossing the border.

Page 3.

Civil Justice Henry M. Goldfogle is at the Post Graduate Hospital seriously ill from the effects of ptomaine poisoning.

John Connor, an ex-convict, was shot and killed in Brooklyn by Cataldo Campatfili, a barber, who says he acted in self-defense.

The accepted design for the arch for the Dewey reception will be submitted to the Committee on Plan and Scope. The city will entertain all troops from other States.

Page 4.

Salvatore Rizzio of 3,000 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday and his son badly injured by a Long Island Railroad train.

Page 5.

Many friends of Russell Sage called upon him yesterday to congratulate the veteran financier upon reaching his eighty-third birthday.

Page 7.

The tardiness of the Joint Samoan Commission in coming back from Apia leads to some anxiety among officials at Washington, it being feared that further trouble may have arisen.

Page 10.

Justice Nash held that the agreement of local lumber exporters to sell through the Export Lumber Company, Limited, and share the profits and losses was not unlawful as an attempt to suppress competition.

Members of the Municipal Council adjudged in contempt are still at large, and it is said an opportunity may be granted them to purge themselves at the next meeting. Hints of a big scandal involving the contumacious members were given publicity yesterday.

Page 12.

The coasting schooner Robert Graham Dun was badly damaged by a collision off the New Jersey coast Thursday morning with the Morgan Line steamer Excelsior.

The hotel thief captured in Long Branch Thursday was identified yesterday as the notorious Charles Keating, who is wanted for robberies committed at the Long Beach Hotel.

According to statements of student members of a California University scientific expedition to Brazil, the party experienced scant courtesy at the hands of the Brazilians.

The Post Office Department at Washington has ordered the Postmaster here to supply at once larger newspaper mail boxes to relieve the inconvenience caused by the limited capacity of those now in use.

"Steve" Brodie acknowledged yesterday that he had not purchased a house at Tuxedo Park, but despite the failure of efforts to discover its location, maintained he had bought one somewhere in Tuxedo township.

Through an odd communication received by Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court, from Dr. W. W. Armstrong of 776 Eighth Avenue a man living this time at William A. Robinson of 231 West Seventy-second Street was held for a serious assault on William S. Murphy, described as a "Rough Rider." Robinson denied the charge.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.

CZAR WANTS TO ABDICATE?

A Report that French Minister Delcasse Was Sent to Russia to Dissuade Him.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, gives an extraordinary explanation of the visit of M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Russia.

He asserts that it was decided upon quite suddenly for "a reason which admitted of no delay," and then gives the story, which he says he has from "a source to which I am bound to attach importance. This is the explanation:

"Emperor Nicholas is disappointed and tired of the throne. The absence of an heir excites his superstitious feelings; and he connects himself with a Russian legend, according to which an heirless Czar is to be succeeded by a Czar Michael, predestined to occupy Constantinople.

"The death of the Czarowitz and the failure of the conference at The Hague led him to decide to abdicate on the occasion of his coming visit to Darmstadt. On this becoming known in Paris, M. Delcassé was sent in hot haste to dissuade him from carrying out this intention."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—M. Theophile Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived here to-day from Paris to return the recent visit of Count Muravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. This afternoon he was received by Count Muravieff, with whom he will dine to-morrow.

Count Lannes de Montebello, French Ambassador to Russia, will return the honor on Sunday. M. Delcassé will remain in St. Petersburg five days.

DESTRUCTION IN FLORIDA

Three Towns Completely Annihilated by the Cyclone Wednesday.

MANY VESSELS TOTAL WRECKS

Unidentified Dead Bodies Are Found in the Debris—Losses Over a Million Dollars.

RIVER JUNCTION, Fla., Aug. 4.—The most disastrous cyclone that ever visited this section of Florida completely annihilated Carrabelle, McIntyre, and Lanark Inn, south of here Wednesday.

At Carrabelle only nine houses remain of a once beautiful and prosperous town. Communications from the Mayor state that 200 families are without homes or shelter, and many are completely destitute.

Of McIntyre only two mill boilers mark the site of the town.

Lanark Inn, the famous Summer resort, was blown into the Gulf.

The Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad is washed away for a distance of thirty miles. A passenger train was blown from the track more than 100 yards. Many passengers were injured, but their names are unobtainable.

Mary Williams, colored, was killed at Carrabelle. Numerous other people had legs and arms broken. Daniel Neel of Apalachicola had his back broken, and is not expected to recover. No fatalities are reported from McIntyre and Lanark.

Fifteen ships lying at anchor in Dog Island Cove and Upper Anchorage are complete wrecks, high and dry on St. George's and Dog Islands. Twelve were loaded with lumber and ready for sea. When the Italian bark Corteria struck she split half in two from stem to stern.

The names of the ships blown on the islands and which are total wrecks are as follows: Norwegian barks Ranavola, Edwardson, master; Vala, Andersen, master; Jafnar, Tygensen, master; Hindoo, Madsen, master; Elsbeth, Pedersen, master; Russian bark Latara, Krantman, master; American schooners Benjamin C. Cromwell, McClean, master; Mary E. Morse, Densmore, master; Grace Andrews, Brown, master; Warren Adams, Gibbons, master; Janet A. Garfield, Cottingham, master; bark Vidette, Waldren, master; Italian bark Cortesia, fishing smack Albert Haley.

Three pilot boats and the steamers Iola and Capitola, and forty boats under twenty tons, were lost. Six lumber lighters, loaded, are gone. Not one of the entire fleet can be saved.

Five unidentified bodies were recovered today, supposed to be sailors.

Tugboats have gone from here to the scene of the wreckage. Fifty destitute sailors were brought here to-day and are being cared for.

A mass meeting of citizens is being held here to-night, and all possible aid will be given the destitute at Carrabelle. One million dollars will not cover the loss. The insurance is small.

STORM DAMAGES IN MARYLAND.

Eight Lives Already Reported Lost—Number May Be Much Larger—Tobacco Crop Damaged $200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—The wind, hail, and rainstorm of Wednesday last, which started in Franklin County, Penn., and spent its fury in Southern Maryland, proves to have been one of the most destructive in the history of the State. Advices so far received show certainly that eight lives have been lost, and there are reports from the several counties visited by the cyclone which indicate that the number of the fatalities may be increased when the isolated places are heard from.

In Prince George County, from Brandywine to the Patuxent River, the farm lands are laid waste, and the damage in this section alone is estimated at $250,000. Charles, St. Mary, and Calvert Counties also suffered greatly all along the territory drained by the river. A dispatch from Leonardtown states that the damage to the tobacco crop alone in Southern Maryland is estimated at more than $200,000. In addition to this, there is a report that twelve persons may have been killed by a falling warehouse at Spencer's Wharf, ten miles away. They were seeking shelter when the roof of the building collapsed. Their names had not been verified up to midnight.

HARVEST HANDS ARE SCARCE.

Women in the Fields to Save Grain—Storms Reduced Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 4.—That section of the great corn and wheat belt formed by Northwestern Iowa, Northeastern Nebraska, Southwestern Minnesota, and Southeastern South Dakota is witnessing the extraordinary spectacle of hundreds of women working in the harvest fields to save the small grain. Such a sight was never seen there before. Men, and even boys, are offered $2 a day, but cannot be obtained. The scarcity of men is due to the pressure of railroad building going on in the North and West.

On account of the recent heavy rains and wind storms, necessitating reshocking and rushing the work to save from blight, all hands have had to turn into the fields. It is the wettest harvest since 1888. Since cutting began, a week ago, three tornadoes have swept that section, and rain has fallen in torrents. When the harvesters went into the fields the splendid stands of grain promised one of the biggest small grain crops ever produced. Now the farmers will be glad to save half a crop.

The most sanguine estimate for wheat is ten bushels to the acre. In some sections rot and half-filled ears are complained of, but the greatest loss is entailed by lodging. Whole fields are matted and beaten into the ground beyond recovery. Corn has been loosened in sections where the storms have been most violent, but on the whole it still promises a splendid yield. Harvesting of the small grain is half over and will be finished by Aug. 10.

FLAG LAW TO BE TESTED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—By the arrest of F. L. Rossbach, manager of the Washington Shirt Company, at Dearborn and Washington Streets, who is charged with using the American flag for advertising purposes, there promises to be a thorough test of the flag law in the courts. Rossbach's case came up before Justice Prindiville to-day and his attorney, Charles A. Warren, requested that a fine be imposed on his client that he might carry it to a higher court and make a test case of it. A fine of $10 was imposed and the case was appealed to the Criminal Court. It will come up on the quasi-criminal calendar in September or October.

Manager Rossbach testified that the trade mark of the Washington Shirt Company was registered at Washington on May 25, 1898, and he produced a license from the Government permitting the company to use this trade-mark for thirty years. Attorney Warren said that the flag law did not go into effect until the following July.

THE LEITERS AS COKEMAKERS.

Large Plants to be Established in the Middle West.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO Aug. 4.—For the first time since the development of the coal mining industry in the States of the Middle West coke is about to be manufactured on a large scale from low-grade Illinois and Iowa coal and of a quality good enough to make it useful to the big steel mills. Levi Z. Leiter is about to launch this new industry, and expects to reap large profits as well as help immeasurably the iron and steel industry in the West by furnishing the mills with coke.

Levi Z. Leiter is President and Joseph Leiter Vice President of the new Universal Fuel Company, just incorporated in New Jersey with $1,000,000 capital, which will control the coke industry and which has begun operations. At Thirty-fourth and Iron Streets, close to the southern branch of the Chicago River, four large coke ovens familiar to Pennsylvania and West Virginia are almost completed, and will begin operations in a few weeks.

These ovens differ from those in use in one respect, however. Instead of depending on direct combustion, Mr. Leiter's ovens, which are made to burn a low-grade coal, are fitted with a new invention in the shape of a blowpipe apparatus which will make it possible to "coke" all of the poorest grades where coking always has been considered impossible. These four ovens, which will be the beginning of the plant of the parent company, are to be used only for testing the various grades of coal sent in from mines in the Western States.

UGLY MOBS IN CLEVELAND.

Prominent Citizen Kicked and Beaten by Strike Sympathizers — Cars Stoned and Fired Upon.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—The fact has just come to light that Lucius F. Mellen, ex-Superintendent of the city infirmary and ex-General Agent of the Cleveland Humane Society, was terribly beaten by strike sympathizers last Wednesday. Mr. Mellen is sixty-eight years old and is in a precarious condition. His family did not report the matter to the police for fear of further violence.

Mr. Mellen rode on a Big Consolidated car Wednesday to H. G. Patton's sign painting shop at 904 Pearl Street to order a sign. He was followed into the shop by a boy, who called to two men within that he had ridden on a "scab" car. The two men seized Mr. Mellen and threw him out of the door. The aged man fell on the sidewalk, and the two men and the boy, reinforced by two other men who came along, kicked him brutally.

Mr. Mellen later was assisted to his home on Library Street. While his injuries are not in themselves dangerous, his age makes his condition precarious. When the public learns through the newspapers of the attack on Mr. Mellen it will cause widespread indignation, as he is one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Cleveland, and has been for years a leader in National fame in church and charitable work.

In addition to the attempt to blow up a Jennings Avenue car on the South Side last night, reports received at Police Headquarters show that cars were stoned in various parts of the city, although, so far as learned, no one was injured.

On Pearl Street, near Meyers Avenue, a shower of heavy stones fell upon Brooklyn car No. 38, smashing the windows and otherwise damaging the car. The conductor promptly drew his revolver and fired five shots in the direction whence the stones were thrown.

Three shots were fired through the windows of a Pearl and Scoville Avenue car near the Nickel Plate station, on the west side, and a little later two rocks were sent crashing through the windows of the same car. No arrests were made.

The troops have been gradually withdrawn from the city during the past few days, until now not to exceed 500 soldiers remain. Fear is expressed in many quarters that, as a result of this, the lawless element will again resume the outrages that marked the early stages of the strike.

Charles C. Trieste, a barber with a shop at No. 345 Jennings Avenue, was the first man to be placed under arrest for taking part in the boycott. The warrant, which charges violation of the statutory rights law, was sworn out by Patrolman Isaacs, who alleges that the barber refused to shave him because he had ridden on Big Consolidated cars. In the police court the case was continued to Aug. 7. Trieste is out on bail.

HOW HE CLEANED THE STREET.

Report of a Washington Official on a Work He Did by Order of the District Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Street Cleaning Department of this city has now on file a report of one of its Inspectors on the condition of Thirty-first and South Streets, Georgetown. The report should be ranked as a classic in official literature. Complaint had been made to the District Commissioners that the streets were dirty and that weeds were growing in them. The Inspector was detailed to investigate, and his report follows:

"I herewith return to you the annexed complaint, with the information that I went to the place complained of. I failed to find any street or gutters or corner of a street, but did find what is said to be, or ought to be, South Street, rising almost perpendicularly about twenty-five feet from Thirty-first Street. It is a ledge of fine granite rock.

"I managed to get my 240 pounds of flesh on the top of said cliff. I put three men on same, with axe, mattock, and scythe. After working from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M., I succeeded in throwing from the cliff (street) on to Thirty-first Street seven cartloads of dirt, rock, weeds, tin cans, and brush. I left the cliff as clean of brush, weeds, and tin cans as a door knob is of hair.

"After getting the cliff cleaned of all filth, and brushed, swept, and garnished, I called out the denizens of that God-forsaken place, (cliff or street,) and they all seemed delighted with our work and asked us to call again, or at least whenever we passed that way. We promised we would do so.

"If that place was ever a street it was more than 6,000 years ago, and I should think that in the final wreck of matter and crash of worlds that rock, cliff, or street will be about the last thing earthly destroyed.

"In a word, I left the place in fine condition; well cleaned up. The sun now has a chance to kill all microbes that may have been cavorting over that cliff of rocks for the last 100 years."

Washington Street Cleaning Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The District Commissioners to-day rendered their decision in the case of Albert Daggett, the contractor, who has the contract for street cleaning. The decision was that Daggett and his partner had not carried out their contract, but that they should be put on probation. If at any time it shall be found that they repeat their former errors, the Commissioners will take appropriate action.

CHICAGO'S MONEY LENDERS.

Plans to Protect City Employes Against Usurious Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Controller Kerfoot has conceived a plan which, if executed, he thinks will drive the 10-per-cent.-a-month money lenders out of business. He will communicate with Dunlap Smith, the city's member of the Board of Directors of the Municipal Pawners' Association. The object will be to have this organization make arrangements for loaning money to city employes at a reasonable rate of interest.

The city, having a representative in the Directory, will be amply protected, and all of the trouble and embarrassment caused by the recent filing of notices of assignment held against police officers' pay will be avoided. Not only this, but the system of charging a rate of interest amounting to more than the principal in one year will be abolished, and city employes in need of money upon short notice will be enabled to secure the accommodation without mortgaging their salaries for half the value of what they earn, which is true in many instances that have been brought to light in the recent investigation made by officials of the Controller's and Corporation Counsel's offices.

Concerning this matter, Controller Kerfoot said to-day:

"I have decided to communicate with the Directors of the Municipal Pawners' Association just as soon as it is thoroughly organized. The move of these money lenders in filling the offices with notices of liens on and assignments of salaries is just as outrageous as the rate of interest they charge. I now have held back salary checks amounting to about $10,000. In these the salaries have been assigned by the employé to the money lenders. The courts will have to determine to whom the money shall be paid.

SAYS THEY ARE NOT ENGAGED.

Lady Randolph Churchill's Son Denies that His Mother Will Marry Young Cornwallis-West.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 4.—Lieut. Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, the son of Lady Randolph Churchill, asks The Associated Press to deny the reported engagement of his mother to Lieut. G. F. M. Cornwallis-West, brother of Princess Henry of Piess.

The matter continues to be the subject of much conversation among their friends. Neither Lady Randolph Churchill nor Lieut. Cornwallis-West has been seen about since the engagement was reported.

ACTRESS IN A SHIPWRECK.

Lillian Burkhart and a Woman Friend Drifted About All Night in a Catboat Before Help Came.

After drifting about in a disabled catboat for a night Lillian Burkhart, the actress, returned at 9 o'clock last night to her husband at Bensonhurst, and related a remarkable experience.

From about 6 o'clock Thursday night until 10 o'clock yesterday morning she was in the bow of a wrecked twenty-foot catboat, and drifted out to sea. In the bottom of the craft was Mrs. Irene Haworth, a young woman from Cleveland, Ohio, overcome with the fear of drowning.

Neither one of them had food or water during this time. A dead calm prevailed, and there was not an oar or a plank or anything in the boat with which they could assist themselves.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning they were sighted by a boat from Gravesend Bay which was bound for the Fishing Banks. The fishermen saw Miss Burkhart waving a signal of distress and they went alongside and fixed up the wrecked boat so that the two women could get to shore under their own sail.

The fishermen put them on the right course, and Miss Burkhart, who is a good sailor, steered straight for Gravesend Bay. They landed about noon. They both went to Miss Burkhart's home on Eighty-second Street, Bensonhurst, and Miss Burkhart was sufficiently recuperated last night to tell the story of her adventure.

"Miss Haworth and I started out about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to take a sail. I had frequently handled a sailboat before, and I had no fear of being able to handle one again. J. H. Pennock loaned us his catboat, and we started from Ulmer Park pier.

"When we had been sailing toward Sandy Hook, about two or three hours, our peak suddenly snapped, the sail came down on the boat and there we were without an oar and helpless.

"A dead calm soon came on, and at dark we were simply drifting. I knew we could not be lost, but my companion, who is not familiar with the waters around New York, was overcome with fear.

"I was afraid to sleep, because we did not have a light, not even a match, and I feared we might be run down. So I remained up all night and comforted Miss Haworth all I could by telling her that we would surely be found when daylight came.

"I suppose it was hard for any passing craft to see us because our sail was flat on deck and we had no very large signals. I have no idea how far we drifted, but we must have gotten way beyond Sandy Hook.

"We both suffered greatly for water, but we were too frightened to eat much, if we had had anything. I was beginning to get anxious myself when the fishing boat came in sight, and then I knew we were saved. The fishermen were very kind, and worked hard to fix up our boat, but they said they were too far out to go back, and so we had to steer our still much crippled boat to shore."

Miss Burkhart is the wife of Charles Dickson. He had no idea where his wife was, but supposed she was visiting friends in the city.

FIGHT AT LONG BEACH.

S. W. Luderman, It Is Said, Insulted Mrs. J. J. Slater, a Guest at the Hotel, and Was Knocked Down.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 4.—An exchange of blows on the beach to-day during the bathing hour is furnishing an endless topic of discussion for the guests at the hotel. The principals were S. W. Luderman and Van de Wattering, the golf expert here. The affair resulted from a remark, it is claimed, made by Luderman to Mrs. J. J. Slater of New York. Mrs. Slater and her daughter, Miss C. L. Slater, are stopping at the hotel.

Luderman has been very attentive to Miss Slater, and piazza gossip has it they are engaged. No announcement of an engagement has been made, however. Mrs. Slater is credited with not favoring the suit of Luderman for her daughter's hand despite the apparent favor with which the daughter views it.

This is said to have given rise to ill-feeling between Luderman and Mrs. Slater. According to Van de Wattering's story of the affair Luderman insulted Mrs. Slater yesterday in his presence. The matter passed for the time, but the alleged insulting remark is said to have been repeated to-day while almost all the guests of the hotel were on the beach.

Van de Wattering was again present and says he again heard the remark, and this time resented what he considered an insult to Mrs. Slater, and in the hearing of a number of persons remonstrated with Luderman. The reply was a blow. The blow was returned with such force that Luderman went down in a dazed condition.

In a minute every one was on the spot, the bathers who were in the water running in to see what had occurred. There was no further violence. This evening Van de Wattering was served with a warrant charging him with assault, and he will have a hearing in the morning. He will then, he says, swear out a cross-warrant. His defense will be self-defense.

Two women guests of the hotel became involved in a dispute over the matter this afternoon on the beach and raised their parasols to each other, but no harm was done, as friends interfered. On the piazza to-night the guests have separated into camps, one favoring each of the participants in to-day's row. Luderman will not talk, and Mrs. Slater refuses to be seen.

SWEARS TO LEAVE CHICAGO.

Taxpayer There Makes Novel Addition to the Regular Oath.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—J. R. Francis of this city resorted to a novel way in which to express his opinion on the tax question. Appended to his schedule returned to-day to the Board of Review, in which his personal property values are placed at $10,245 by the assessors, the following sworn statement appears:

And I further solemnly swear (strictly private and confidential) that if you do not get at the millions of money possessed by the miserable, selfish aristocracy, the millionaires of Chicago, and assess the same as you do my hard-earned money, that I will leave Chicago in supreme disgust and probably spend the remainder of my life among a more civilized people, where corrupt Christians are not known. In Chicago adulation and corruption is in the air we breathe, food we eat, water we drink, and in the politics presented to us by different parties; even the doctrinal religious teachings do not agree as to divine things, so that Col. Ingersoll has to come to Chicago regularly to set matters right. Alas, what next? I am almost in despair.

J. R. FRANCIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me as a notary public. HENRY FASH.

Lake Hopatcong the Beautiful.

Magnificent scenery, mountain air, fine hotels, fishing, sailing, bathing. Only 42 miles from New York. Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway.—Adv.

ASTOR BURNED IN EFFIGY

Ex-American Millionaire's Image Destroyed in Long Acre Square.

DR. S. W. CROWE ARRANGED IT

Drove Around Town Followed by a Jeering Crowd, but Fled When the Police Appeared.

Surrounded by a hooting, jeering crowd of several hundred persons, William Waldorf Astor was burned in effigy last night in Long Acre Square. There was no policeman in sight until the work was well advanced, and when one finally did arrive there was little left of the image of the millionaire who lately renounced American citizenship.

Dr. S. W. Crowe, an elderly physician, who lives in his own handsome brownstone dwelling, at 228 West Forty-ninth Street, was the prime mover in the affair. Dr. Crowe had been much interested in the reports of Mr. Astor's transfer of his allegiance to Queen Victoria, and the more he read the more indignant he became. For some days past he had talked of little else, and his act of last night was no surprise to his neighbors.

Dr. Crowe went through the locality in which his home is situated early in the evening, and, selecting about thirty men, bade them appear at his residence at 8 o'clock. He told each of them that he had a little work to do. He said it was easy work, and to each man he promised a two-dollar bill. He had little difficulty in getting all the recruits he wanted. He then bargained with Anthony Kemner of 620 West Forty-seventh Street, a truckman, to call at the appointed hour with his truck, promising him a liberal reward.

When the crowd assembled and the truck arrived, Dr. Crowe had the men go with him into his basement, where he had a complete effigy of Mr. Astor prepared. It was almost a carefully constructed image, and in the night illumination looked not unlike Mr. Astor's pictures. The figure was tied in a rocking chair. It was hoisted into the wagon, together with an oil-saturated barrel and a can containing several quarts of kerosene. High on a pole in the wagon was a sign 4 by 6 feet in size, bearing the inscription in great black letters: "Astor the Traitor!"

Everything having been arranged the doctor climbed up on the seat and ordered the truckman to drive about through the "Tenderloin." The driver at first demurred and said he was "afraid if gettin' pinched."

"Never mind, my man," said the doctor, earnestly. "This thing must be done. I'll stand by you if the police dare to touch us." The thirty retainers cheered the doctor, and the driver, thus encouraged, and with a five-dollar bill in his pocket, drove toward Broadway.

The doctor's desire to attract attention was more than fulfilled. His nucleus of thirty men for a crowd soon attracted several hundred, and down Broadway went the shouting, cheering throng. The wagon stopped in front of the principal hotels, and Dr. Crowe made an address to a speech at each place, but the police ordered him to move on. Rounding Herald Square, he drove over in front of John L. Sullivan's saloon, and the placard was carried into that place. The crowd there cheered, and the big ex-pugilist told the belligerent doctor that he was "the kind of Americans this country needs!"

Upon leaving Sullivan's place, Dr. Crowe ordered the driver to proceed to Greeley Square, where he said the burning would take place. This was done, but the police again dispersed the crowd. The doctor then thought of Long Acre Square, and thither went the crowd. The spot was an ideal one for the purpose. The crowd was not too large, and there was not a policeman in sight. The wagon was at Capt. Price's precinct and in the territory ruled over by the West Forty-seventh Street Station police.

Directed by the doctor the barrel was quickly placed in position. The effigy in the chair was tied on top of it and the sign placed at the side. The whole pile was liberally sprinkled with kerosene, and then the doctor applied the match. The effigy blazed fiercely and the crowd cheered, yet not a policeman appeared. The cheering of his men and the failure of the police to come, together with the destruction that was being wrought, made the doctor enthusiastic, and mounting the truck he made a speech.

"Fellow citizens!" he shouted. "I am about to show you what happens to all traitors. [Cheers.] This is what will happen to every traitor. William Waldorf Astor was an American, but is now an Englishman. He is a disgrace to the Nation that bore him. Take warning, all of you would-be traitors to your country, for this is the fate of all such men. We ought to burn Astor in the flesh as well as in effigy."

"That's so!" shouted a man in the crowd, whereat there was much cheering.

"Let up; here come the cops, Doc!" called one of the doctor's friends.

"I defy the police," cried the doctor. "Let them come if they want. If they want to arrest me for being an American let them do so. No man has a right to so much money as Astor. Let every man have $10,000 a year and give the rest to the poor. Give me $10,000 a year, and I'll be satisfied."

"Yes, give us each $10,000 a year," shouted several of the doctor's adherents, and there was more cheering.

"Look out, Doc, here comes a copper," cried another man as a policeman was seen running toward the crowd.

"I defy—" but the doctor evidently changed his mind just then. Glancing about, he saw Policeman Walsh of the West Forty-seventh Street Station coming on the run. Although sixty years old and gray, the doctor got down from the wagon in less time than many younger men would have taken. He dodged through the crowd and into a hallway, and when Policeman Walsh reached the wagon there was nobody there but the driver, Kermer. The policeman surveyed the wreck, and, seeing a large hole burned in the asphalt, he placed Kermer in custody and told him to drive to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

By this time the sympathies of the crowd had changed, and all began to hiss the doctor, who was accused of cowardice. The crowd followed the driver to the station. Sergeant Burns heard the man's explanation, and decided that the man could not be held, as he had merely acted as "a common carrier," in the opinion of Sergeant Burns. He sent several policemen out with orders to place Dr. Crowe under arrest on sight, saying he would be made an example of for breaking the "city's ordinances." The police went to the doctor's home, but were informed that he was out attending a patient. They mounted guard to place him under arrest when he came home. He had not done so up to a late hour.

The most indignant man in the entire assemblage was the driver, Kermer. "I got most beautifully bilked," he said. "I'm easy. I get nothing for me night's work and gets pretty near pinched beside. Oh, yes, the doctor is a brave American, I don't think!"

At Dr. Crowe's house last night it was said that the doctor himself had prepared the effigy at home and had acquainted his family with his plans for displaying and burning the figure. The face was made of newspapers, and the body was dressed in a suit of gray, and on the hands were placed a pair of tan gloves.

TOGETHER IN LIFE AND DEATH.

Three Men, Once Jointly in Business, for Years Widely Separated, Die Within Space of Four Days.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 4.—The deaths of three men within four days, who were in business together more than a score of years ago, and who had since widely separated, is a remarkable coincidence.

In the years immediately preceding the civil war, Messrs. John Gray and J. T. Robertson were partners in one of the largest mercantile houses in Abbeville, S. C. The partners volunteered into the Confederate Army, and both acquitted themselves in a manner to win honors.

Mr. Gray at the close of the war turned the business over to his partner, Mr. Robertson, who closed it up, and the old partnership was dissolved. Col. Robertson then formed a partnership with an old comrade, Col. G. McD. Miller, and for years they carried on a business which was discontinued twenty years ago. With the firm of Miller & Robertson was J. R. Cunningham, their friend and confidential clerk, who in many respects was treated as a partner. On the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Cunningham went to Hinds County, Miss.

Col. Miller moved to his plantation near Ninety-six, and Col. Robertson directed his attention to the conduct of his large landed estate in Abbeville County. Last week both of the old partners and their chief clerk laid down their work. Mr. Cunningham died in Mississippi on Tuesday night; Col. Miller died on Wednesday night near Ninety-six, Abbeville County, and Mr. Gray died in Columbia Friday night.

LAW IN MRS. PEROT'S CASE.

Officials at Washington Say She Can Be Legally Extradited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Officials of the State Department say that Mrs. Perot can be extradited for abduction, in spite of the contention to the contrary advanced in her behalf.

It has been held in a United States Court that when one party to a divorce took the child from the other, to whom the court had awarded its custody, the case was one of abduction. Mrs. Perot's case is covered by the extradition treaty.

AGAINST A LOBBYING FUND.

Post Office Department Will Stop Further Contributions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Post Office Department has received information that in New York, Chicago, and some other large cities a canvass is being made for funds to be used at the approaching session of Congress.

Legislation is desired in the interest of clerks and letter carriers, and the fund referred to is said to be for the purpose of helping it along. It is said that the canvass is systematic, the work being done by professional canvassers who receive a percentage of the contributions. The department will take measures to put a stop to it.

CORNELL'S COURSE IN FORESTRY.

Prof. Gifford Returns from a Six Weeks' Stay in the Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 4.—Prof. John Gifford, recently elected to the Chair of Forestry in Cornell University, returned to Princeton to-day after spending six weeks in the Adirondack Mountains. With Prof. Roth of Cornell he has been overlooking the woodland now in control of the Forestry Department of Cornell University. Prof. Gifford spoke of the Forestry Department as follows:

"A year ago Cornell secured 30,000 acres of woodland in the Adirondack Mountains near Axton, N. Y., for the exclusive use of her forestry department. This land has been divided into a number of sections, and several seed beds have been laid out, in which have been planted over 1,000,000 small trees of different variety. Prof. Roth of Cornell and I have been in these sections inspecting the woodland and directing the work of the surveyors."

The students in forestry will study the theory of the subject from October until April, and from then until commencement they will study the practical side in the forest. Cornell is the only college in the United States that has a forestry department. Prof. Gifford will take up his regular duties at Cornell Sept. 20.

NAVY CREWS AT ODDS.

Bad Feeling Between Men on the Brooklyn and the Others.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The feeling between the crews of the flagship New York and the cruiser Brooklyn is more serious than the general public is aware of, and while the two ships have been here during the week there were several instances where it showed itself. To make matters worse the crews had a cutter-boat race, and the New York boat won easily. As a result hundreds of dollars went from the Brooklyn to the New York men, who came ashore and spent the money.

Sailors from the two ships were given leave on the same evening during the earlier part of the week, and, although there were no fights between them, their dislike for each other was apparent. The liberty party from the Brooklyn traveled together almost to a man.

Monday evening the minstrel troupe from the New York gave an entertainment on the flagship and an invitation was sent to the Brooklyn for thirty men. When the time for the mustering of the men arrived the officer of the day had three men who were ready to visit the flagship. It appeared to be a prearranged plan not to attend the show. Some of the enlisted men said they would visit the flagship only under orders.

The feeling against the Brooklyn men is not confined to the flagship alone, as almost the same conditions exist among the other ships of the squadron. One of the officers suggested that it would be wise for the Navy Department to send the Brooklyn to another station.

Sampson's Ships Off for Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—The North Atlantic Squadron sailed for Bar Harbor this evening, and is scheduled to arrive there on Sunday. The fleet will leave the following Saturday and arrive at Narragansett on the 14th inst. for a week of drills, and will come to anchor in Newport Harbor on Aug. 21. After coaling the ships will leave Newport for Philadelphia, returning Sept. 9.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

To Compete in Louisville with the Established Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—New York capitalists are interested in a new telephone system to be established in this city to compete with the Ohio Valley Telephone Company, which has had a monopoly here for a number of years, charging exorbitant rates. Fully $2,000,000 will be invested, but the parties interested will not limit the outlay.

The representative here of the New York people is J. A. Steinau, who has secured the transfer of a franchise granted by the General Council to the Louisville Underground Electric Light, Telegraph and Telephone Company more than twenty years ago. Dissensions arose among the stockholders, and nothing was accomplished. Mr. Steinau has secured possession of the franchise after a year's hard work, but refuses to tell the price paid for it.

It is understood that the Ohio Valley Telephone Company will fight the new company in the courts, but Mr. Steinau says the franchise will easily stand the legal test. The sympathies of the Louisville people are with the new company, as they feel that the rate fixed by the old company for years has been an imposition.

The "Dolly Barber" Tree Blown Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In the storm of Wednesday the "Dolly Barber" tree, a famous landmark on the "New Cut" road, was carried away. It is said to have received its name from a famous belle. It appears as a boundary point in a title deed of 1780. When Jefferson was President he rambled to the street on which the "Dolly Barber" tree was located, and probably rested often beneath its shade. The owner at that time, an Englishman named Foxhall, was his friend.

May Sue for Damage to the Dolphin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen is considering the subject of libelling the ferryboat New York to recover damages for the collision with the dispatch boat Dolphin. The report of the board appointed to inquire into the collision placed the blame upon the ferryboat's pilot. The repairs will cost about $1,200. If Mr. Allen finds that precedents sustain such a proceeding, the department will begin legal proceedings against the ferry company.

TAMMANY A CLOSE TRUST

Mr. Crimmins Says It Takes Business by the Throat.

tractor. It is desired to reconstruct the Belt Line in the same way, but prior to Mr. Whitney's departure for Europe there were intimations that there would be trouble about the "special permits" unless some one of the Tammany contracting firms was allowed to have a hand in the work.

Daniel F. McMahon, the head of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, and the real head of the firm of Naughton & Co., went out for town yesterday, and his partner, Mr. Naughton, was not inclined to make any statement about the affairs of the firm.

President Elias of the Third Avenue Railroad was also out of town, but at the office of Edward Lauterbach, general counsel of this company, the statement was authorized that the Third Avenue Company had not made any contract contrary to its wishes and judgment, and that, furthermore, part of the work of reconstruction was being done by Naughton & Co. and part by Isaac A. Hopper.

NEW TOMBS PRISON WORK.

Denied Horgan & Slattery Suggested Changes in the Plans.

The claim that Horgan & Slattery suggested the changes in the plans for the new Tombs Prison was denied yesterday by one of the members of the Board of Estimate, who said that George B. Post, the consulting architect, who passes upon all plans for city buildings, was the man who made the suggestions upon which the Board of Estimate took action.

Mr. Post, it was said, insisted on some changes in the plans prepared by Withers & Dickson, the architects of the building. These were made, and later, when Commissioner Lantry placed Horgan & Slattery in charge of the cell work, and they recommended a change in the strength of the girders, their plans were sent to Mr. Post and were approved by him before the Board of Estimate ordered them made.

MAZET SUMMONS POLICE.

Deputy Chief Cortright and Captains to Testify Next Week.

A subpoena server from the Mazet Investigating Committee called at Police Headquarters yesterday morning and served a subpoena on Deputy Chief Cortright, who is at present in charge of the department.

It is understood that nearly all the Captains of the department have been subpoenaed to appear before the committee next Tuesday, the same day that Deputy Chief Cortright is ordered to appear. These subpoenas for the Captains are said to contain instructions for them to bring all the police books containing records of robberies in their possession.

COUNCILMEN DELAY HEARINGS.

Effect of the Obstructionist Policy on Applications and Resolutions.

An evidence of the effect of the obstructionist tactics of certain Councilmen was presented yesterday when two important public hearings were advertised to take place in the City Hall. One of these was on the application of the Union Railway Company for additional rights of way in the Borough of the Bronx. The other was on a resolution providing for vacating the franchise for the old Ann Street tunnel under the East River. The former was to have been held before the Council Committee on Bridges and Tunnels and the latter before the Railroad Committee of the same body. A large number of residents of the Borough of the Bronx were present to advocate the Union Railway Company's application, but none of the Councilmen appeared, and both hearings were abandoned.

Councilmen Conly, Cassidy, and Francisco, three of the most contumacious of the members of the body, are on the Railroad Committee.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER'S DILEMMA.

Faces Issue for the City in Sheehan-Goodwin Fight.

The fight between John C. Sheehan and Councilman Frank Goodwin for the Tammany leadership in the Ninth Assembly District has involved Acting Mayor Guggenheimer. He is now face to face with the issue as to whether or not the city will recognize the Goodwin faction by giving it the right to use the streets for meetings to be addressed from trucks and stands.

Mr. Guggenheimer's dilemma arises from a resolution which has been adopted by the Municipal Assembly, giving to "The Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth Assembly District, of which James A. Lynch is Chairman," the right to erect stands and station trucks in the streets and providing that the removal of the stands and movements of the trucks shall be under the direction of the police. Inasmuch as Chief Devery lives in the Ninth District and his sympathies are with the Croker, or Goodwin, faction, the latter will probably be able to hold its meetings without coming in contact with the police.

MR. SHEEHAN IS CONFIDENT.

Says He Has the Votes, After Hearing from Adherents.

The election district captains who are loyal to John C. Sheehan in his fight for supremacy in the Ninth Assembly District held a meeting at the Pequod Club last night and discussed the situation. Mr. Sheehan was present, and was so much encouraged by the reports he had received that he said, after the meeting: "I don't care how many cart-tail meetings my opponents hold, or how much assistance they get from the police, for I've got the votes."

COLUMBIA NOT TO RACE TO-DAY

She Will Not Be Ready, but Will Appear in Newport Harbor—Repairs Are Progressing.

BRISTOL, Aug. 4.—Mr. Iselin arrived here this afternoon, and said that, while the Columbia will not be ready for the races at Newport to-morrow, she will probably be in condition for Monday, but he did not know if arrangements would be made for a race on that day or not. He added that she would leave here to-morrow for Newport, but there was a great deal yet to be done in completing the rigging.

The riggers worked all the afternoon until dark. One of them was aloft as late as 8:15 to-night. The boom is in place temporarily, but the gaff is not on board. The topmast is hanging beside the mainmast ready to be set up. The mainsail will be ready as soon as the men are.

The steelworkers are engaged on the steel mast, and the two twelve-foot section which were broken have been taken out. The parts above and below the broken sections have been hammered and straightened. It will not take many days to put in new sections and make the mast as good as ever.

Woodbury Kane and Herbert Leeds have been here this afternoon watching the progress of the work.

The Defender went out for a spin to-day and never sailed so well since she was put in commission.

New Tender for the Shamrock.

The cup challenger Shamrock will be well supplied with tenders. In addition to the big ocean-going tug James A. Lawrence and the Boston steamboat Plymouth, which he has hired, Sir Thomas Lipton is having a thirty-two-foot alco-vapor launch built at Communipaw. The launch is now drawing near completion. The Lawrence is being overhauled at Port Richmond, S. I., and is to be ready about the middle of the month.

A Runaway in Broadway.

Jacob C. Faulhaber, the proprietor of the Tacoma Livery Stable, 410 West Fifty-second Street, was thrown from his runabout last night in Broadway near Fifty-ninth Street, his horse having taken fright at a trolley car and run away. Mr. Faulhaber's left leg was injured and he was taken home in a cab. With him in the runabout was August Eikelberg, an undertaker, living at 337½ West Fifty-fifth Street. He was not hurt. The horse was stopped by running into a truck.

Hurt by Fall from a Broadway Car.

Emma Tuttle, forty years old, of 75 West Sixty-eighth Street, was thrown from a cable car at Forty-second Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon. She received a lacerated wound of the scalp and other injuries. Mrs. Tuttle, who is a widow and lives with her daughter, was taken home. Her condition was said to be serious at a late hour last night.

A REAL SECRETARY OF WAR

Mr. Root Takes Hold of Department Business with a Strong Hand.

REVOLUTION IN OLD METHODS

No Shifting of Military Duties—Personal Attention to be Given to All Philippine Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Although Elihu Root has been at the head of the War Department but three days, there is abundant evidence that a strong hand has taken the helm. The illusions that were created by the stress which was laid on Mr. McKinley's desire to have a lawyer in Alger's place have been quickly dissipated. The impression created by the constant reiteration of that phrase was that the new Secretary would be merely an American counterpart of the Colonial Minister of Great Britain.

The suggestion is frequently made that an office of Secretary for the Colonies will have to be established soon, and even that it is needed now. In its absence the duties which would fall to such an officer largely devolve upon the Secretary of War, in addition to the management of military affairs. In this state of public opinion, the appointment of a lawyer, as such and for the reason that he was such, led to a belief that until the separation of the colonial from the military administration by act of Congress the Secretary of War would act principally as Colonial Secretary, leaving the military part of the department work to be looked after by some other officer, presumably either Gen. Miles or Gen. Corbin, according to the Secretary's prejudices in favor of one or the other of these Generals. But although Mr. Root has been in office so short a time, and is so reticent about his policy, it is evident that he is to be Secretary of War in every sense of the word. It may be that he intends to devote himself chiefly to the duty of forming a Government for the new possessions, but he does not intend to leave the military part of his duties to others.

Mr. Root has been in conference with all the bureau chiefs, securing from each one information concerning the condition of his division, and particularly about his ability to deal with a larger army. He has ordered that a statement be prepared for him, showing the condition of the army now in the Philippines and of that which is being prepared to go there. Steps have been taken to find out exactly how much food and clothing there is for the army, how much ammunition the troops have and are likely to require, and the full extent of the medical supplies needed and on hand. Inquiry has been made into the subject of transportation, covering not only the methods, but all the resources which can be called upon. A further statement is to be prepared on the subject of the health of the soldiers and the best way to take care of it.

It is evident from the new Secretary's activity in these matters that whatever may be regarded as his principal duty, he himself takes the management of the Philippine campaign to be not only an important part of his work, but the first duty with which he must concern himself. It is also evident that he has learned the lesson of Alger's mistakes and does not intend to repeat them. It was precisely along the lines which Mr. Root is now investigating that most of the Alger errors, not to use a more unpleasant name, were committed. Medical supplies, transportation, food, clothing, ammunition, the methods of preserving the health of the troops, these are the subjects which interested Mr. Root as soon as he took office, but which Mr. Alger always said were affairs which his subordinates must look after. Many of Mr. Alger's opponents admitted that the Secretary of War could not personally supervise such matters, blaming Alger only for his failure to insist upon faithful performance of their duties by his subordinates. Mr. Root has already given evidence that the Secretary of War can supervise such matters and that one Secretary of War thinks it his duty to do so.

In view of the fact that it was along these lines that Gen. Miles made his principal fight against the administration of the department, and that it was by doing so that he got into trouble, the Secretary's long conference with the General the day after he took office is significant.

FOR THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Call Issued for Conference of Democrats in Syracuse Aug. 9 to Arrange for the Convention.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats, of which Thomas W Cantwell of this city is Secretary, to-night issued a call for a conference, to be held at the City Hall at Syracuse on Wednesday, Aug. 9, to perfect arrangements for the organization of the party in this State for the coming National Convention. The call says in part:

There is now an organized effort being made in this State to send to the next National Convention a delegation hostile to almost every principle laid down in the Chicago platform. The avowed purpose is to create dissension in the ranks of the party and bring about such a condition of affairs as will result in the defeat of the Democratic candidate at the next Presidential election. It behooves all Democrats to be on guard and save the party from possible defeat.

The signers are:

Edward J. Duggan, John A. McCarthy, Lewis Cass, John E. Dugan, and F. J. B. Magin, Albany.
Dean F. Currie, Albion.
Samuel Odell, Fred A. Mohr, and John H. Young, Auburn.
Norman E. Mack, Ole L. Snyder, Andrew Killgallon, John C. Burns, and Charles B. Matthews, Buffalo.
John Wallace and Louis Martin, Cohoes.
Harvey W. Richardson, East Aurora.
Austin E. Wheeler, Geneva.
William L. Brown, Henry Nichols, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, William Hepburn Russell, William H. Walker, Franklin Quinby, John Mulligan, and Cornelius A. Early, New York.
Patrick Hendricks, Lima.
Lawrence J. McParlin, Lockport.
Jay W. Forrest, Niagara Falls.
P. S. O'Heany, Rensselaer.
Jabez Pierce, Rochester.
L. C. Chamberlyne, H. C. Gruppe, and William J. Smith, Schenectady.
T. J. Waldron, Seneca Falls.
John McCarthy and J. P. Howe, Syracuse.
James A. Kaveny, Troy.
Hugh D. Farley, Utica.
Nelson H. Saddlemire and William H. Toohey, Watervliet.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY IN IOWA.

Principal Speaker at Dennison Will Not Touch Money Question.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The spirit of harmony and unity promoted so assiduously at the recent meeting of the Democratic National Committee will find expression to-morrow afternoon in the Democratic County Convention of Crawford County, Iowa, to be held at Dennison. Ex-Mayor Henry J. Volmer of Davenport, who was connected with the National Democratic movement in 1896 which culminated in the Indiana Convention and the nomination of Palmer and Buckner, will attend the convention by special invitation of J. B. Romans of Dennison, Chairman of the Crawford County Central Committee.

Mr. Volmer will deliver a speech, and, according to his friend, Paul Kirsch of Rock Island, will studiously avoid any allusions to the money question. He will, however, discuss trusts, the mistakes of the McKinley Administration, and the misfortunes that will accrue if the policy of imperialism is maintained. In other words, according to Mr. Kirsch, Mr. Vollmer will confine himself to the questions likely to be the real issues of next year's National battle.

The invitation of Mr. Vollmer to attend the convention is significant, not alone because the western section of Iowa has been the breeding ground of political radicalism in that State, but because Mr. Romans, who issued the invitation, was until three years ago a Republican, joining his fortunes with the Democratic Party only after the Chicago Convention had adopted the 16 to 1 plank. He came to Chicago to be in touch with the party leaders at the late meeting of the National Committee.

The convention at Dennison is the first of a series of Democratic conventions to be held in Iowa preparatory to holding the Seattle convention.

Work of Chicago Platform Democrats.

The State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy held a meeting last night at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue. James R. Brown delivered a speech on the growth of the sixteen to one feeling, as viewed by him from a car window on his trip to and from Chicago a fortnight ago. A committee consisting of Samuel Seabury, E. Palliser, Jerome O'Neil, H. C. S. Stimson, and L. B. Parsons was appointed to arrange for the Labor Day mass meeting, at which George Fred Williams and other well-known Bryanites will make addresses.

Congressman Odell's Return.

Congressman Benjamin B. Odell, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, will return from Europe on the American liner St. Louis, which is due to arrive at this port to-day. He will be welcomed home by a party, comprising Reuben L. Fox, the Secretary of the State Committee; Senator Louis L. Goodsell, Major Weston of Newburg, and Assemblyman Bedell, who will go down the bay on one of the Quarantine Commission's boats. Mr. Odell's family is with him, and it is expected that he will go at once to his home in Newburg.

Watertown Assembly Nominations.

WATERTOWN, N. Y. Aug. 4.—At the Republican Conventions of the First and Second Assembly Districts of Jefferson County, held here to-day, Charles O. Roberts and Morgan Bryan were unanimously renominated for members of Assembly.

STRIKE INJUNCTION MODIFIED.

Chicago Judge Says Strikers May Peaceably Persuade Non-Union Men to Enter Labor Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Judge Windes of the Circuit Court handed down a decision to-day which will prove of more than ordinary interest to labor unions. The case involved was that of Fraser & Chalmers against the Chicago branch of the Iron Molders' Union, besides a large number of other persons, some of them former employes of the manufacturing firm.

On June 21 about sixty iron workers employed by the firm quit their employment by order of the union and inaugurated a strike in the works. The usual methods were employed by the strikers to induce others from taking their places, with the result that Fraser & Chalmers applied to the courts for an injunction restraining the men from interfering with, hindering, stopping, or obstructing any of the business of complainants. Without notice and in the absence of the iron molders or representatives of the union this injunction was granted by Judge Haney.

On behalf of the striking workmen, Clarence S. Darrow, attorney of the union, applied to Judge Tuley for an order modifying the injunction so far as it prevented the strikers from using peaceable persuasion with employes or persons seeking employment, or from going on the streets to the number they deemed necessary for the purpose of inducing the men to join in the movement of trades unionism. The motion was made two weeks ago, and was taken up by Judge Windes at the request of Judge Tuley, who at that time was engaged in hearing emergency business in the Circuit Court.

Judge Windes in his decision said:

"The question now presented has not been directly decided by the Supreme Court of this State, and I therefore feel free to determine it in the light of what to me appears reasonable and in accordance with principles of common justice and the liberty of the citizen. The complainant represents a great combination of capital. The law permits the defendants to combine. Their labor is their capital. If the defendants have the right to combine together, it necessarily follows, as it seems to me, that they may persuade and entreat others to join with them, so long as they do not, in their attempts at persuasion, resort to force, violence, threats, taunts, jeers, or intimidation.

"The question is a very grave one, and while there are authorities which seem to justify the courts in having entered the orders asked for, they do not please me, and I do not regard them as binding on me in any way."

Attorney Darrow says the opinion rendered by Judge Windes is one of the best rendered in many years. He says the boycott feature is also included in the modifying order, and so long as it stands, striking workmen will enjoy privileges which in the past have been denied them by iron-bound injunctions.

CHICAGO STRIKERS WARNED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—An ultimatum demanding that the brickmakers' strike be declared off has been issued by the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association. If the strike is not called off within a week, the resolution provides that the agreement of the masons and builders with the hodcarriers will be canceled. The contractors will use any brick they can get and have it put in place by any workmen they can hire.

Strike at Nixon's Shipyard.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—The striking iron workers in New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Jersey City have at last carried their point and forced a strike at Lewis Nixon's shipyard. The boilermakers and iron ship builders at Nixon's went out to-day for nine hours on new and eight hours on old work at the same pay they have been receiving for ten hours on new and nine hours on old work. It is said that about ten days ago the question of shorter hours was broached to Mr. Nixon, and that he emphatically stated he would not agree to it.

Morgan Iron Works Strike Over.

The Morgan Iron Works, whose shipyard it at the foot of East Ninth Street, yesterday signed an agreement to give their striking boilermakers and iron shipbuilders the working hours for which they went on strike. Many of the men returned to work immediately on hearing of the settlement and the firm by Monday will have 250 men at work. William M. Boyle, President of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, said that thirty-two firms had now acceded to the demands of the strikers.

FATALLY HURT BY SOLDIERS.

Conductor Climinson Beaten on His Train by Five Volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Conductor J. M. Climinson of the Seashore express on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was fatally injured to-day in a struggle with five intoxicated soldiers, said to be members of the new Twenty-eighth Regiment of volunteers, now recruiting at Camp Meade. The soldiers boarded the train at Harrisburg and went to the rear platform of one of the cars. At Leaman Place, about forty miles east of Camp Meade, Climinson ordered them to go inside, but they refused, and when he seized one of them by the arm, the soldiers attacked him.

The train was stopped and the entire train crew went to the assistance of the conductor, who was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head. When the train reached this city Climinson was taken to a hospital, where it was found that one side was completely paralyzed. The physicians say he will die. Edward Mulligan and James Reilly, two of his alleged assailants, were arrested, but the other three escaped.

The men under arrest served in the late war and fought in the battle of San Juan.

Great Rush to Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Extensive Western excursions to this resort have brought fully 20,000 visitors here to-day. The hotels are packed, and hundreds are sleeping to-night upon the grass in the parks and on the islands. It is the greatest single day's attendance in years. One train on the Michigan Central Road came in thirteen sections, carrying nearly 6,000 persons.

This book has been prepared to assist those interested in amateur sports in the selection of a suitable Trophy.
We shall be pleased to send a copy on receipt of request to do so.
MERIDEN COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS,
International Silver Company, Successor,
208 FIFTH AVE. MADISON SQ.

STUDYING CHILD PARALYSIS

Cases at Poughkeepsie and in This City Under Examination.

DOCTORS FEAR AN EPIDEMIC

Some Say Disease Is Caused by Heat Humidity, Others Think the Trouble Mental in Its Origin.

Dr. Henry D. Chapin, professor of diseases of children at the Post Graduate Hospital, declared yesterday that the new form of paralysis in children, which first made its appearance in Poughkeepsie about two weeks ago, and which has been spreading with alarming rapidity, is, in his opinion, infectious but not contagious.

The disease has reached this city, and a number of cases have been reported by the physicians of dispensaries and in private practice. It is seldom fatal, but there is great danger in every case that permanent partial or total paralysis of the lower limbs may result. Physicians are studying every case that is brought to their notice with the greatest interest, and do not deny that there is cause for great alarm at the prospect of a disastrous epidemic. The greatest danger, however, in the judgment of leading specialists, is in this very alarm. They declare that children are peculiarly liable to contract diseases which are induced by mental excitation on account of their tendency to become panic-stricken on slight provocation.

It is said by some physicians that the disease is partly caused by heat humidity, and always most frequent in July and August. Dr. Chapin, however, declares that the medical profession is entirely in the dark regarding the epidemic. No assignable cause for it, he says, can be discovered, and he is forced to the opinion that the atmosphere may be charged with the germs of the disease. Dr. Chapin will give no other name to the disease than "child paralysis." Some physicians term it poliomyelitis, and others autohypnosis. The advocates of the last named term are those who regard the trouble as mental in its origin, and induced by fear or excitation.

Dr. Chapin has examined a number of cases in New York as well as those in Poughkeepsie, and, by his suggestion, a drop of blood was taken from each of several subjects and is being examined microscopically for possible traces of malaria, although it is not expected that these will be found. The lower limbs of the children affected usually become helpless after three days of a fever which seems exactly similar to that incident to malaria.

In view of a possible serious epidemic in this city Dr. Chapin and other specialists are endeavoring to ascertain for certain whether the disease is infectious or not. If it proves to be infectious, and even if the result of the investigation goes to show that this is likely, the Department of Health will be at once notified, and steps will doubtless be taken to quarantine the children who have contracted the disease. The first symptoms are listlessness and weakness of the limbs, with loss of power to contract the muscles, together with inability to perceive sensations in one or more parts of the body.

MORE INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Additional cases of infantile paralysis were reported to-day, several of them in surrounding towns. Dr. Lamoree of Highland called on Dr. H. R. Powell and said a case had developed in that place which presented all the symptoms shown in the Poughkeepsie cases.

Dr. H. L. Cookingham of Red Hook wrote Dr. Sheedy that he has a case in his practice which he has been treating since July 5. This is the oldest case so far reported. The patient is three years of age, and paralysis first appeared in the arms and then the legs. The arms and one of the legs subsequently regained their normal condition, but one leg is still paralyzed and does not respond even to electrical treatment.

Dr. Sheedy to-day secured several drops of blood from three of his worst cases and sent the slides to the Post-Graduate Hospital of New York for microscopical examination. He expects to receive a report to-morrow which will settle the question whether the disease is infectious, as many physicians fear it is.

Dr. J. W. Poucher said to-night that he had not been called to attend a new case in several days, and all his patients are improving slowly.

Poughkeepsie physicians, after examining authorities on infantile paralysis, agree that the trouble has been epidemic before, but the symptoms heralding its approach were different. Some suggest that the present epidemic is the "grip" in a new guise.

PHOTO PAPER TRUST.

Six Companies Which Make 90 Per Cent. of the Paper Used Included — Capital of $5,000,000.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The General Aristo Company of Rochester was incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day, with a capital of $5,000,000, to manufacture and deal in sensitive photographic papers and other articles and appliances used in photography. The capital stock is divided into 50,000 shares of $100 each, of which amount 25,000 shares are preferred stock, entitled to a 7 per cent. cumulative dividend before any dividend may be declared or paid upon the remaining 25,000 shares, which are common stock. The Directors are George Eastman, Henry A. Strong, Walter S. Hubbell, Albert O. Fern, Charles H. Palmer, and George Wilder of Rochester, and Charles L. Abbott of Jamestown.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Aug. 4.—Mr. Eastman, when seen to-night, said: "The General Aristo Company has been formed to purchase outright the photographic printing paper business of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, the American Aristotype Company of Jamestown, N. Y.; the Nepera Chemical Company of Nepera Park, N. Y.; the New Jersey Aristotype Company of Bloomfield, N. J.; the Photo-Materials Company of Rochester, and Kirkland's Lithium Paper Company of Denver, Col.

"It is intended to maintain and operate the plants of the American Aristotype Company, the Nepera Chemical Company, and the New Jersey Aristotype Company. The six companies named sensitize about 90 per cent. of all the gelatine and collodion photographic paper in this country."

SAID HE IS JOHN A. HAVEMEYER.

A man who gave his name as John A. Havemeyer, thirty-four years old, of the Hotel Manhattan, drove up to Bellevue Hospital in a hansom cab last night and asked to see one of the physicians. He was introduced to Dr. Jenks, and asked the doctor to do something for his right arm, which was painfully bruised. Mr. Havemeyer explained that he had been injured in "an automobile smashup," but declined to say where.

At the Hotel Manhattan it was said that nothing was known of a John A. Havemeyer when inquiry was made. Dr. Jenks of Bellevue Hospital said he had treated a man giving his name as John A. Havemeyer, profession banker, for a sprained wrist. He also stated that Mr. Havemeyer left the hospital after having his injury dressed.

CINCINNATI AND THE L. A. W.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—The League of American Wheelmen will not meet in Cincinnati in 1901. The proposition was submitted to the local men to-night, and after a brief discussion was rejected.

The offer came from Abbott Bassett, Secretary of the League, and was read by Herman Bumiller, Senior Consul.

Cincinnati once entertained the League of American Wheelmen, and people who subscribed to the entertainment fund had to pay one-fourth of their subscriptions. This influenced the action of the local wheelmen.

Arrested for Making Threats.

James Jones, thirty-five years old, the nurse who telegraphed from Hartford a few days ago to Mrs. Laura C. Buck, who conducts a private hospital at 72 West Forty-ninth Street, threatening her children, was arrested last night by Capt. Lantry and Detective Cassidy of the East Fifty-first Street Station. The arrest was made at Forty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. There was found on his person a large hunting knife. He was locked up and will be arraigned in the Yorkville Court this morning. He is supposed to be insane.

YELLOW FEVER NOW CHECKED.

No New Cases and Only Two Deaths at the Hampton Home Yesterday—Mails Forwarded Twice Daily.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Official reports to the Marine Hospital Service from the Soldiers' Home at Hampton show that the yellow fever situation there continues favorable. Surgeon White reports to Dr. Wyman that there is nothing suspicious in the town of Hampton.

There were no new cases, and only two deaths at the home to-day, according to a report Dr. Vickery, the Surgeon at the institution, sent to the Surgeon General to-night. Dr. Vickery expressed the opinion that the immune help on their way there would be sufficient, as the epidemic seems to be checked. The cordon around the home and the adjoining village of Phoebus, Surgeon White says, is as tight as he ever saw it at any place.

Surgeon General Wyman, in speaking of the situation to-night, suggested that too sanguine views of the checking of the epidemic at this time might result in a relaxation of the precautions which should be maintained against the spread of the fever. He said: "There are certain factors in the situation which make it encouraging, and they are, first, that the disease was discovered very promptly, compared with usual outbreaks and in an institution where the inmates were under good control. It was recognized much quicker than it would have been in a commercial community, because all the cases and all the deaths were brought together to the notice of one man. Another favorable factor is that the latitude is not far south. Nevertheless, it should be remembered, that in Brunswick, Ga., in 1893, a little more than two weeks after the last reported death, other cases appeared."

The Post Office Department reports that the mails are now being dispatched into the quarantined points on the Virginia peninsula twice daily, and all mail sent out from them is being thoroughly fumigated.

In response to an inquiry as to the situation and needs at the Indian School at Hampton, Va., the following dispatch was received to-day by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Agent Briggs:

"Rigid quarantine for and against us. All Indians except eleven boys are in the North. They are efficient and faithful in the general guard duties. Am authorized to say that the possibility of infection is remote."

FORTRESS MONROE GARRISON.

It is expected that the garrison from Fortress Monroe reported to have been ordered North on account of the yellow-fever scare will arrive at Plum Island today. Preparations are being made there as rapidly as possible to receive these troops. The Government steamer Castle Thursday morning brought Capt. Chase of New London to Plum Island, and he at once assumed charge of the preparations. The first detachment will consist of Batteries U, O, and G and two bands.

Lieut. G. A. Nugent and Dr. D. J. Johnson of the Fourth Artillery, which is now stationed at the island, refuse to give any information regarding the arrival of the garrison from Fortress Monroe, and refer all inquirers to the War Department. The fifty-three soldiers stationed on the island will be removed at once. The garrison will be quartered in tents. The nearest port is New London, Conn., directly opposite.

Thomas Disclaims Responsibility.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 4.—William Thomas of Columbia City, Washington, who, it was stated in yesterday's dispatches, was thought by Marine Hospital officials at Hampton to have introduced yellow fever in the Soldiers' Home there, said to-day that there was no foundation for the statement. He was an inmate of the home for a while, as reported, but he was not sick while there, nor had he any tpoms of yellow fever or any other kind of fever since returning from Santiago. He said further that the transport on which he returned had no fever cases on board.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Massena Construction Company of Massena; capital, $25,000. Directors—Wilbur L. Ball, Charles J. Dodd, and Roberts Walker, New York.

Harvard Drug and Chemical Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Dudley P. Hanley, Margaret Stokes, and Benjamin Hayes, New York City.

Commercial Realty Company of Rochester; capital, $65,000. Directors—George W. Ough, Albion; Thomas McMillan and John H. Bosworth, Rochester.

Keyboard Harp Company of Buffalo, to manufacture musical instruments; capital, $60,000. Directors—James T. Nelson, James L. Bradley, and A. D. Garretson, Buffalo.

United States Adjustment Company of Albany, to adjust claims, debts, and accounts; capital, $1,000. Directors—Alanson Galloway, James Boyer, and T. W. Galloway, Rochester.

William Eastwood & Son Company of Rochester, to manufacture boots and shoes; capital, $50,000. Directors—William Eastwood, Albert B. Eastwood, and John W. Pierce, Rochester.

$5,000,000 Sterilized Air Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The American Sterilized Air and Transportation Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, filed papers of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The company is formed to develop a patented system of sterilizing, dehydrating, and cooling air for refrigerating purposes. The incorporators are J. Montgomery Smart, New York; Pierce F. Cook, Jersey City, and A. C. Deman, Jr., Newark.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 4.—The Dupont Powder Company of this city to-day secured a charter for the H. A. Wedley Powder Company with a capital of $200,000. The company in which the Duponts are interested will manufacture gunpowder, gun-cotton, and other explosives, and its name is taken from H. A. Wedley, a manufacturer of Tamaqua, Penn.

Stone Dry Dock at the Navy Yard.

The Navy Department has ordered timber Dry Dock No. 2 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be rebuilt of concrete and masonry, thus converting the now useless basin into a stone dock. The dock was built about eleven years ago, at a cost of nearly $600,000. It was constructed of wood, and several weeks ago it caved in on one side after a heavy rainstorm. Work will be begun on the dock at once.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Generally fair, fresh southerly winds.

The temperature has continued high east of the Mississippi, with a maximum reading of 100 degrees at Charleston, S. C. From Iowa to Colorado the temperature has fallen 15 to 20 degrees, with thunderstorms. Local rains and thunderstorms have occurred generally throughout the Rocky Mountain districts and in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and thunderstorms have occurred in areas in the Middle Atlntic States. Thunderstorms are likely to continue in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and thence to the Rocky Mountain regions during to-day and to-morrow, and conditions will favor local rains in the Middle Atlantic States. In the Ohio Valley the temperature will fall under the influence of Thursday's storms. Fresh southerly winds will prevail along the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	78	73	74
6 A. M.	71	72	74
9 A. M.	78	76	85
12 M.	85	79	86
4 P. M.	84	76	85
6 P. M.	83	74	81
9 P. M.	78	72	76
12 P. M.	77	73	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79½
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1898	78
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 79 degrees at 12 noon and the minimum 71 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 93 per cent.

Your Stomach Works

hard every day. Is it strange that it stops occasionally? Don't shock it with some griping purgative, but use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a remedy everybody knows. A dose of the Bitters taken regularly will keep the stomach sweet, the bowels regular, and prevent, as well as cure, all disorders of a weak stomach. See that a **Private Revenue Stamp** covers the neck of the Bottle.

Beware of "Something Just As Good"

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

CANADIANS GROWING CURT

Officials Decline an Invitation to Come to This Country.

PROVOKED BY PRESS COMMENT

Say Alaskan Boundary Dispute Prevents Their Participating in Cornerstone Ceremonies at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—F. W. Fitzpatrick of the Treasury Department has just returned to Washington from Ottawa, where he went at the instance of the committee of citizens of Chicago in charge of the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of that city's great Post Office Building, next October, by President McKinley, to arrange for the formal invitation and expected acceptance of an invitation from Chicago's citizens to the Governor General and Cabinet of Canada to participate in these festivities. Mr. Fitzpatrick is the Assistant United States Architect, under Architect Henry Ives Cobb, for the Chicago building.

He admitted to-day that his official reception was slightly chilly, Sir Wilfrid Laurier very candidly telling him that, under the present conditions, it would be impossible for him to accept, or even to consider, any social invitations to this side of the border. Mr. Fitzpatrick says that, in substance, Sir Wilfrid's voluntary statements and answers to queries were as follows:

"As a friend, in whom I am deeply interested, I am very glad to see you, but, frankly, as a representative of the Federal or any local Government in the United States, your visit could not have been more untimely. When I received your first letter I took up the matter with His Excellency the Governor General, and he expressed a sincere desire to visit Chicago, and seemed as anxious to accept the invitation as I was.

"We would have been delighted to go, and were looking forward to the day with much anticipation. But since then the tone of your press has become so harsh in dealing with the Alaskan boundary question, such misrepresentations have been made about our Government, and particularly about me, that it would be undignified for us to visit you, and I cannot advise his Excellency to go."

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that Sir Wilfrid intimated that in the present state of public feeling in the United States as indicated in the press it would not be entirely safe for the Governor General and himself to visit Chicago, as he feared that they might in a great gathering of such a character as the Chicago ceremony be subjected to some unpleasantness or indignity by thoughtless persons. Sir Wilfrid expressed himself as strongly in favor of arbitrating the Alaskan boundary dispute, and concluded the interview as follows:

"No, much as I regret it, I could not go to Chicago under present conditions, and shall certainly, however painful a duty it may be, also advise his Excellency to decline the invitation that I know and feel has so kindly been extended to us by the City of Chicago."

Mr. Fitzpatrick secured Sir Wilfrid's promise, however, to reconsider the matter.

PAULIST FATHERS ILL.

The Rev. A. Russell Nevins, the Paulist father who is ill at the home of his physician, Dr. H. Robinson, 252 West Fifty-eighth Street, was very low at a late hour last night. Dr. Robinson offers no hope for the priest.

The Rev. Father William Hughes, another Paulist father, was brought home yesterday from the Paulist Summer Home at Lake George very ill with heart and kidney troubles and other complications. He is at the Paulist Home, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Dr. Thomas J. Kelly of 357 West Fifty-seventh Street is in attendance.

There was a rumor current yesterday that Father Young, the oldest priest in the Paulist order next to Father Deshon, the Superior, was dangerously sick. Father Young has been ill with nervous trouble for a year, but he has not become perceptibly worse within the last few days.

ATTACKED BY RARE DISEASE.

William R. Flanagan, thirty-five years old, a traveling salesman, of Malone, N. Y., was taken from Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street to the New York Hospital last night with a well-developed attack of aphasia. He was walking through Sixth Avenue, and when he reached Twenty-second Street he sank to the sidewalk, exhausted. A policeman first thought it was a case of intoxication; then, finding the man sober, he supposed it was heat prostration.

The doctor who came with the ambulance from the New York Hospital said Mr. Flanagan was a victim of neither alcohol nor heat, but of the comparatively rare disease, aphasia. While remembering his name and address after he was taken to the hospital, the patient's memory was in every other respect a complete blank. The most commonplace articles were handed to him to name, but he was as helpless as a newborn babe in that respect. He will probably recover, the physicians say.

DR. BRIGGS LOSES HIS CASE.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—E. L. Stevens of Rome has handed in his decision as referee in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Edward C

LAWTON'S GREAT CAMPAIGN

Otis Left Direction of Military Affairs to a Fighter.

AMERICANS ARE NOT FAVORED

Offices Given to Filipinos, but Not to Soldiers — Removal of Volunteer Police Followed by Crime.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, June 17.—When the impartial historian of the campaign in the Philippines writes a true and unofficially inspired account it will certainly redound to his credit should he give an unvarnished story of the proceedings under Gen. Lawton during the past week.

There is well-grounded reason to believe that Governor General Otis at last saw the folly of directing the operations of a first-rate soldier and attending at the same time to such trivial matters as contracts for thatched barracks, signing permits to land a few pounds of candy, and issuing suits of khaki to soldiers who had recovered from smallpox.

Certainly the fact stands out boldly that Lawton's brigades and division have accomplished more work in a week than the entire army under "Otisism" has done in a year. The flower of the Filipino forces, the best drilled and armed men under the best native and renegade Spanish officers, have been routed, and the famous "red pants" regiment of dusky fighters still continues on the run.

GEN. LAWTON'S CAMPAIGN.

The country from Cavite to the Laguna de Bay is under the control of the United States forces for a radius of 200 miles, and it is very doubtful if any large force can be organized by the insurgents or that any resistance will be again shown unless in the shape of guerrilla warfare. Our troops moving from the lake townships and from the bay shores by Paranaque and Bacoor made a circle so as to inclose the enemy that had escaped through our lines during the previous week.

In that expedition both Wheaton and Lawton were hampered by Otis, who thought he had a full knowledge of all matters, as assisted by his Adjutant General and a map he endeavored to direct proceedings, and as a sequence we lost many good men and the Pilar command escaped. Not so this time. Lawton's plans were well laid, and it is an open secret that our favorite General was not displeased to have telegraphic communication interrupted between headquarters and the command.

The glories of the fight during the previous and past weeks fell to the volunteers and the gallant Fourteenth regulars. Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, California Heavy Artillery, and Pennsylvania were in the ruck. Colorado led the van with the light artillery of the regulars and the Fourteenth. The rest said about the recently arrived regulars and their officers the better. It is known that Lawton requested the severance of one particular infantry regiment from his command on account of the behavior of the men. He is unstinting in his praise of the volunteers.

Paranaque, Las Pinas, Bacoor, and all the townships fell, and the alleged Amigos after the surrender were fed with "canned roast beef" and rice by the ton.

THE FILIPINOS' TREACHERY.

And yet these same Filipinos, whose "noble characteristics" are lauded by writers like the half-breed "Lala" and Consul Wildman, lie in wait to cut our sentries down with bolos and inflict wounds upon those giving them food and drink.

Why, suicide is unknown to the American. His throat is cut, his body ripped open by these savages, who wear under their so-called uniforms a white suit, to be in readiness to present themselves as "Amigo Americans" when obliged to surrender.

But despite this sweeping defeat of the Filipinos by Lawton, the death of Luna by assassination, and alleged overtures to suspend hostilities, the end is "not in sight," as the "rose-colored" stories evolved from the official dispatches sent by Otis would lead the American public to believe. Take, for instance, the files of various newspapers in the United States under date of May 6 last, and a confiding public may well have thought that the insurgents were begging for peace at any price, that the warfare waged was at an end. At this same date while the Envoy, Col. Arguelles, was trying to make terms with the commission, his countrymen were attacking our forces near San Fernando. Truth and sincerity and gratitude are factors unknown to Filipinos, and the only way to rule them and keep them in order is a good six-shooter and ready noose on every tree. Ask returning volunteers if this statement does not conform with their views and ideas. I venture to say that the people of our country will have their ideas changed, and the Administration its eyes opened to how this campaign has been managed, and how affairs have been administered by Otis, when the volunteers reach home.

DEATH OF CAPT. NICHOLS.

Then, too, due and unstinted praise will be accorded to the navy for aid given to the land forces. How the gallant West on the Princeton, poor Nichols on the Monadnock, Tappan on the Callao, and other naval commanders poured a hail of shot and shell into the insurgent trenches at Paranaque and Bacoor, thereby driving the Pilar and Baldomero Aguinaldo forces to the open, will be told by the brave volunteer boys upon their arrival in "God's country."

The death of Capt. Henry S. Nichols on the Monadnock during the fight was a source of sorrow to the fleet and his friends. It was but a few hours before the monitor opened fire, that Nichols remarked to some of his officers that "after this fight I'm going home on leave." He knew that his condition was such that an apoplectic attack might be expected, but manfully and with that courage pre-eminently exhibited by our sailors, he remained at his post of duty to the end.

The fight went on, the big thirteen-inch guns of the Monadnock belched their ponderous shell and shot into the insurgents' trenches, and amid a cannonade that sounded the death knell of many a Filipino, Nichols passed away on his ship's deck. He sank into a long rattan chair, became unconscious, and before any medical aid could be afforded was dead.

He lies buried near the arsenal at Cavite, in company with a few who gave up their lives for their country.

CRIME IS RAMPANT.

Since the withdrawal of the Minnesota volunteers as the police force of Manila, and the substitution of newly arrived regulars, crimes and murders have become frequent. The removal of Gen. Hughes from the position of Provost Marshal, the placing of inexperienced men in charge of the police and other municipal offices, have developed a chaos. The Minnesota men had become acquainted with the haunts of criminals, were learning, in a fashion, to speak Spanish, and even some Tagalo, but the regulars of the Twentieth and Sixth Artillery are by no means an educated set of men, and are not to be found when required.

A murder of the most revolting type was committed early on the morning of June 17. The victim was Dr. Pablo Nalda, a prominent surgeon, charitable and universally respected by Spaniards and Filipinos, and well known as one of the most advanced enlightened "Mestizos." His murderers are supposed to be a coachman, who had been discharged for dereliction of duty, and a new coachman whom he had recently hired. The murder was effected while the doctor slept, his skull smashed with an iron bar, his body ripped up with a sabre, and signs of strangulation left upon his throat. Robbery appears to have been an object of the deed, for a safe with money was carried off by the scoundrels, and the victim's watch, diamond rings and other valuables stolen.

There is not the slightest doubt that unless the criminals are caught and a speedy punishment accorded to them a bad example will be shown to the natives. For the Filipino, like his prototype the monkey, is an imitator, and argues that he can commit crime with impunity as the "Americanos" do not catch the evildoers.

The streets are full of half-clad beggars, men, women, and children, diseased and filthy. They thrust their infirmities before passersby and grasp the clothing of those who refuse to notice them, but the soldier police take no notice of the nuisance.

A woman's house was entered by two ruffians, father and son, robbed of her savings, some thirty-five dollars, and because she refused to give up a ring on her finger the scoundrels threw her down and chopped the finger off with a knife. The father was caught through information given, but the son is still at large.

These are specimens of the reign of terror existing, and Americans outside of the army are not allowed to carry a revolver for personal protection. In fact, citizens of the United States are regarded as "pariahs" by the army rulers, and as fast as Filipinos can be hunted up, they are placed in positions, where they are amenable and assuredly ready for the receipt of bribes, to the exclusion of American soldiers whose term of enlistment has expired.

OTIS'S ADMINISTRATION.

It is learned from reports published in the United States that news is sent from here by officials that the revenue is increasing from cutoms duties and that business is improving and settled. While it is true that the receipts derived from customs duties, or rather unjust and oppressive exactions upon food products, beer, and liquors, have abnormally increased, the importations of textiles and fictile products that formerly contributed at least three-fourths of the revenues have alarmingly decreased.

By arbitrary rules and ignorance of circumstances the coast ports are closed. Owners of thousands of cattle that might be brought to Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu to feed the army and people are debarred from visiting their properties to transport the animals.

Proprietors of lumber lands, whose workmen are starving, are not allowed to go to the succor of their employes. Timber needed for buildings, for baracks and hospitals for the United States is hardly purchasable in Manila, and values that in normal times were from 30 cents to 80 cents a cubic foot are now 80 cents to $1, and scarce at these figures.

Instead of aiding these lumbermen to bring their timber to Manila and thereby reduce prices, our intelligent administrators prohibit such a course, and a wise Quartermaster's Department orders pine lumber from Puget Sound to furnish succulent food for white ants.

Thousands of bales of hemp, tons of copra and tobacco are rotting at these coast ports, the owners of which are under contract to deliver them to export firms.

But Otis is obdurate, and despite the well-known fact that at the ports where the cattle, lumber, and other products are lying ready for shipment, no signs of insurgents exist, neither are the people anything but peaceful laborers, he refuses autocratically, and, in some cases, in anything but a polite manner, to allow vessels and steamers to go to these points.

BRIBERY IS CHARGED.

Last week, however, an event occurred that appears very suspicious, reflecting, as it does, upon officials connected with the office of the Captain of the Port. A clearance was given to a Spanish firm for a schooner to proceed to a port, supposed to be closed by order of Otis, and there proceed to load timber for Hongkong. A few days elapsed and a permit was given by the Captain of the Port, Lieut. Brauenstreuther, United States Navy, for a steamer chartered by the same Spanish firm to go, ostensibly, to aid the schooner by towing.

Much to the surprise of merchants, both the schooner and steamer returned to Manila from a closed (?) port loaded with bales of hemp and followed by another steamer belonging to or chartered by the same firm, also laden with hemp.

This peculiar circumstance elicited comment among firms—English, Spanish, and German—who own hemp, &c., lying "perdu" at outports. The matter was discussed by the local Chamber of Commerce, and is now in the hands of the foreign Consuls, who are to make a joint protest to Otis, asking why favor should be shown to this Spanish firm and others be debarred. Frankly speaking, the affair seems very strange, and it is openly talked of that some one has been bribed to give the permission.

If an investigation develops the desirability of abolishing the autocratic powers wielded by the Captain of the Port and the substitution of American open methods, good ends will be accomplished.

AGUINALDO'S HONESTY.

It is amusing to read criticisms upon the book anent the Philippines written by one "Lala." The author's father is a Bombay native, and is proprietor of the "English Hotel" here. Lala, the writer, true to the instincts derived from his maternal progenitor, and in combination with the cunning and craft of his Asiatic Indian father, has sympathy with Aguinaldo and his motley crew. If Aguinaldo had won here, old Lala was ready to throw off his subtle mask of friendship to either Spanish or Americans, and those who know young Lala are of the same opinion as to the course he would have pursued. One part of Lala's book is sufficient to stamp the balance as unreliable. That is where he refers to the money paid by Primo de Rivera to Aguinaldo after the treaty of "Bic na bato."

That Aguinaldo intended to use this money to serve his own and his immediate friends' ends is undoubted; that he while in Hongkong was lavish in his use of that portion of the bribe he could handle cannot be disputed. It is well known that even some of the "alleged" representative Filipinos whom Otis and the commission delight to honor were to share in the bribe, but subsequent events prevented the division.

Probably in the near future the public may be favored with a work on these Islands, as it is stated the War Department has commissioned a lady relative of Senator Thurston of Nebraska to execute the labor. The coming author has not yet arrived, although another lady who is to act as the illustrator of the book is in evidence. Such a work under Government auspices will perhaps be authoritative.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS PEACE.

Is Advised of Secretary Root's Plans and Is Anxious to End Philippine War—Veterans Send Thanks.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Abner McKinley, the President's brother, arrived from New York this morning for a short stay. Among the others who called upon Mr. McKinley to-day were Henry Loomis Nelson of Harper's Magazine, Frank A. Munsey of Munsey's, and Capt. Dodd of Troop D, Third United States Cavalry, who has just been ordered to the Philippines. Secretaries Gage and Hitchcock and Attorney General Griggs are expected in a few days. Unless the present plans are changed Secretary of War Root will not come here to confer with President McKinley until the week after next. The President keeps fully advised, however, as to Secretary Root's plans, and is anxious to end the war in the Philippines at the earliest possible moment.

President McKinley is very much gratified at the rapidity with which the ten new regiments are being recruited for service in the Philippines. Private dispatches received by the President to-day as to the yellow fever situation at Hampton, Va., are very encouraging, indicating, as they do, that the spread of the epidemic has been stopped.

A committee will call upon the President, Vice President Hobart, and Postmaster General Smith to-morrow to invite them to attend the ceremonies at North Elba, Essex County, N. Y., next week, when the bodies of the seven men who died with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1859, are to be buried beside the grave of John Brown in the little plot of ground donated to New York State in 1896 by Kate Field, Henry Clews, Horace B. Claflin, Charles Stewart Smith, and others.

Dr. W. Seward Webb of Shelburne Farms has tendered his yacht, the Elfrida, to the President for his use during the remainder of his stay here. The President has accepted the offer, and the yacht will arrive here on Monday, when the President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, and several invited guests will witness the yacht races of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club, to be held here that day.

The private car Coronet, which formerly belonged to Adelina Patti, and in which she toured the country, has been returned to Washington, and the Pullman car Cleopatra with a larger capacity and more up-to-date, has been sent here, and now stands on the side track at Bluff Point Station, awaiting the pleasure of the President, should he desire to take a trip.

The President to-day received the following telegram:

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1899.

To President McKinley:

The veterans of Oneida County, in annual reunion assembled at Summit Park on historic ground of Revolutionary fame, under the shadow of the Oriskany Monument, Past Department Commander Shaw and Department Commander Kay being present, send greetings, thanking you for your recent order affecting veterans in public employ. They hope for you a pleasant vacation, and for your good wife complete restoration to health.

RUFUS DAGGET, President.
G. M. CLARKE, Secretary.

By direction of President, the following reply was promptly telegraphed to the reunion:

Hotel Champlain,
Clinton County, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1899.

Rufus Dagget, President; G. M. Clarke, Secretary Annual Reunion of Veterans of Oneida County, Utica, N. Y.:

The President greatly appreciates the cordial and sympathetic message of the veterans of Oneida County and others participating in their annual reunion. Their kindly greetings are reciprocated and the President sends congratulations and best wishes for a most successful meeting.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Acting Secretary to President.

PHILIPPINE COUNTERFEITERS.

So Many in the Islands that the Secret Service Will Have to be Extended There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In addition to fighting rebels, breaking up hordes of armed brigands, and overseeing civil affairs in Manila, Gen. Otis has to turn himself into a secret service agency and root out gangs of counterfeiters. Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service said to-day that there were a great number of these criminals in the Philippine Islands. They are so numerous and successful that it will soon be necessary to make provision for secret service agents in the islands. The counterfeiters do not make imitations of American money, but reproduce Spanish and Chinese coins. In the present condition of affairs in the Philippines the counterfeiting of these coins does as much harm as the making of bogus American money, and perhaps more. Gen. Otis is doing what he can to break up the practice, but he has a hard fight on his hands, as he has no trained detectives. Chief Wilkie says also that there is much counterfeiting going on in Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, although not so much as in the Philippines, and that the Secret Service will have to be extended to those islands.

This annual report of the Secret Service Bureau was given out to-day. It shows that 679 arrests were made during the fiscal year, New York heads the list with 98, and Pennsylvania comes next with 77. The list indicates the preferences which counterfeiters exhibit for various States in the practice of their profession. For instance, in South Dakota, Idaho, and Mississippi there was only one arrest to the State, and in Utah, Indian Territory, Delaware, Maine, and Montana, only two. The States in which there were more than twenty arrests were New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Texas, Alabama, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, and California.

IN MEMORY OF COL. HAWKINS.

To Muster Out the Tenth Pennsylvania as a Hawkins Regiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 4.—Lieut. Col. Barnet of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has declined the proposal to elect him Colonel. He says the Tenth has known but one Colonel for twenty years, and he would like to see it mustered out as a Hawkins Regiment.

Efforts are being made by a brother of Capt. Loar of Mount Pleasant, Penn., residing in Denver, to have the Tenth Regiment stop at Denver en route East, and parade, so that the large colony of former Pennsylvanians in Colorado may have an opportunity to see and cheer the old command. Other plans are being made for a parade in Chicago.

Enlistments for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The number of enlistments yesterday were 391, making a total of 9,481. This leaves 3,609 yet to be enlisted.

OFFICIAL EXPENSE IN CUBA.

Americans' Reply to New York Paper Says Officers Live Plainly, Not in Luxury, on Cuban Revenues.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—Considerable comment was caused here this afternoon by the publication of a dispatch from the United States embodying the charge, made by a New York newspaper, that Governor General Brooke, Brig. Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana; Collector Tasker Bliss, and Major Davis, Sanitary Officer at Havana, have been receiving extra allowances out of the Cuban revenues to maintain themselves in luxury. The feeling among Americans in Havana is that this charge is based upon a serious misapprehension of the facts of the case. The suggestion of luxurious living perplexes the Cubans, who are in a position to contrast the democratic manner in which men holding the high rank held by Gens. Brooke and Ludlow conduct their establishments with the prodigal habits of the old Spanish régime.

As to the charge that Gen. Brooke has expended money to repair the palace, the Americans reply that this old and historic structure had either to be repaired and renovated or to be pulled down, and, consequently, about $100,000 has been expended on it. But, it is pointed out, instead of being, as heretofore, the private residence of the Governor General, the palace is now a veritable network of public offices, including one large wing devoted to the Mayor, Señor Perfecto Lacoste, and the municipal officials. Gen. Brooke's private quarters are unequal to what would be allowed him on any station in the United States. Aside from the official reception room, his apartments are contracted and only modestly furnished.

As to the Governor General's carriage and horses, the fact is that the necessary expenditure in this direction does not come out of the insular funds, but is met by the United States. Gen. Brooke's coachman is paid in the same way. As the members of his staff say, it is hardly to be expected that an official of Gen. Brooke's military and administrative status would pay his own transportation expenses.

The same answer to the charge can be made in the case of Gen. Ludlow, who has only a few rooms, and is literally surrounded with offices. He has very few servants. Not many men of equal rank and means in the United States would be content with what satisfies Gen. Ludlow.

Brig. Gen. Lee lives in a house which he rents, and Gen. Wilson and Gen. Wood, the Military Governors of the Departments of Matanzas-Santa Clara and Santiago, live most democratically.

As for Col. Bliss and Major Davis, army officers of their rank who hold high administrative office are put to many expenses, especially in this most expensive country; and the opinion is generally expressed that it is only fair to make them a reasonable allowance to cover what is reasonable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Gen. Corbin was seen to-day regarding a statement published in several Eastern newspapers, in which criticism was made upon the allowances made in addition to the regular pay to some of the American officers stationed in Cuba. Gen. Brooke's additional allowance is $7,500 a year; Gen. Ludlow's $5,000. That of Col. Bliss, Collector of the Port of Havana, $3,000, and that of Major Davis, Sanitary Officer of Havana, $2,500.

Gen. Corbin said that the allowances were perfectly just and regular, and that they were not given as an addition to the salary of the officers named, but that they were for legitimate expenses. Vouchers are furnished to the War Department for all expenditures under these allowances.

Awaiting Cuban Census Supervisors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The census supervisors appointed by Gen. Brooke for the Cuban census are expected to-day. One of them, Mayor Aguero of Puerto Principe, is here now. On Tuesday next Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn will meet the Cuban supervisors and discuss the census. Inspector General Sanger, under whose supervision the census will be taken, will direct it from Washington. He said to-day that he would not go to Cuba.

Still Promoting Cuban Veterans.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—The Executive Committee of the late Cuban Assembly is still promoting veterans. By its last resolution Sartorios, the Alcalde of Gibara, was made a Brigadier General.

THE DEWEY ARCH APPROVED.

Accepted Design to be Submitted to Committee on Plan and Scope—Aldermen Delay Erection.

The committee in charge of the erection of a triumphal arch for the Dewey reception met with the Municipal Art Commission yesterday and decided to submit the accepted design to the Committee on Plan and Scope on Tuesday. No funds are as yet available, owing to the fact that a resolution empowering the Dewey Executive Committee to spend money without public letting is held up in the Board of Aldermen. This has hampered the committee greatly, and unless relief is given at the next meeting of the Aldermen, a plan will be adopted for the erection of the arch by letting a sufficient number of contracts of less than $1,000 each.

President Guggenheimer, Chairman of the Art Committee, said a proposition had been received from the Sculpture Society to build the arch. Mr. Guggenheimer declared that the work would be done regardless of the action of the Board of Aldermen if the Committee on Plan and Scope approved it.

Adjt. Gen. Henry of the State of Mississippi telegraphed yesterday to ascertain if the number of troops from outside States was limited. Secretary Foster replied that the city would entertain all the soldiers that came.

Offers from patriotic societies asking for places in the land parade were received and accepted.

GERMAN STORY OF DEWEY.

It Says He Left Trieste Hurriedly, Because of a Cold Reception.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is reported that Admiral Dewey left Trieste earlier than he originally intended, and mainly because he did not meet with such a good reception as he had expected. The Kolnische Zeitung thinks that Austria's relations with Spain and the Hazleton incident may have contributed to this."

NAVAL MILITIA HOME.

Successful Cruise on the Prairie—Great Gun Practice.

The United States ship Prairie, with the Naval Militia of New York and Rochester, arrived at Tompkinsville at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The men looked sunburned and hardened from their week's cruise Tuesday and Wednesday were spent in Gardiner's Bay, at sub-calibre practice, boat drills, &c.

An exciting boat race was held on Tuesday night from Greenport, L. I., to the ship—a distance of about six miles, between the first cutter, (nicknamed the Pirates' Crew,) Von Musits coxswain, and a dinghy manned by Chief Quartermaster Zerega. The former won by about ten minutes.

The Prairie on Thursday morning was under way early, and stood about fifteen miles out to sea for great gun practice. The men dropped a target overboard and steamed about 1,500 yards away. The starboard six-inch gun won all the honors of the day, carrying away two targets in four shots, Gun Captain Boyd firing the first shot, and Second Gun Captain Buzzino firing the fourth shot. Capt. MacKenzie of the Prairie was very much pleased with the shooting, and said it was the best target practice he has seen for years.

Two slight accidents occurred in handling the six-pounders. Seaman Merritt had one of his fingers jammed in the breech block of the six-pounder on the starboard quarter; Seaman Middlebrook was hurt in the same way by the six-pounder on the starboard bow. Apothecary Schreidenbach dressed their injuries. At noon the remains of the targets were hoisted on board and the Prairie started for New York.

YAQUI INDIAN WAR GROWING.

Rebels Gathering in the Mountains—2,000 American Miners in Danger —Whole Region Terrorized.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Dispatches from Guaymas show that the Yaqui insurrection is growing in extent. All the Indians in the towns along the river are rising in arms and are going to the woods and mountains to join their companions already arrayed against the authorities.

Three sloops on the Yaqui River, near Medaro, were attacked, and Aurillo F. Paredes, who was in charge of them, was killed. The vessels were set on fire, but were saved by the Federal forces, who drove the savages away. The body of Paredes was found floating in the river. One of the sloops, the Alondre, was again attacked as it was leaving the mouth of the river on its way back to Guaymas, but the Indians were scattered. It is reported that the Romero family were captured as they were about to embark on one of the sloops, and that Paredes was killed in trying to rescue them. Troops are pursuing the bands which are supposed to have seized the family. The telegraph line running south from Alamos has been cut. The Indians along the Mayo River are quiet and do not seem inclined to join the insurrection.

Col. Angel Garcia Pena telegraphed yesterday that Don Carlos Hale, a merchant, had not been killed, as reported. Official advices up to Monday, however, state clearly that after the forces of Gen. Torres took Bacum they found ten dead troopers from Cocorit and four of the body guard of the Yaqui chief, Maldonado, together with the body of Hale.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Casas Grandes, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, states that four American miners had just arrived there direct from the Upper Yaqui River country. They were driven in by marauding bands of Yaqui Indians. Thomas Harvell, one of the members of the party, who formerly lived in Austin, said that there were probably 2,000 American miners and prospectors scattered through the Yaqui country, and that their lives are in imminent danger, as the Indians are getting bolder and more desperate each day.

Harvell added that the news of the bloody outbreak among the Yaquis in the lower valley had not reached the upper part of the stream when he left, and that as soon as such news is received by the bands of Indians in the placer mining region they will massacre every white man along the river. He estimates that there are 5,000 Yaqui braves, and that it will take a force of fully 40,000 Mexican troops to conquer them, if they are able to reach their former strongholds in the Sahuaripa range of mountains. During the two years the Indians have been at peace they have been quietly investing their earnings in arms and ammunition, and they are now better equipped than ever before for a long and bloody campaign.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 4.—Marshall P. Wright, son of the late Judge Wright of Kansas City, has arrived in this city from Mexico. He reports that from 2,000 to 3,000 men are under arms, and that the entire country is in a state of terror. The people are fleeing to the larger settlements. He asserts that the outbreak came as a surprise to Gen. Torres, who, after a two years' campaign, subdued the Yaquis in May, 1897.

"At that time, when the treaty of peace was being signed," said Mr. Wright, "Gen. Torres told the Yaquis that if they ever broke the treaty and caused more trouble it would be taken as a signal for a war which would be carried on to the point of extermination, as quarter would be neither asked nor granted."

NO SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The Mexican Ambassador Says Such a League Against the United States Would Be Ridiculous.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 4.—Señor Aspiroz, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, who is spending the Summer here, was much interested in the report last night of the departure of President Roca of the Argentine Republic, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and thirty Senators from Buenos Ayres, for Brazil. Señor Aspiroz said in response to a question that he could throw no light on the subject. He had received no home papers for ten days, and had heard nothing of such a movement.

The Ambassador added that in his opinion there could be no foundation in fact for the report that an alliance against the United States was contemplated by the South American Republics, and to bear out his opinion referred to the movement started by Brazil with a contribution of $250,000 for the purpose of establishing a steamship line between that country and the United States. Nicaragua and Honduras, he asserted, intend to contract an alliance between themselves, but he holds it to be insignificant.

"An alliance of the South American Republics against the United States would be a very serious matter," said Señor Aspiroz; "and I consider it simply ridiculous to suppose that they would enter into it."

THINKS HE GAVE "STRAW" BAIL.

District Attorney Gardiner received a letter from J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, yesterday calling his attention to the fact that a certain pickpocket who had been arrested for stealing a watch from his son, and had been indicted, had not been brought to trial, and believed that he had got out on "straw" bail and had disappeared. When his case had been put on the calendar the defendant had failed to appear.

Mr. Simmons has been the foreman of quite a number of Grand Juries, and has some knowledge of "straw" bail cases. He is a close personal friend of Col. Gardiner, but thinks that the disappearance of this particular thief should be investigated.

About three months ago young Mr. Simmons lost his watch, and seeing the thief running away from him, gave chase and caught him and then administered a sound thrashing to the rogue, after which he had him arrested. The thief gave bail, but since that time has been among the missing.

The District Attorney and Mr. Simmons would not discuss the case yesterday further than to intimate that the matter would be thoroughly investigated and an effort made to ascertain the whereabouts of the man, and also as to the bail given in the case.

SCULPTOR TRENTANOVE'S CASE

Suit for Divorce Startled Washington Society People, Who Never Dreamed He Was Married.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—An order was signed yesterday by Justice Cole directing the appearance of Emilia Trentanove in the suit for divorce brought against her by Gaetano Trentanove. Señor Trentanove is the sculptor who made the much-talked-of statue of Père Marquette, now in the Capitol, which was attacked so fiercely by the American Protective Association. Other works of his adorn this city, and just before his sudden departure for parts unknown he began work on a bust of Nelson Dingley.

The news that Trentanove is married comes as a revelation to Washington society. He first loomed up on the Washington horizon as the studio chum of Prince Paul Troubetzkoi, the husband of Amélie Rives. Both were social favorites. Nobody knew anything about the sculptor, but he was received everywhere. He was believed to be unmarried, and is said to have told his Washington friends that this was the case. A widowed mother and some brothers and sisters, all in Italy, were supposed to be Trentanove's only ties to earth. He sometimes, it is said, spoke of an elderly lady in Italy who had assisted him in his artistic career, and to whom, in gratitude, he had paid addresses and was likely to marry. About two weeks ago he closed his studio doors on the unfinished bust of Dingley, announced that he was going to Europe, and disappeared. Now comes the divorce suit, and his friends are wondering if the defendant is elderly and assisted Trentanove up the hill of fame. She lives in Italy.

JUSTICE H. M. GOLDFOGLE ILL.

Ptomaine Poisoning the Supposed Cause of an Attack on the Way to Long Branch.

Civil Justice Henry M. Goldfogle is the latest victim of ptomaine poisoning. He was taken suddenly ill on the steamer Republic after starting on a trip to Long Branch last Saturday afternoon. He remained on the boat, and came back to the city. At the Astor House, where he went to get a cup of tea, which he thought might revive him, he fainted, and he grew much worse toward night. A room was obtained in the hotel, but Justice Goldfogle's condition remained so critical that on Thursday evening he was removed to the Post Graduate Hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, where he is now.

It was not until yesterday that the physicians finally diagnosed the case as one of ptomaine poisoning. Dr. Abraham Brothers of Madison Street, Dr. Friedman, and Prof. Bull were of opinion, after they had a first consultation on Saturday night, that this was the cause of the Judge's condition, but afterward abandoned the theory. Yesterday, however, they decided that the first diagnosis had been correct.

What Judge Goldfogle had eaten that caused the illness cannot be ascertained. He made an appointment with Marcus Moses, who is a marshal of Judge Goldfogle's court, to take the boat to Long Branch at 4:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and to stay over Sunday. Mr. Moses met the Judge at the Battery pier, and Judge Goldfogle seemed in excellent health and spirits until just after the Republic had rounded Sandy Hook. He was then seized with nausea, which was at first attributed to sea sickness, although the water was perfectly calm. When, however, the Judge grew rapidly worse, Mr. Moses began to fear that something more serious was the matter, and asked him what he had eaten that day. He replied that he had had lunch just before going on board the Republic at a restaurant in this city, but had eaten only a little soup and meat. He had eaten no fish either then or previously in the day.

The physicians' doubt as to the nature of Judge Goldfogle's malady was complicated by the fact that he has for several years been a sufferer from gastric trouble, for which he has been treated by Dr. Brothers. His condition however, was never regarded as serious, and his high temperature, ranging from 101 to 104, which continued until yesterday morning, showed the doctors there was something else the matter than ordinary indigestion. The patient has not again lost consciousness since his fainting fit on Saturday, and is showing an amount of vitality that induces the doctors to hope for his recovery, unless new complications appear. Besides the three physicians two nurses are in constant attendance.

Judge Goldfogle was born in this city in 1856. He began the practice of law when twenty-one years old, and was elected Justice of the Fifth District Court in 1887. After serving a term of six years he was re-elected in 1893 by an almost unanimous vote. He has served terms as President of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, one of the leading Jewish organizations of this country. He was an extremely popular lawyer, and his popularity among all classes has continued since his elevation to the bench. He lives at 16 Columbia Street.

RIGHTS OF FAITH CURISTS.

Opinion by Attorney General of Indiana—They Cannot Treat Patients for Pay or Otherwise.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4.—Attorney General Taylor, at the request of the State Medical Board, to-day furnished an opinion as to the right of osteopaths, faith curists, mental healers, and others to practice in the State. There has been much doubt as to the adequacy of the present medical laws, and several test cases have been carried to the courts to settle the matter. After citing the testimony in these cases, the Attorney General says:

It is my opinion that it is a violation of the law for an unlicensed person assuming the title of a "Doctor" to prescribe for or pursue any practices for the cure or relief of disease, injury, or deformity, especially where any fee is charged for such service. It is perfectly obvious that the non-treatment of a disease requiring treatment by an unqualified person may be as injurious as the administering of erroneous treatment or remedies, and it is my opinion that in enacting the statute of 1887 the General Assembly contemplated the protection of the public from the evil of non-treatment or non-action where necessary, as fully as it did from wrong treatment. In so far as Christian Scientists, faith curists, mental healers, and metaphysical medicators advertise themselves as physicians and accept fees for treating disease, by silent or other forms of prayer or by moral advice or by profound thought or absolute non-action, they unquestionably, in my opinion, violate the law.

On the other hand, osteopaths and magnetic healers who hold themselves out as physicians and advertise an ability to cure disease, or who accept fees for the treatment of diseases, by prescribing for them either medicines or the simple laying on of hands, are, if unlicensed, violating the law. If they abstain from claiming to be doctors and from advising treatment and simply administer massage under another name, there is nothing in the law which forbids them giving to their treatment what name they please, and there is nothing in the law which requires masseurs to be licensed. One who administers massage, whether recommended by a physician or voluntarily sought by an afflicted person, is at liberty to charge for his services whatever he deems them to be worth.

GOV. CANDLER SAVES A NEGRO.

Orders John Mullens's Removal to Atlanta to Foil a Mob.

ATLANTA, Aug. 4.—Gov. Candler made a personal trip to Newnan, a town sixty miles south of this city, this morning, to save the life of the negro, John Mullens, charged with an assault upon Mrs. Cook, near Senoia, Ga., Wednesday.

Gov. Candler left the executive mansion at 4 o'clock in the morning and arrived at the public jail of Coweta County an hour after daybreak. He took command of the Newnan Guards and a company of State militia which had been guarding the jail during the night, and directed Sheriff Brown to at once take his prisoner to Atlanta for safe keeping. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town during the night, and the Sheriff, fearing an attack from the mob, telephoned Gov. Candler several times for instructions.

The mob has successfully avoided and the prisoner lodged in Fulton County Jail at Atlanta, shortly before noon.

Working to Release Cuban Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Minister Storer, at Madrid, is working hard to secure the release of Cubans who are held prisoners in the penal settlements at Cestapceuta and Carthagena. Señor Quesada, the Cuban agent in Washington, is in daily consultation with the officials of the State Department on the subject. He is attending principally to the identification of the prisoners, which is the most difficult part of the work. Fifteen have so far been located. The Spanish Government is rendering all the assistance it can.

"THE POPULARITY OF
Apollinaris
("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")
is chiefly due to its irreproachable character."
The Times.

"DRINK NOTHING but Natural Mineral Water, such as Apollinaris, free from all vegetable poisons."
Boston Journal.

NEW EAST RIVER SURVEY.

Right of Way Asked for the Government Tug Making Soundings.

Ever since the cruiser Brooklyn struck an obstacle off the Battery the Government officials have been engaged in resurveying the East River in that locality to locate the obstruction and make a new chart. For this purpose the Geodetic Survey tug Robert M. Duy has been engaged in taking soundings off the Battery. The officers of the tug complain that they have been interfered with in their work by other tugs and steamers, and very often uncomplimentary language has been indulged in. The following notice has been issued:

The Coast and Geodetic Survey is now engaged in making a resurvey of the East River in the vicinity of the Battery and Governors Island. The tug Robert M. Duy, carrying a red flag forward and a Coast Survey flag and United States ensign aft, is employed in making soundings. As it is necessary for this tug to run on certain lines the masters of all vessels are requested to give it the right of way as far as possible.

Capt. VICTOR ROBY LYLE.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:00	Sun sets...7:11	Moon sets... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:50	Gov. Isl'd...7:32	H. Gate....9:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:59	Gov. Isl'd...7:36	H. Gate....9:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	12:00 M.	
Etruria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A. M.	.....
Irrawaddy, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
Maranhense, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Marengo,

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

New Records For the Orient

THURSDAY, at the Garfield Track, in Chicago, Major Taylor cut five and three-fifths seconds from the world's record for a mile, making the distance in 1.22 2-5. He was paced by a motor-cycle, but was not assisted by wind shields.

It is superfluous to say that he rode an Orient; the regular "1.30" Orient on sale here at $65.

The day before, Harry Elkes, on the same wheel, made two miles in 3.10;—former world's record was 3.13.

Whether you race or not, this should interest you. The fast wheel is and must be, a good wheel.

Orient Chainless, $75 Orient Tandems, $100
Orient Roadsters, $50 Orient "1.30," $65
Also—
The Continental, at $25.
The Road Flyer, at $16.

Basement.

THE SHOES—A few good things left from yesterday's sale. Not for long, though. On the fifth floor: Women's Tan Oxfords, $1.50, regularly $2 and $3 a pair. Men's Tan Shoes, that were $3 and $4, now $2.30 a pair. On the main floor. Women's $5 Lace Boots for $2.75; $3 Lace Boots for $2.30.

WOMEN'S JACKETS—A last opportunity. Fashionable, elegant, chic jackets, all new; in many styles and colors. The big Fall stock is approaching and these must go. $5 for values up to $12; $7.50 for values up to $18; $10 for values up to $22; $12 for values up to $25; $15 for values up to $35.

GIRLS' DRESSES, $3.50—As dainty as dimities, lawns and dotted Swiss muslins can be. In the prettiest pinks, greens and blues. Guimps styles, nearly all. $5.50 was cheap for them. $3.50 to-day.

GIRLS' BATHING SUITS—Fast color; water-shedding, stylish and pretty. Mohairs and flannels in the favorite colors. $2.50 to $3.25.

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS—Fancy figured or striped percales, braid-trimmed, well-finished; were 65c. and 85c. 50c. to-day. And home gowns of percale or lawn, neat and pretty; were $1.75 and $2. To-day $1 each.

HOSIERY—Men's light-weight cotton half hose in fast black, grays and tans. Properly priced at 35c., but here at 25c. Women's cotton stockings in fast black and tans; plain and ribbed; 50c. yesterday; to-day 25c. Children's fine ribbed fast black cotton stockings at 12½c., instead of 20c.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—One lot of $2.50, $2.25, $2 and $1.50 shirts, all at $1 each. More of the higher than of the lower-priced in the collection. All good, new styles. At 50c. a lot of $1 and $1.50 qualities.

MEN'S MADRAS TIES—6 for 25c. Good patterns, good madras, good values. Easily worth double.

KERCHIEF SCARFS — Handsome, heavy twilled silk; new in shape, patterns and colors. 50c.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS—Warm weather sort. Very light, yet durable. Elastic lisle webbing. Nickel trimmings. Plain colors and plaids. 25c. pair.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—An excellent quality of linen, with the latest initial designs. $1.25 a dozen.

CANDY — Chocolate-covered marshmallows, pure, fresh, and the sort usually 30c. here, and higher still elsewhere. 20c. a pound for these.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

FAR ROCKAWAY UP IN ARMS.

Police Claim They Found No Gambling in House Complained Of, but James Harper Says "Bosh!"

Police Inspector Grant, Capt. Kreuscha, Detective Lyons, and Sergt. Corcoran visited a house in the residential portion of Far Rockaway yesterday afternoon in compliance with a complaint that the house was run as a gambling house. Frederick Mott made the complaint against the house. The police say they found no evidences of gambling. Capt. Kreuscha said last night the report would be that the place was a clubhouse and nothing more, and that there was nothing illegal about it.

This report of the police does not agree with the stories of the neighbors. Some of these have sent a letter to Sheriff William Cass Baker of Queens County, notifying him that unless the house is closed within twenty-four hours they will place the matter before Gov. Roosevelt, and ask him to remove the Sheriff from office. A registered letter was also sent to President York of the Police Board, and the visit of the officers to the house is supposed to be the result of this letter.

James Harper of Harper & Brothers, who lives near the house, when told last night that Inspector Grant and the others had visited the house and found nothing out of the way, said any assertion, whether made by a police officer or any one else, that there was no gambling in the place was bosh. He said:

"One need not go inside to know its character. For some time past the place has been run so openly that they do not even draw the shades or close the blinds on hot nights. A person passing on the street may see into the rooms on the ground floor and know what is going on. The property about here is very highly restricted. I have lived here fifteen years, and this is the first nuisance. It has depreciated property greatly, and the owner of the house and ground is responsible."

Those who have been active in fighting the alleged gambling resort say they have not acted hastily, and that they have their evidence in hand. They say they have given the police a chance to act. This has not availed, and they will lay their evidence before County Judge Moore at once, whether the Sheriff acts or not.

This evidence will contain a minute description of the interior of the house. It will be alleged that to the right of the main hall the parlors are given up to roulette, red and black, and faro; that at the rear on that side is a safe; that upstairs rooms are devoted to poker; that to the left of the hall the front room is a parlor, back of this a dining room, and back of that a kitchen.

It will be alleged that a well-known New York man is the principal backer, and that his chief assistant in backing it is a Chicago man, and that the place is not a clubhouse in the legal sense.

MINNESOTA ELEVATORS SOLD.

Fifty Purchased by Peavey & Co.—To Handle 35,000,000 Bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 4.—The Minnesota and Dakota line of fifty elevators has been sold to F. H. Peavey & Co. for $300,000. The sale was consummated yesterday afternoon, and the property will be turned over at once. The elevators are situated along the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Milwaukee Roads, and have an aggregate capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. This makes the Peavey Company's total capacity more than 35,000,000 bushels, exclusive of a new line of houses now building in Kansas.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Small Crowd Sees Four Favorites Land First Money.

AFFECT A DISAPPOINTMENT

John Daly's Filly Had a Lead of Three Lengths at the Last Furlong, but Lost to Fluke.

Racing at Brighton Beach yesterday was of the commonplace sort, for there was little inducement offered for the few good horses that remain in the vicinity. The crowd that attended the meeting was one of the smallest since the season at Brighton Beach opened, but those who did make the journey were more successful in picking winners than they had been either Wednesday or Thursday. Whereas they succeeded in naming only one winning favorite on Thursday, they won with four yesterday, and at the end of the day's battle with the bookmakers many of them had won out a little money for the trip they will make to Saratoga to-morrow or Monday.

The defeat of John Daly's good filly Affect in the two-year-old selling race was the greatest disappointment of the day. The filly looked to have the race at her mercy within a furlong of the finish, for she had made all the running and had a lead of about three lengths at this point. Then she suddenly gave out, and Fluke, whose owners thought he would be at best second, came with a rush and won cleverly by a length, while Maher had to ride Affect out for every ounce of speed in her to beat Mynheer a head for the place.

The mile-and-a-furlong handicap, for which there were four starters, went to Box, who is at his best now, and a dangerous horse in any company. Box raced up to the front with Galathee at the start, and was never afterward headed. Galathee hung on until the turn to the stretch was made, and then Box shook him off easily and came home alone.

Standing, a two-year-old that has been played all season to beat the best of the year's two-year-olds, at last got out of the maiden class by winning the first race, a five-furlong dash, and old Peep o' Day, even with 128 pounds up, showed the starters in the second race for all ages how to run a sprint. Modrine, the two-year-old, cut out the pace, but the favorite closed on him in the stretch and had no trouble about winning.

Fast Black beat Dollie Wiethoff in a drive in the fifth race, and Zanone, after leading all the way, barely managed to get home, a winner by a head, in the mile race

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Standing, R. Roche's ch. c., by Candlemas. The Lioness, 112 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.. (Shaw)
2—Fleuron, E. L. Graves's ch. f., 109, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Mitchell)
3—Hesper, John Daly's br. c., 112, 5 to 1.....(H. Lewis)

Eileen Daly, 109, 20 to 1, (Slack;) Thermos, 112, 20 to 1, (Moody;) Plohn, 112, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Elnus, 112, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Fille d'Or, 109, 30 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Merry Wanderer, 109, 300 to 1, (Booth.) Harp Key, 109, 60 to 1, (Phelan.) Kindred, 112, 30 to 1, (McDermott,) and Betsy Jane II., 109, 60 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages that have run and not won at Brighton Beach since July 5. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 3-5.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 6 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 128 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Modrine, G. B. Morris's ch. c., 2, 93, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Slack)
3—Grey Jacques, W. Easton's gr. c., 3, 119, 12 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Ben Brush, 100, 100 to 1, (Neville;) Continental, 128, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Give and Take, 90, 100 to 1, (Moure,) and Sharpless, 109, 100 to 1, (Clay,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Fluke, Hayman & Frank's ch. g., 97, by Fiddlesticks-Flavia, 97 pounds, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Dupee)
2—Affect, John Daly's br. f., 109, 1 to 2 and out..(Maher)
3—Mynheer, P. J. Regan's br. c., 96, 7 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Midwood, 92, 8 to 1, (Wedderstand;) Laureatea, 84, 12 to 1, (Dangman;) Easterling, 89, 40 to 1, (Phelan,) and Beautiful, 89, 60 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 1-5.

1—Box, W. Showalter's ch. h., 5 years, by Order-Pandora, 118 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5..(Maher)
2—The Devil, Woodward & Anderson's b. c., 4, 109, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Dupee)
3—Barcaldine, W. C. Fessenden's b. g., 4, 87, 5 to 1.....(Bradford)
4—Galathee, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3, 102, 2 to 1..(Mitchell)

Won handily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15½.

1—Fast Black, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 3 years, by Watercress-Abilone, 105 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Dollie Wiethoff, Buckley & Brown's br. f., 86, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Wedderstand)
3—Klondyke Queen, D. S. Quinton's ch. f., 3, 94, 10 to 1.....(Dupee)

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43 1-5.

1—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., aged, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5....(Mahr)
2—Hurricane, Woodward & Anderson's ch. c., 6 to 1 and 2½ to 1.....(Dupee)
3—Banished, W. M. Wallace's b. h., 6 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Benna, 84, 4 to 1, (Wedderstand;) Tinge, 106, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Leedsville, 95, 12 to 1, (Brennan;) Dan Cupid, 96, 10 to 1, (Moody,) and Hanwell, 108, 100 to 1, (Forbes,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Box	123	Double Dummy 100
Merry Prince	122	Marito 97
St. Clair	118	Leon d'Or 97
Arbaces	110	Lady Madge 97
Star of Bethlehem	106	Barataria 95
Larva	103	Impartial 90
Grey Jacques	102	Cincopee 89
Takanassee	102	Forsooth 87

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Water King	122	Stuart	122
Elfin Conig	122	Lady of the Vale	119
Yellow Tail	122	Musette	109
Wax Taper	122	Decimal	109
All Gold	122		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Silver Garter	100	Maidstone	92
Innovator	90	Cheesestraid II	91
Diffidence	95	Prestige	90
Pegasus	92	Miss Dede	87

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Gate Stakes for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

Lackland	121	Sir Hubert	116
Ethelbert	121	Brahmin	111

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages. Seven furlongs.

Disturber	124	Emden	119
Grey Jacques	124	Bob White	118
Larva	124	Rossifer	113
Percy F.	121	Uncle Louis	113
Hanwell	121	St. Sulpice	109
Free Lance	121	Goldone	98
Floronso	121		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fly by Night	113	Dan Cupid	96
Twinkler	108	Rare Perfume	95
Free Lance	106	Sir Hubert	95
Bishop Reed	104	Lindula	94
Maurice	104	Brahmin	89
Momentum	104	Tyrshena	89

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase. Short course.

Dare All	146	Merlin	137
Dr. Reed	145	The Lost Chord	137
Nonotuck	140	Hardy C.	137
Murillo	140	Fair Rebel	135
Tentore	138		

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. De Lacy, 107 pounds, (O'Leary,) 3 to 1, won; Prestidigitator, 112, (Turner,) 3 to 1, second; McMeekin, 107, (Spencer,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:03¼. The Rush also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Meadowthorpe, 110 pounds, (Burns,) 8 to 5, won; Flax Spinner, 112, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, second; Bardella, 106, (Spencer,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:45¼. Judge Wardell and Handpress also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-quarter miles. Kinley Mack, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 9 to 5, won; Approval, 110, (O'Leary,) 1 to 2, second; Charlie Rose, 119, (Jackson,) 30 to 1, third. Time—2:11½.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Jerry Hunt, 114 pounds, (Turner,) 3 to 1, won; Lightning Express, 114, (W. Martin,) 8 to 5, second; Chappaqua, 111, (O'Leary,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. Diva, Primavera, Galahad, General Shafter, and Sparrow Wing also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Sixth furlongs. Precursor, 102 pounds, (O'Leary,) 9 to 5, won; Post Haste, 102, (Clawson,) 2 to 1, second; Nansen, 107, (Turner,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:18¼. Flamora, Rochester, and Native also ran.

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Ben Hadad, Athamas, Rhododendron, 113 pounds; Nicholas, 110; Black Bonnet, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Don de Oro, 131 pounds; May Hempstead, 116; Toluca, Clonzilla, Hurly Burly, 111; Dr. Eichberg, 106.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes, (first part, $5,000.) Five and a half furlongs. King's Courier, Frandoo, McKeekin, Waring, Sam Phillips, 122 pounds; Mesmerist, 129; Wooster Boy, 119; Mango, Millstone, Petruchio, 117; Toddy Lodee, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight handicap. Six furlongs. Sanders, 140 pounds; Glorian, 135; Miss Mitchell, 130; Caoutchouc, 125.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap. Short course. Perion, 149 pounds; Eli Kendig, 144; Mr. Dunlap, 150; Kinvarra, 139; Marcus, 138; Horseplay, Becky Rolfe, Red Hackle, 135.

"CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR" RACE.

Came Off Yesterday at Riverhead, but Losers Are Not Satisfied.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 4.—The much-talked-of trotting race took place on the Fair grounds this afternoon. It became known as the "Christian Endeavor" race, without much ground for the appellation. The horse owners have been in the habit of doing their speeding on the roads, and the Christian Endeavor people made objection to this, claiming that it was setting a bad example. All the horse owners are church members, and some of them belong to or contribute to the Christian Endeavor Society, but they failed to see where the harm came in.

The rivalry between the owners of what are considered the fast horses of the town became so warm that it was decided to put the track at the Fair grounds in shape, and have the question of who owns the fastest horse settled. This was accordingly done, and for the last two weeks the track has been a busy spot, with owners getting their horses into condition for the speed trials, which came off this afternoon before a big crowd. There were many Christian Endeavor members at the track, but those who had objected to the horse racing were absent.

To-night the question, which was supposed to be settled by the races to-day, is being as warmly discussed as ever. The score of the three heats trotted would seem to settle the matter, but the owners whose horses did not win seem to think that their horses were beaten because the winner was better used to the circular track, and claim that in a straightaway road race the winner would not be first, at least not all the time.

There were six starters, W. L. McDermott, John M. Hallock, I. G. Luce, E. H. Young, Charles S. Wells, and George E. Luce. A purse of $50 was hung up to make the race interesting. Mr. McDermott's horse took the lead at the fall of the flag in the first heat, and went away from his field and won with his rider sitting straight up. In the second heat the events of the first were repeated, and the third was a procession, with Mr. McDermott's animal away ahead.

Each of the other five, however, claim that on the road they have obliged Mr. McDermott to take their dust time and again, and say that the winning horse knew all about track racing, and was therefore easier to handle than their animals were. The prospect to-night is that another race will be held before long, and that meanwhile the different owners will keep their fleet-footed horses on the track daily.

HARNESS RACING AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 4.—Rain again interfered with the races at the Columbus Driving Park to-day. After the 2:10 trot had been finished and four heats trotted in the 2:14 class a thunderstorm came up and the track was soaked. Racing was then postponed until to-morrow. Summary:

2:10 Trot.—Purse $2,000.

Tommy Briton, br. h., by Liberty Bell, (West)	1	1	1		
Cresseus, ch. m., (Ketcham)	2	2	5		
Elloree, ch. m., (Saunders)	7	5	2		
Bouncer, b. m., (Starr)	3	4	3		
Pilatus, ch. h., (Van Meter)	4	3	6		
Caracalla, b. m., (Snow)	3	6	7		
Louise Mc, ch. m., (Hudson)	6	7	4		

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:08¼.

2:14 Trot.—Purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Success, g. g., (McHenry)	7	2	1	1	
Surpol, gr. m., (Curry)	1	3	3	2	
Charley Herr, br. h., (Cahill)	3	1	2	4	
Senator L., b. g., (Dellinger)	2	9	5	7	
Iris O., b. m., (Garvey)	5	4	4	3	
Kyote, b. h., (Starr)	9	7	7	5	
Departo Rex, b. h., (Hutchings)	10	5	8	8	
Dr. Speliman, b. g., (McAvoy)	8	6	6	6	
Prince of India, br. h., (Van Meter)	4	8	9	dr	
Wynema, b. m., (Morse)	6	dr.			

Time—2:11; 2:11¼; 2:10½; 2:14¾.

Harness Horses at Gloversville.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Large fields in both circuit races to-day made the sport very interesting, and it was necessary to leave the 2:17 class unfinished, owing to darkness. Summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $300.

Gold Standard, b. g.	2	1	1	1
Sherman V.	1	2	6	7
Hazel	4	5	2	3
Abdul-Ameer	7	3	3	4
Sable Alcyoner	5	6	4	2
Nimrod	3	7	8	8
Walter D.	6	8	7	6
Timber Lake	8	4	5	5
Belinda	10	11	10	dr
Dr. Charlotte	9	10	dis	
Gordon Cummings	11	9	9	dr

Time—2:19¼, 2:19½, 2:20½, 2:22.

2:17 Class.—Purse, $400: (Unfinished.)

Dr. L., br. g.	3	7	3	1
Uncle Sam	2	1	1	5
Nell Alcyoner	1	2	5	2
Darklight	6	3	2	3
Bell Canon	9	5	8	4
Carrie D.	4	6	6	7
Quarterstake	10	8	7	6
Bobbie Jo	8	9	9	dr
Cassie Fletcher	7	4	4	dis
Bivouac	5	dis		

Time—2:16½, 2:17, 2:18, 2:18½, 2:18½.

Portland Trotters and Pacers.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—Summaries of to-day's races:

2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Early Bird, blk. s., by Early Bird	4	2	1	1
Faith, g. m., by Alcyonum	1	1	3	6
Dolly, Brown, br. m.	8	6	3	2
Nelson, b. g.	2	5	5	7
Mars Chan, b. g.	3	3	4	3
Alpine, ch. g.	5	4	6	4
Bell Thorn, b. m.	7	7	7	5
Baby S., b. m.	6	8	8	dis
Denmark, br. g.	9	9	dr	

Time—2:16¾; 2:13½; 2:14¼; 2:18; 2:19¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Octavia, b. m., by Baron Wilkes	6	1	1	1
Mamie W., b. m.	1	8	7	5
X L's Brother, b. g.	5	2	2	9
Mystic Maid, b. m.	2	3	6	6
Hope, blk. m.	8	7	3	2
Myophia, sp. g.	3	10	10	3
Keera, b. m.	4	4	8	4
Zella, b. g.	7	6	4	7
Miss Pratt, blk. m.	10	5	5	8
Nellie S., br. m.	9	9	9	dr

Time—2:21½; 2:19½; 2:18½; 2:20¾.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse $500; (unfinished.)

Tomboy, r. m., by Edgemark	2	1	1	
Alcidates, b. m.	1	2	2	
Paddy D., b. g.	3	4	3	
Queen Alfred, b. m.	4	3	4	
Nemoline, blk. m.	5	5	5	

Time—2:13½; 2:13½; 2:13¼.

Star Pointer to Race at Hartford.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—Star Pointer, 1:59¼, will start for the first time this season at Charter Oak Driving Park, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 31. He will go to break the pacing record of the world held by him, receiving $2,500 for the start and an additional $5,000 if he lowers his mark. Secretary W. B. Fasig of the track closed the contract to-day.

Last Day of the Richmond Races.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ky., Aug. 4.—The fair and trots closed to-day after a successful meeting. The attendance was large and the sport good. Results:

FIRST RACE.—2:35 trot; purse $400. Proxy, by Time Onward, won; Valken second, Margaret W. third. Best time—2:37.

SECOND RACE.—2:24 pace; purse $300. Gilford, by Score, won; L'Rene second, The Mug third. Best time—2:22½.

Engineer Shot by a Deputy Sheriff.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 4.—Charles Bernard, residing at 826 Twenty-first Place, Chicago, engineer and owner of the steamboat Louise, was shot and it is believed mortally wounded by Deputy Sheriff Britton while the latter was attempting to tie the steamboat up for a debt of $8. Bernard fired first at the Deputy Sheriff, and the latter returned three shots.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose a Closely Played Game to the Brooklyns.

OUTBATTED THEIR OPPONENTS

Errors of Judgment and Bad Baserunning the Main Causes of the Defeat—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	61	30	.670
Boston	56	34	.622
Philadelphia	56	36	.609
Baltimore	52	38	.578
St. Louis	51	40	.560
Chicago	49	40	.551
Cincinnati	47	42	.528
Pittsburg	46	45	.505
Louisville	40	48	.455
New York	35	53	.398
Washington	34	59	.366
Cleveland	16	78	.170

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2.
Boston, 4; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; Baltimore, 3.
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 3.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Washington in Boston.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Louisville in Cincinnati.

The third meeting of the season between the New York and Brooklyn teams took place at Washington Park, in Brooklyn, yesterday, in the presence of about 3,200 persons, the game resulting in a victory for Brooklyn by a score of 3 to 2. Incidentally, it was the New Yorks' tenth consecutive defeat. They played a lively game for a team that is in tenth place, but for a dozen or more reasons they could not win. They outbatted the Brooklyns and fielded every bit as well as their opponents, but all this good work was not enough to offset poor judgment in playing the game at critical points.

The umpires played a prominent part in the winning and losing of the game, but their influence on the score could have been overcome had Seymour used a little more care in fielding Daly's grounder in the third and had Grady not been too anxious to get to second base in the seventh inning. Umpire Emslie declared Van Haltren out at the plate in the fourth inning, after the latter had made a daring steal from third. The local team had ten men left on bases. McGuire caught seven men in attempts to steal second—quite a record for a catcher in one game.

While the New Yorks outbatted their opponents, there were several times, in the game when a baseHit would have scored enough runs to win. The Brooklyns found Seymour a hard proposition after the fourth inning. McJames, on the other hand, was hit freely throughout, but he seemed to have luck with him when hits would have yielded runs.

In the New Yorks' first inning Van Haltren reached third base before any one was out, but the next three batters couldn't bring him home. In the second three hits were made, including a three-bagger, and Daly helped things along with an error, but only one run resulted, simply because Seymour didn't know how to run bases.

Brooklyn got two runs in the second, on a base on balls, Dahlen's double, and McGuire's single. In the third Seymour gave them what proved to be the winning run. Keeler got a scratch hit, and ran to third on Kelley's hit to centre. Daly hit a grounder to Seymour, and had the latter not lost his bearings he easily could have stopped Keeler at the plate. Seymour instead threw the ball to second, where he missed Kelley, and but for a quick throw to first by Davis the batter, too, would have been safe. As the next two batters were retired, Seymour's blunder proved disastrous.

The two teams will meet at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V.H'lt'n, cf.	0	3	1	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	0	0	1		
Grady, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0		
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	3	0		
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	3	4	0		
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	10	0	1		
Seymour, p.	0	1	0	4	0		
Warner, c.	1	3	7	2	0		
Gettig, rf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Total.	2	14	24	11	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	6	3		
Wilson, 1b.	1	0	7	1	0		
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	4	3	0		
Casey, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0		
McGuire, c.	0	1	7	6	1		
McJames, p.	0	1	1	3	0		
Total.	3	8	27	17	2		

New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

First base by errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 7. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 3; off McJames, 4. Struck out—By Seymour, 4; by McJames, 5. Two-base hits—Gettig, Keeler, Dahlen. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Van Haltren (2,) Davis, O'Brien, Warner. Double play—Grady, Davis, and Doyle. Wild pitches—McJames, 1; Seymour, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Boston, 4; Washington, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The Bostons won in the ninth inning to-day. With one out Collins and Stahl were hit, and Duffy got a base on balls, filling the bases. Bergen singled, scoring Collins and Duffy. Lewis, the Boston pitcher, was injured in the sixth inning, and retired in favor of Bailey. Score:

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—4
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Boston, 5; Washington, 9. Errors—Boston, 1; Washington, 2. Batteries—Boston, Lewis, Bailey and Bergen; Washington, Weyhing and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 4; Baltimore, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The Baltimores had a man on second and on third base in the eighth inning to-day, when Cross made a brilliant stop and lightning throw of Smith's hit, retiring the side and saving the game for the Philadelphias. The latter have secured Dolan of Richmond to play second base during the absence of La Joie. Score:

Baltimore	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	.	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland.

Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 3.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Chicagos scored an easy victory to-day, batting Sudhoff's curves all over the field. Childs and Tebeau of St. Louis were removed from the game for too much talking. Score:

Chicago	0	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	.	—8
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Chicago, 18; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Donahue; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Shrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Smith.

Brooklyn-Baltimore Deal Opposed.

Manager Hanlon of Brooklyn said yesterday that he was opposed to the deal whereby De Montreville and Nops of Baltimore were to come to Brooklyn in exchange for Jennings. The latter is now in Baltimore, but neither De Montreville nor Nops has reached Brooklyn. Unless they report to-day Hanlon will recall Jennings.

New Baseball League in New York.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Central New York Baseball League filed papers of incorporation with the County Clerk here to-day. The league will take in the Newburg, Amsterdam, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Johnstown, Gloversville, Ilion, and Herkimer Clubs. Dr. O. Peters is the President. The teams will be put in the field next Spring.

Deputy Sheriff Missing with Jewelry.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Siegfried Hineman, a special Deputy Sheriff, has been missing from his home since Tuesday. George J. Brusch, a jeweler, at High Street and Springfield Avenue, for whom Hineman sold jewelry on commission, reported to the police that he let Hineman have $2,000 worth of diamonds and other gems last Monday. It is thought Hineman may have sailed for Germany or gone to Canada. He is 32 years old, of medium height, stout build, and has black hair and mustache.

Young Daly to Sue for Divorce.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Counsel for Phil Daly, Jr., will to-morrow file with the Clerk of the Chancery Court at Trenton papers in an action for absolute divorce from his wife, who was Jennie Joyce. Fred F. Wood is named as co-respondent.

THE SEAWANHAKA CUP FIASCO.

Yachtsmen Regret the Failure of a Decisive Contest Between Constance and Glencairn.

The outcome of the international races at Lake St. Louis for the Seawanhaka Cup was the cause of much disgust among yachtsmen yesterday. They did not hesitate to express themselves in plain terms on the conduct of Duggan in sailing the Glencairn over the course alone after the Constance had taken ground and failed to start. Technically the decision of the committee was admitted to be right, but that the defender of the cup should have taken a sail over when the merits of the two boats, each of which had won two races, seemed so nearly equal and every reasonable consideration demanded a final decisive contest, was regarded as anything but sportsmanlike.

RUSSELL SAGE'S BIRTHDAY

Veteran Financier as Active as Ever at the Age of 83.

HE RECEIVES MANY CALLERS

Corrects a Mistaken Report About His Birthplace and Relates His Family History.

Russell Sage was eighty-three years old yesterday. He did not celebrate the anniversary by changing his business habits in any particular, but he received, at his office in the Bank of Commerce Building, at least twoscore friends who called to congratulate him. Many of them said that if there had been any change in Mr. Sage since the last anniversary of his birth it was that he had grown younger in appearance and carriage. He certainly appeared, as he shook hands with callers in his office, to be a quarter of a century behind the record, and attended to the details of his business with even more vim than is usual with him.

"Yes," said Mr. Sage, "I'm eighty-three years old to-day, and as you see me. They have, I see, got out a pleasant enough story about my having been born at Shenandoah, Oneida County, N. Y., but this is wrong. My parents, Elisha and Prudence Sage, were well settled at Verona, two miles from Oneida Castle, when I was born. They did come from Connecticut, as the story says. When I was born my only sister was nearly ten years old. She lives yet at Oneida and is in her ninety-third year. She is Mrs. Samuel Chapin, and her husband, a jeweler, is ninety-four years old.

"I've been very glad to-day to see so many old friends come to congratulate me. But I'm not celebrating—just going right along and attending to business and receiving callers and congratulations. My work to-day is pretty well mapped out. I have my usual business to attend to here, and there is a Directors' meeting of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and of other affairs, and when I'm through I'll start for home. No celebration, though. Glad to see my friends and hear what they have to say."

Mr. Sage went to his country home at Lawrence, L. I., in the early afternoon. He received many letters and telegrams relating to the anniversary. One was from President McKinley.

The career of Mr. Sage has been one of many experiences and few failures. He received a common-school education, and his first venture was in mercantile business in Troy. He began public political life fifty-eight years ago as an Alderman there, was Treasurer of Rensselaer County for some years, went to Congress as a Whig in 1853, and began Wall Street forty years ago as a seller of privileges. As a financier he is identified with threescore corporations, the most important of which are the Manhattan Railway, of which he is a Director, and the Standard Gas Light Company, of which he is President. His fortune has been estimated at from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000.

In his career as a financier Mr. Sage has had two startling experiences. One was during the 1884 panic and came of Mr. Sage's enterprise as a seller of privileges. He issued "puts" incautiously and was caught to the extent of $4,000,000, but he canceled every obligation honorably. On Dec. 4, 1891, a crank, Henry L. Norcross, Jr., of Somerville, Mass., went to Mr. Sage's office in the Arcade Building, Broadway and Rector Street, and Mr. Sage unwarily saw him and listened to a demand for $1,200,000, with the alternative of being blown up by dynamite. W. R. Laidlaw, Jr., a clerk for John Bloodgood & Co., who was in the office, was near, and has always claimed that Mr. Sage used him as a shield in temporizing with Norcross. Norcross flung a satchel containing dynamite and killed himself and B. F. Norton, Mr. Sage's clerk, and wrecked the building. Mr. Sage and eight others were more or less injured. Laidlaw is still suing Mr. Sage for substantial damages, claiming that he was used as a shield. He once obtained a verdict against Mr. Sage, his counsel being Joseph H. Choate, now United States Ambassador to England.

Mr. Sage is now considered as one of the largest money lenders in the Wall Street district. His attention to his vast business interests is hobby-horsing, and his average day's employment is such as many men half his age would either shun or divide with partners or confidential employes. In his loan transactions he is said to handle more money than any other man on the "Street."

BABY GIRL LOST AND FOUND.

Restored by the Gerry Society to Her Home in the Bleecker Flats.

The mystery which agitated the numerous inhabitants of the Bleecker Flats, at Grove and Bleecker Streets, for over twenty-four hours—the disappearance of two-year-old Susan Van Why—was brought to a sudden and happy close last evening by her being handed over to her father safe and sound.

Her father, John Van Why, is a rubber turner by trade, and lives on the fifth floor of the Bleecker flats. He generally finds Susan on the sidewalk with her elder brother when he goes to dinner at noon, and carries her up to their flat. On Thursday he carried her up to the fourth floor and left her there to climb the last flight herself. She did not go up, and a little later Charles Savery, a neighbor's boy, saw her in the hallway trying to get out. A girl saw her going around into Bleecker Street, and a policeman saw her with two other girls at the foot of Barrow Street. Then traces of the child were lost, and inquiries at Police Headquarters, the police stations, and the Gerry society proved fruitless.

Toward evening yesterday an officer from the Gerry society called at the Bleecker Flats and told Van Why to come to the society's rooms for his child. He went there and found little Susan, but the officials, he said, refused to tell where they had found her. All that he could get from the child, who is just beginning to talk, was, "The buggy man took me." When she reached home she was overwhelmed with embraces by her mother and brother.

CHURCH ROW IN HEMPSTEAD.

One Member Gets Excited and Threatens to Send Pastor to Prison.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 4.—The trial of the action commenced by the majority members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the German Lutheran Church against the Treasurer of the organization, Mrs. J. F. Semke, came up to-day before Justice Gittens. The hearing was not very satisfactory, owing to the inability of some of the interested parties to understand English. It was enlivened, however, by a threat of Christian Vogelsang to send the Rev. Mr. Zwinger, pastor of the church, to Sing Sing Prison.

J. Seymour Snedecker represented the Treasurer and Harry Keith the society. The suit arises out of trouble in the church. The first trouble started over dancing. The congregation wanted to pay off the debt on the church, and the young people wanted to hold dances. The minister would not allow it.

An effort was then made to depose the pastor, but it failed, and the Board of Trustees resigned. A new board was elected, and the old Treasurer, Mr. Semke, husband of the present defendant, was sued because he refuses to recognize his successor. This portion of the affair, the original trouble, is to be aired in the Supreme Court.

The Aid Society split, and its majority stood by the minister. It passed a resolution appropriating $20 to aid in paying debt interest. This Mrs. Semke refused to honor. Another resolution was passed forbidding any money being drawn from bank except upon resolution of the society. It is alleged this order was disobeyed, and Mrs. Semke is being sued for the money.

The minister was put on the stand to-day. The examination had progressed but a little when Mr. Zwinger had to refer to the minutes of the church meetings. These were written in German, and there was a long search for an interpreter. The defense did not want to help pay for one, although the plaintiff was willing. The Justice refused to pay for one, because the town might not pay him.

Finally Frederick Eckerlin was procured, but he made poor progress owing to inability to read the handwriting. Then Mr. Vogelsang, who was formerly a trustee, according to the pastor's faction, and is still one according to his own friends, was suggested as the interpreter. To this Mr. Zwinger objected, intimating he could not be trusted. This excited Mr. Vogelsang, who threatened to have the minister arrested and sent to Sing Sing Prison. After a vain effort to get an interpreter, the case went over to Wednesday next.

LIEUT. BRYDE IS DISMISSED.

Officer of the Ninth New York Regiment Discharged for Abetting Two False Enlistments.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The general court-martial convened to try First Lieut. Wesley E. Bryde of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., for directing the names of Sergt. Bodamer and Corp. Reidy to be placed upon the muster and pay roll of Company F, Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., as qualified for service in the volunteer regiment and entitled to pay as members of the National Guard of New York, submitted its findings to the Adjutant General to-day. The court finds Bryde guilty of abetting the deception and sentences him to be dismissed from the service.

Bryde pleaded guilty to aiding and abetting the scheme, but denied that he caused the names to be placed on a pay roll. On May 17, 1898, Bryde, while in camp at Peekskill and in command of Company F, Ninth Regiment, permitted Privates Betts and Hahn, members of said company, to personate Sergt. Bodamer and Corp. Reidy of the same company and to appear in the uniforms of the Sergeant and the Corporal before the board of examination composed of Surgeons appointed to determine the qualifications of men enlisted in the National Guard, New York, for services as volunteers.

Betts and Hahn did appear as such noncommissioned officers, were examined, and, having been previously passed for volunteer service as Privates Betts and Hahn, were passed as Sergt. Bodamer and Corp. Reidy, the latter mentioned having been rejected several times by said board.

The Adjutant General approved of the court's findings, and, pursuant to the foregoing sentence, Lieut. Bryde to-morrow ceases to be an officer in the National Guard.

Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment, when seen at the armory last night, said: "I really know very little of the case. Understand, I don't condemn either Mr. Bryde or the court, nor do I say he is guilty, but when a jury convicts a man that satisfies me of his guilt.

"I don't think the man realized the enormity of his offense, and that he did it out of pure good nature, without taking the consequences into consideration at all. However, no man has any right to be an officer who doesn't think, and think all the time, so that his thoughtlessness is not a mitigating circumstance."

SOME SOUTH CAROLINA WISDOM.

How Applicants for Teachers' Certificates Answer Queries.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA S. C., Aug. 4.—The question is raised in York County whether it would not be more profitable to suspend teaching in the public schools and have schools for teachers for a year or two than to run the schools under the supervision of some of the would-be professors.

The Superintendent of Education for York County has the papers containing the replies of applicants for teachers' certificates at the recent examinations.

One of the questions on civics was as follows: "Explain the American idea of Government," and here are a couple of answers:

"To keep a man from carrying more than five gallons of liquor at a time."

"The American idea of Government is very good; but the United States has never been able to give expansion to it."

Another applicant says: "Day and night is cause by the risen and sitten of the sun."

Another says: "A man could go around the world in five mnuites if he could travel at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour."

"To secure the right to vote," says another, "a man must pay $300 and be able to read law."

"The cause of night," explains another, "is the sun revolving on action."

"The moral effect of alcohol," declares another, "is to cause people to loose respect for each other."

"The moon," says a learned student in geography, "has a great influence on the crops. For example, if you bed potatoes in the light of the moon they will be all vines."

Another student of geography discourses as follows: "The axis is a rode on which the earth turns. The poles are at the end of the earth's axis. The distance around the earth is 25,000,000."

WAGNER CAR COMPANY'S REPORT

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The business of the Wagner Palace Car Company, operating in twenty States and the Dominion of Canada, the past year shows an increase in revenue and profits over 1898. The expenses paid include repairs, renewals, building of new cars, &c. The figures submitted to the State Railroad Commission for the two years ended June 30, 1899, show:

	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	$4,062,286	$3,681,214
Expenses paid	2,763,193	2,466,531
Surplus	$1,299,093	$1,214,683

Will Not Bury Father's Body.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Aug. 4.—Louis Foth, aged eighty-one years, died to-day at the home of Mrs. Caroline Long, a widow with whom he boarded. His son, Herman Foth, who was clerk of the Lodi Schools for a number of years, says he will not bear the funeral expenses. Mr. Foth was considered to be worth at least $20,000, but it is said that the son will get nothing. Not long ago the old man sold a building he owned, and the son received none of the money. Another building he transferred to Mrs. Long for the recorded price of $1. The son says that as his father's friends have estranged him from his son they may bury him.

More Light on Trenton School Scandal.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—It is likely the Legislature will be asked to appoint a commission to examine uninterruptedly the workings of the Girls Industrial School. Mrs. Emily E. Williamson has, it is said, become interested in the case, and, with the State Board of Children's Guardians, of which she is a member, will insist upon a more thorough inquiry than that conducted by Gov. Voorhees.

Head of Women's Refuge Dismissed.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women held a meeting last evening, and dismissed from the institution Assistant Superintendent Miss Delia Ray, against whom charges had been preferred. The resignation of her sister, Miss Jane Ray, as Supervisor was requested and received.

Big Liquor Tax in Summit.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 4.—The recently established Excise Board of the City of Summit last night increased the license fee for saloons from $150 to $500 a year, and of grocers selling liquors from $150 to $250 a year. These amounts, it is predicted, will prove prohibitive to many of the Summit hotel and saloon keepers. Half a dozen, it is said, are all that can stand the big rate. There are about fifteen saloons or hotels now paying $150 annually.

An Appeal for an Aged Couple.

The Charity Organization Society appeals to the public for $150 toward the maintenance of an aged couple unable longer to support themselves. The man is a victim of cancer, and has recently been subjected to an operation. The wife is a dressmaker, but her age makes it very difficult for her to obtain work. Any money sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

Boy Saves a Life in Seneca Lake.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Peter Haight, aged about seventeen years, rescued George Lackner, aged sixteen years, from drowning in Seneca Lake to-day. Lackner jumped off the lighthouse pier tower and did not rise to the surface again, probably becoming entangled in eel grass. Haight made a dive in a daring fashion, and with difficulty rescued the drowning boy.

Steam Yacht Moltonia Burned.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 4.—The steam yacht Moltonia, belonging to A. E. Knopf of New York, was burned this morning, together with the boathouse. The loss is about $15,000.

Adirondack Guide Dead.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—Raquette Lake, Hamilton County, reports the death by drowning of Will Carleton, one of the best-known Adirondack guides. He frequently was employed by New Yorkers.

NEW CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

Labor Is Cheap There and There Is Great Profit in Growing Sugarcane.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HONOLULU, June 1.—The competition of coolie labor, with their low rates of wages and contentment to live on rice and fish, will make Honolulu undesirable for the workingman. Laborers receive about $16 a month and feed themselves. Even the expert Japanese head men in sugar factories, where intelligence and the utmost care are required in observing and controlling the sugar process, or great loss would ensue, are only paid about $1.25 a day.

The managers and chemists of these works, however, receive salaries of $4,000 and over. The Superintendent of one of these large factories, who has spent many years in the business in Australia and a comparatively recent arrival here, says that he is delighted with the work of his "Jap" employes, their willingness to do anything, their industry and absolute attention to details being superior to that of the men with whom hitherto he has had to deal.

The Hawaiian Council has limited, effective from Oct. 1 this year, the importation of Japanese laborers. Probably it knows why; but it is evident that as the sugar districts are extended more laborers will be needed, instead of less, and for the reasons stated American labor in the field cannot be a competitor.

Sugar production yields large profits. One company, perhaps having compunctions against declaring a dividend of 60 per cent., doubled the stock and made the dividend 30 per cent. From which it will be seen that the American is abroad.

In Cuba the cane is replanted only after six or eight years, and even, in instances, ten years. Here the ground is plowed and replanted every two years and carefully fertilized with crushed lava. The islands being of volcanic origin, lava abounds. The soil looks exceedingly rich and deep, and is irrigated from artesian wells. It is probable that as Cuba becomes Americanized more frequent renewal of planting will be found to pay in the increased production.

Coffee is not largely raised, nor is it found to be nearly as profitable as sugar. Rice plantations are extensive, and will produce five crops each year. Strawberries are grown nearly the year around, but reliance for fruits and vegetables, as potatoes and substantials, is placed on supplies from California.

The beautiful tropical growth seen in the city does not extend many miles out, and it is understood that these plants and trees have been introduced into the country from other places. Certainly as one follows the line of the railway, while the underbrush and trees are dense and at places junglelike, there is lacking the abundance of tropical shrubs and trees found all over the Island of Cuba. Game, other than a few deer and wild hogs, is scarce.

Annexation to the United States is welcomed, and has given a stability to investments and great enhancement in values. There are abundant opportunities for capital, but investors should be cautioned to see where their money is to be planted, rather than to accept the rosy statements of enthusiasts, even though they be credible and thoroughly honest.

Sugar production at Honolulu—that is, on the Island of Oahu—has certainly crowded out coffee raising. In point of profit and earlier results sugar is ahead of coffee. The latter is more largely grown on the Island of Hawaii. The Konu coffee has a high reputation, but advanced methods in its cultivation are not so clearly seen as in the case of the sugarcane.

WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

In 1898 About $295,000,000—Africa Leads All Countries—United States Third with $64,463,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Director of the Mint has nearly completed his estimate of the world's gold production for the year 1898. The data at hand seem to warrant the conclusion that the production amounted to at least $294,000,000 and possibly $295,000,000. Africa leads all other countries with $80,300,000, Australia is second with $67,500,000, and the United States is third with $64,463,000. Russia is credited with $25,000,000, Mexico with $10,000,000, and Canada, including the Klondike, with $14,000,000. In 1897 Africa produced $58,306,000; the United States, $55,383,000; Australia, $55,684,000; Russia, $25,245,000; Mexico, $9,436,000, and Canada, including the Klondike, $6,027,000. The total for that year was $237,505,000.

Of the $14,000,000 credited to Canada in 1898, about $10,000,000 came from the Klondike, and in the statement of the production of the United States during the last year $2,524,000 is reckoned from Alaska. In 1897 and for nearly fifty years before the United States occupied the first place in the world's production of gold. In that year the output of the world was estimated at $202,682,000. These figures are subject to revision in making up the final estimate, but they are believed to be approximately correct.

LAD PARALYZED BY COCAINE.

Power of Speech Gone as Result of a Visit to a Dentist.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Frederick W. Pope, the fourteen-year-old son of Charles A. Pope of Columbus, is paralyzed hopelessly as a result of an application of cocaine by a dentist, and has lost the power of speech. Seven weeks ago the lad suffered from a severe toothache and went to a dentist to have the tooth extracted. It was necessary because of the lad's nervous condition for the dentist to administer some drug. He used cocaine to relieve the pain.

A short time after the tooth was pulled paralysis set in on the right side of the body. It was thought by the physicians that the attack would pass away and leave the lad unharmed. Yesterday the boy was stricken speechless. Several physicians have examined him, and all agree that the case is a hopeless one. The general opinion is that the cocaine went to the brain.

VALENTINE'S DREDGING WORK.

Hugh Ramsay Denies $150,000 Was Lost—Receiver for the Bank Here.

PERTH AMBOY N. J., Aug. 4.—Hugh Ramsay, a Perth Amboy shipbuilder, today contradicted in detail the stories that $150,000 of the Middlesex County Bank's money was lost in dredging operations. The story was that Valentine spent $80,000 for repairs. Ramsay made the repairs, and he says they cost less than $5,000.

It is alleged that Valentine spent $400 per day, and only earned $100. Ramsay says that one machine which Valentine had at work did enough to pay all the expenses.

A mortgage for $25,000 which Ramsay held on the dredge was never paid. Ramsay said that before Valentine did anything at all with the dredge he was offered $75,000 for it.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Edward S. Campbell ancillary receiver of the property in this State of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy in place of James Maguire resigned. Horace Secor, Jr., was appointed referee to pass upon the accounts of Mr. Maguire. The latter stated that the assets which have come into his possession consist of fourteen oil paintings received from Henry T. Chapman; a receipt of Mr. Chapman for railroad bonds which he held subject to the order of the bank and which he refused to deliver, so the receiver brought suit against him for $24,000 damages—the market value of the bonds; and 25,000 shares of stock of the Gold Vault Milling and Mining Company, par value $50,000, pledged to the bank by Mr. Chapman as collateral security for the payment of a note of $10,000, given by Mr. Chapman to the bank. Mr. Chapman, however, claims that the note is paid and that he is entitled to the stock.

Contributions to a Charity.

The United Hebrew Charities acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeal to settle a poor family in the country, on account of both man and wife having become chronic invalids through overwork in the city: Nathan Bijur, $20; I. S. Korn, $5; A. Bernhard, $5; "I. L.," $1; "G.," $5; Morris Koblonzer in memory of his wife, $3; S. H. F., $5; Philip Domich, 50 cents; M. G. Walter, $5; "Won on Jeffries," $5; "H. S.," $1; Mrs. Solomon Stein, $10; Mrs. A. Steinam, $10; Simon Rothschild, $25; L. Kahn, $5; Anonymous, $20; Herman and Lichten, $5; Mrs. Julius Laubheim, $5; Joseph L. Buttenwieser, $10; Otie and Edwin Marks, $5; Mrs. A. Scheftel, $25; F. B. Korn, $5, and A. A. Levy, $20. Total, $200.50.

WOMAN'S WORK IN PUERTO RICO.

Mrs. Hoff Thanks Contributors—Merchants' Association's Donations.

A letter has just been received by Mrs. Horace See, Treasurer of the Colonial Aid Society of the United States, from Mrs. Lavinia D. Hoff, Vice President of the Woman's Aid Society, located in San Juan, Puerto Rico. She thanks all the contributors to her work, especially those who contributed to two boxes which were sent to her by the steamer Arcadia. She says a circulating library was started with the books sent, and asks for some Spanish books, which could be circulated among the natives.

The Merchants' Association of this city is co-operating in the work of the Woman's Aid Society which is being carried on there. The steamer which sails next Wednesday will take large consignments of dry goods, donated by the H. B. Claflin Company, and drugs for the establishment of dispensaries on the island. Part of these drugs were contributed by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin and Duncan D. Chaplin, and the firm of Schieffelin & Co., in making up the balance of the order, threw off all its profits, supplying the goods at actual cost. The New York and Puerto Rican Steamship Company, of which Messrs. Miller, Bull & Knowlton are agents, is transporting to San Juan all materials from the Colonial Aid Society free of charge.

Subscriptions, in addition to $1,025 previously acknowledged by the Merchants' Association, are as follows:

Cornelius N. Bliss, $100; H. G. Agnew, $25; through The New York Tribune, $10; from "A Brooklyn Widow," $5; total, $140; grand total, $1,165.

REAL ESTATE AND TAX DUES.

Uncertainty as to Time Annoys Dealers in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn real estate dealers are extremely desirous to know when the taxes on real estate for 1898 are due. The uncertainty as to this matter is said to be delaying a number of large transactions.

Under the conditions prevailing in Brooklyn before consolidation, real estate brokers and property owners were enabled to keep posted as to the date when taxes became due, and contracts were made with that understanding. As matters stand now, no one seems to know anything about the question.

The Municipal Assembly has adopted the tax rates, but nothing was done in the matter of confirming the assessment rolls. There is doubt as to whether or not the adoption of the tax rates fixed the date when the assessments became a lien and due. Under the charter, all taxes are payable on Oct. 1. There is, however, no reason to believe positively that the rolls will be confirmed by the Assembly before that date, although it is stated that this will be done in about three weeks.

The settlement of the matter is regarded as important to real estate interests, and several Brooklyn dealers have suggested that legislative amendments be made this year making the taxes fall due at a specified time.

SUPT. JASPER ON HIS TRIP.

Believes Teachers Gained Much by Their California Visit.

John Jasper, Superintendent of Public Schools in Manhattan and the Bronx, returned Wednesday from his visit to the annual convention of the National Educational Association at Los Angeles, Cal. Superintendent Jasper, when seen last evening at the Harlem Club, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, was more enthusiastic over the trip than he was over the convention, and declared that it was a brilliant success, not only from an educational point of view, but as a trip of pleasure. With him were 117 teachers, 80 of whom were women. The special train left this city from the Grand Central Station on July 5 and returned on Aug. 2. During the entire trip there was no mishap, and the only delay was caused by a cloudburst in Arizona, where the train was stalled for about seven hours while repairs to the track were being made.

Superintendent Jasper said that the object of the trip, which was in charge of Augustus S. Downing, Principal of the New York City Training School, was not so much to attend the convention as it was to instruct the excursionists in the topography, natural beauty, and resources of the United States. "There is a vast deal of difference between reading about the beauties and resources of this country and seeing them with your own eyes," he said, "and these teachers who made this trip have a store of knowledge that will be of great value to them in their work.

"I am of the opinion that it would be a very good plan if an excursion of teachers could be sent out every year to study their own country. They would be able to impart the knowledge they gain to their pupils in a clearer and more interesting way than they ever could with the aid of text books."

NAVIGATION OF STEAMSHIPS.

The Shipping World of London on the Case of Capt. Watkins.

The Shipping World of London, commenting on the action of the United States Board of Local Inspectors in the case of the stranding of the Paris in suspending for two years the master's license of Capt. Watkins, says:

"While one must acknowledge the justice of the board's decision, one cannot but regret the mistake made by Capt. Watkins after so long and distinguished a career. One is apt to wonder whether, after all, it would not be better for the navigating officers of our large passenger liners to adopt a more Spartanlike simplicity of life while afloat by dissociating themselves from all social claims on board; in other words, to abstain from attempting to mingle charts and chatter. But we are afraid that the distractions of the navigating officers are also in great measure due to the rapid advances made by naval architects and marine engineers, whose many and continuous improvements outstrip in pace the ability of the navigator to cope with them.

"In this connection we may cite the new regulations of the Atlantic Transport Company, which has, with a view to minimizing the risk of shipwrecks, issued instructions to the Captains of the company's vessels directing that hereafter the junior watch officers should map out a course, the senior officers should afterward review it, and finally the Captain should select which he decided to be best. The managers of the company say they believe that by this means errors of judgment will be safely eliminated. The authorities of the Atlantic lines express themselves skeptical of the practical value of this scheme. Though we trust much good may result from the new order, we cannot but remember that the course of a large steamer was checked by three officers, all holding masters' certificates, only some half an hour before she went aground. Again, we have the case of the vessel with fourteen pilots on board, who, while instructing two candidates for pilotage certificates, ran on a half-time rock in broad daylight."

The Aguilar Free Library.

The tenth annual report of the Aguilar Free Library of this city has just been issued. The society maintains four free libraries, situated at 197 East Broadway, 616 Fifth Street, 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, and 174 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. There is also a free reading room at each of these libraries. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1898, 563,038 volumes were circulated. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 55,190, showing that each volume circulated on an average about ten times. The library co-operates as far as possible with the public schools. Bulletins are posted in the libraries on the birthdays of famous persons and on the anniversaries of great events, calling attention to the literature relating to those persons and events, and in a well chosen reference library the habit of investigation, on the part of the reader is generally encouraged.

Christian Endeavorers in Paris.

The Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, has been requested to give the Christian Endeavor Society space for a building of its own at the Exposition in Paris next year. In this proposed building will be shown Christian Endeavor literature, photographs of conventions, including those of the Far East and Europe, as well as of America. A meeting of the National Presidents of the Christian Endeavor Societies will also take place in the building. The chief feature will be, however, an auditorium, where among other meetings will be held an echo of the great London convention of 1900.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New Church Societies Enter on Work in the Harlem Region.

TEMPLE SINAI'S PURCHASE

Carmel Baptist Church to Become a Synagogue—Good Prospects of the Episcopal Church of the Archangel.

The fields in what may be called Harlem, where Calvary and East Harlem Presbyterian Churches failed, have been as quickly snapped up as they might have been were they openings for medical practitioners or for bakers' routes. Two new Jewish congregations and one Protestant Episcopal are going in to possess this land.

Carmel Baptist Church on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, just east of Third Avenue, has passed into Temple Sinai Congregation's hands, and the first religious service will be held there this morning. This Carmel Church was a mission some years since, and a most flourishing one. The Baptist City Mission Society came to its aid, found a buyer, rather oddly, in a Jewish congregation, for its old church, and put up the splendid building that has now gone into another Jewish congregation's hands. Almost immediately it got into its new building it began to fail, and finally the Mission Society had to take charge. The Mount Morris Church tried to run a mission there, but at the end of a year gave it up.

Temple Sinai is quite a new congregation. It has been talking for some time about purchasing Pilgrim Congregational and Calvary Presbyterian Churches, but now finds Carmel Baptist Church so satisfactory in construction and in price that no changes will be required to adapt it to the Jewish form of worship. Rabbi Kopfstein said yesterday that he had received the inspiration for his first sermon to the new congregation in the inscriptions which he found in the church: "Glory to God in the Highest" and "God is Love." These, both from the Old Testament, and both so comprehensive, gave him the text of universal brotherhood. The building was erected in 1892. The Rev. Dr. Mayer Kopfstein, rabbi of the new congregation, was born in Hungary. He holds a diploma from Presburg, but studied at both the University of Berlin and the University of Vienna.

The new Christian effort in Harlem is the successful recovery of the Episcopal Church of the Archangel. It has secured funds in sufficient amount to warrant the purchase of a site and the beginning of building operations. Its old church, on St. Nicholas Avenue, just below One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, it will be remembered, that it lost through falling behind while the Rev. Ralph W. Kenyon, who has now turned his attention to the law, was its rector, and the building was sold for debt to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. After a discouraging period of a year the Rev. George S. Pratt of St. Michael's Parish took hold of it, and ever since it has been on the upward turn. Bishop Potter has just offered it the use of the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine during August, and to-morrow at 11 o'clock it will have its service there for the first time.

This Protestant Episcopal Church society has in hand about $10,000, with more in sight, and is looking for a site. Although parochial of necessity, it is not very closely confined in the matter of location, but will select something on the west side, between Lenox Avenue and Morningside Park, but is free to go north or south as it is able to advantage itself. Two lots will be purchased, and plans are now making for a handsome church.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Aug. 13.

Copyright, 1899, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—Ezekiel's great vision.—Ezekiel, xxxvii., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—I will put My Spirit within you.—Ezekiel, xxxvi., 27.

When the great Babylonian captivity of Judah began in the days of Jehoiakim and Jehoiachin, his son, the people evidently thought that it was but a temporary matter. They were beguiled by false prophets to believe that their destruction as a nation was an utter impossibility. One of these false prophets, Hananiah, openly declared "in the house of the Lord, in the presence of the priests and of all the people, saying, Thus speaketh the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel, saying, I have broken the yoke of the King of Babylon. Within two full years will I bring again into this place all the vessels of the Lord's house that Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, took away from this place, and carried them to Babylon; and I will bring again to this place Jeconiah, the son of Jehoiakim, King of Judah, with all the captives of Judah that went into Babylon, saith the Lord; for I will break the yoke of the King of Babylon." (Jeremiah, xxviii., 1-4.)

Jeremiah and others tried in vain to counteract this false teaching and to awaken the people to a true repentance, assuring them that it was only by returning to their God that they could expect any mercy. But the people would not believe, and within five years after the death of Hananiah, Jerusalem was overthrown, her walls broken down, her Temple burned, and her sacred vessels, her King, and her people were carried into Babylon. Then their condition seemed—to most of them—utterly hopeless; they could see no hope stored to their own land. Yet God sent His prophets to them in their captivity—as He had done before their overthrow—to assure them that He could still be found, and that His thoughts toward them were "thoughts of peace and not of evil, to give" them "an expected end." (Jeremiah, xxxix., 11.) It is a striking historical illustration of the way God has always dealt with sinful man and of the way in which sinful man has always looked upon God's dealings with him.

More than half a century had passed away in this hopeless condition, when the prophet Ezekiel declared God's purpose of mercy, in the message now considered, last week. During all these years there had been no indications of relief. The power of the King of Babylon was not broken, their liberty was not enlarged, and Jerusalem was still in ruins. So the people listened to Ezekiel's message as children listen to a marvelous story, utterly unable to comprehend either its meaning or its possibility. They were as unable, in fact, to understand how God could effect their deliverance by the sprinkling of "clean water" upon them, and by the indwelling of His Spirit within them, (xxxvi., 25-26,) as was Nicodemus, when he was told that the only way to enter heaven was by being "born of water, and of the Spirit." (John, iii., 5.) Like him, they must have answered the prophet, "How can these things be?" (John iii., 10.) And because they could not comprehend the grace of God, men then, as now, were perfectly indifferent to it. They could comprehend the physical comforts which they possessed in Babylon, and so they cared nothing for the spiritual benefits promised them in Jerusalem. So men have always received the Gospel.

PURPOSES OF GOD'S GRACE.

But God never leaves His people to their ignorance, or to their indifference. Hence His prophet was sent to them time and again. The message of this lesson is one of God's efforts to teach their ignorance, and to awaken them from their indifference. In it He unfolds to them, and to us, how the purposes of His grace were, and are, to be accomplished.

The scene depicted by the prophet is wonderfully graphic. He stood, he says, in an "open valley." As far as he could see up and down this valley, and on the slopes of the hills which formed its sides, the ground was covered with the skeletons of human beings. "The valley was full of bones." (V. 1.) It was not full of bodies—of those who had just died, and whose flesh had not as yet seen corruption. Neither was it filled with the bodies of those who had died long before, but whose flesh was shriveled and dried by art, as the mummies of Egypt. Neither was it full of bones from which the flesh had recently been removed by violence. But they were the bones of those who had been long dead and utterly neglected—stripped of all flesh by time and wind and storm and sun. "They were very dry." (V. 2.)

No condition could be more hopeless than that of these "very dry bones." Evidently it was the result of some terrible catastrophe. Had these bones been there as the result of any ordinary death, there would have been graves, and only here and there a bone protruding where the grave had been despoiled by man or beast or by the washing out of storms. But these were the bones of those who had been "slain," (v., 9,) who had fallen in battle, or by some overwhelming destruction. They were lying as they fell. The human form was complete, but it was made up of disjointed, separate bones, and "they were very dry."

Nothing could more perfectly represent the historical condition of God's people at that time as a nation. So the prophet was instructed "Son of man, these bones are the whole house of Israel; behold they say, Our bones are dried, and our hope is lost; we are cut off for our parts." (V. 11.)

Neither could anything more accurately depict the spiritual condition of man in all ages. He is "dead in trespasses and sin," (Ephesians, ii., 1,) utterly helpless, and by nature unconscious of his helplessness. It is the result of a defeat of long ago, when Satan despoiled him and led him captive to do his will; when "through one man sin entered the world, and death through sin, and so death passed unto all men; for through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners." (Romans, v., 12, 19, R. V.)

When the prophet, however, looked up and down this "valley which was full of bones," he was not filled with horror and despair, but with anxiety and interest. "The Spirit of the Lord," which was upon him, at once suggested the question, "Son of man, can these bones live?" (v. 3.) The same question has filled the minds and hearts of many of God's children in every age since then, and no man has ever been able to answer it better than did the prophet, "O Lord God, Thou knowest." Such an answer, honestly and thoughtfully given, puts every one—as it did the prophet—in a position to hear what God reveals and to do what He directs.

The instruction given to the prophet was very simple: "Prophesy upon these bones, and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord." (v. 4.) It was simply another way of saying, "It pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." (First Corinthians, i., 21.)

THE WORD OF THE LORD.

To the mind of the unbelieving, nothing is less likely to produce any effect for good. They would recover men from their ruin by all sorts of human devices, and are satisfied if they can hide the effects of sin as Adam tried to do by outward clothing of their own invention and manufacture. But this way of preaching is God's way. It is to be obeyed by His believing children, simply because it is His way. The "dead" cannot hear the word of man, but even they can hear "the Word of the Lord." Every teacher, therefore, must see to it that it is not his own thoughts, or the thoughts of any other man, upon which he lays stress, but that "it is in truth the Word of God." It is that Word "which effectually worketh." (First Thessalonians, ii., 13.) It alone has power to say to any dead Lazarus, "Come forth," for it has the promise, "Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones, Behold I will cause breath to enter into you and ye shall live; and I will lay sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you, and cover you with skin, and put breath in you, and ye shall live and ye shall know that I am the Lord." (vv. 5-6.)

Strengthened by this promise, the prophet at once began to cry out, "O, ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord." God had said, "Prophesy," and he writes, "So I prophesied as I was commanded." (v. 7.) Soon he had evidence that an impression had been made, for he heard "a noise." Then there was an awakened interest—"behold a shaking." Then there was a movement, "the bones came together, bone to his bone." Then the "dry bones" took on them the appearance of living men, "the sinews, and the flesh came up upon them and the skin covered them above." (vv., 7-8.) Instead of bones the valley was filled with bodies. It was a vastly more hopeful outlook. Undoubtedly the prophet felt that he had not prophesied in vain. But the bodies were just as dead as the bones. They were more pleasing to the eye, but they were no more fitted for the service of men or for the glory of God than were the bones which were very dry. For "there was no breath in them." (v. 8.)

Yet men—even God's true servants—are very apt to be deceived by, and satisfied with, just such outward appearances. By their earnest presentation of what they conceive to be the truth, and by their powers of organization, bones do come together, men find their places, "bone to his bone," for all kinds of work. "Sinners," and "flesh," and "skin," give the appearance of living bodies. There is a great "noise," and "a shaking," and "a coming together" into splendidly equipped organisms and institutions, and yet the result may be nothing more than "whited sepulchres which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness." (Matthew xxiii., 27.)

Whether the prophet was satisfied with the outward effect of his preaching or not we are not told. Evidently, however, God was not. For immediately the prophet was directed to turn his attention away from all that he saw and to fix it upon something which he could not see. At first he had been told to "Prophesy upon these bones." Now, however, he was bidden to "Prophesy unto the wind

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....513 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$9.00
Six Months.....4.50
Three Months.....2.25
One Month.....75
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$7.00
Six Months.....3.50
Three Months.....1.75
One Month.....60
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.50
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.58

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

MODERN IDEAS IN CANAL MANAGEMENT.

Any one who from the window of a parlor car on the New York Central or the West Shore Railroad watches the horses upon the towpath dragging a bluff-bowed canal boat by painful inches through the Erie Canal; or from the deck of a Hudson River day boat observes a long tow of the same antiquated craft making its way toward this city under the guidance and propulsion of a slow and puffing tugboat, must be moved to inward speculation upon the ill destiny that attends the canal boatman's trade. Why have the twin spirits of progress and invention that have transformed and continue to transform other methods of transportation scornfully withheld their magical aid from his humble calling? He stands a mysterious anachronism, performing his useful work by identically the same means and methods that his great-grandfather employed three-quarters of a century ago.

If the shade of DE WITT CLINTON could revisit the State in whose history he is so illustrious a figure, and upon some spectral barge could traverse in a silent triumphal progress the waters of that canal, which is his chief monument, as in actual life he was borne from Buffalo to New York upon the occasion of the opening of the canal for traffic in 1825, he would observe no substantial alteration, nothing new, nothing unfamiliar in the canal or in its appurtenances, in the boats or the method of propelling them. He would move at no greater speed, with no greater comfort or convenience than in that dreary triumphal pilgrimage to which he heroically submitted himself seventy-four years ago; and if he were not occasionally startled by the fleeting apparitions of the Central or West Shore trains he would land at the Battery under the impression that this world had stood stock still in its tracks since 1825.

But how abruptly would that impression be dispelled if he should chance to extend his ghostly investigations to any other out of all the great industrial enterprises and vocations which by their immense development have brought this State and the country to imperial greatness and incalculable wealth in the time that has elapsed since his death! In short, we may say that should DE WITT CLINTON return to earth to-day, the Erie Canal is the only thing that could be grasped by his unassisted comprehension and about which he would have to ask no questions.

From the amazing conditions we have here set forth emerges, beyond all doubt, the suggestion that will solve the canal problem and answer the perplexing question about their future. They must first be enlarged and deepened as an engineering work, and then the management and operation of them must be modernized by the introduction of the ideas and the systems that have revolutionized nearly every branch of industry in the country and by the employment of capital sufficient in amount to concentrate and control the canal business, effecting the economies upon which its profitable continuance depends and commanding ability and skill of an order as high as that which the great railroads command.

The individual boat owner, with his two or three canal boats, who is a feeble unit in his ceaseless struggle with the elevator interest and the tugboat interest, upon which he depends for the Hudson River trip, and who comes out at the end of the season with a meagre return for his Summer's work, must give place to a company that will own fleets of boats, perhaps all that use the canal. Nor will the canal boat of 1825 lag superfluous after its weather-beaten Captain has left its deck. A deeper and wider prism and enlarged locks will permit the use of barges of greatly increased tonnage, thereby augmenting the profits of each trip, and it is no venture in prophecy to say that the horse and mule will be displaced by some more speedy and economical propelling power, most likely electrical in its nature; if, indeed, the resolve be not ultimately taken to construct a ship canal capable of receiving steamships of six or eight thousand tons moving by their own power.

Among the most interesting and valuable letters elicited by the circular of inquiry sent out by the Committee on Canals, of which Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE is Chairman, that written by Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT is, we believe, the only one which advises the abandonment of the canal system. Mr. HEWITT explains that from a warm friend and advocate of the canals he has reluctantly become a skeptic as to their continued usefulness. He tells the cause of his change of view:

> But in the meantime a new condition has appeared in the great reduction of the cost of transportation by the railways which compete with the canal for business. This reduction is due to several causes, notably the greater durability and the lower cost of steel rails, the increase in the train load, and the economy of fuel in hauling the train. No one could have believed it possible for the cost of railroad transportation to be reduced to 3 mills per ton per mile. This figure has undoubtedly been reached, and there seems to be good reason to expect that further economies will bring the cost down to 2 mills per ton per mile. * * * Unless, therefore, the maintenance of the canal is necessary to insure to the public transportation by rail at this low cost, there is no longer any reason why the people of the State of New York should bear the burden of maintaining a free waterway from the lakes to the ocean.

We think the answer to Mr. HEWITT'S argument is to be found in a further quotation from his letter:

> The developments of the last quarter of a century have been so surprising, and the progress in mechanical inventions so marvelous, that a veritable revolution in the modes of doing business has taken place, which shows itself in the vast aggregations of capital devoted to industrial undertakings, and stretching out into every branch of human concern.

Stretching out into every branch except canal transportation. And why not there? Why deny to this great branch the forward impulses which mechanical invention, new modes of conducting business, and the concentration of capital have communicated to every other branch of human concern? Gen. GREENE shows in his circular letter that with a barge canal capable of receiving boats of ten feet draught and with a capacity of 27,333 bushels of wheat, instead of the 8,000 bushels which canal boats of the present model carry, the cost of transportation from Buffalo to New York will be reduced to seven-tenths of a mill per ton per mile, a saving of one and four-tenths cents per bushel. Two mills per ton per mile, it will be remembered, is the lowest rate Mr. HEWITT mentions as possible for railroads.

We cannot abandon the canal system. The competition of other races and nations with our farmers will force us to maintain and operate it under immensely improved conditions. Capital and modern business methods will solve the canal problem.

GEN. OTIS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. STEPHEN CRANE, the novelist, who has also figured as a war correspondent and in other more or less public capacities not all connected with literary pursuits, wrote a clever letter to The London Chronicle the other day about the reports that appear in London touching the war with the Philippines. We are bound to say that the novelist appeared to very good advantage in what may be called earnest American chaff of the accounts of the campaign in Luzon given to the British press. And he did not appear at a disadvantage in his diagnosis of the campaign. It was as follows:

> Scarcely had OTIS set his foot squarely on shore when he announced to the Government of the United States and in the public press that with 25,000 or 30,000 men he could put down the revolt in three weeks. Those of us who knew better were simply prostrated with dismay when we read this news. It defined an ignorance of the situation on the part of the American chief which would surely lead to all manner of fuss and trouble. We—the knowing ones—thought we could see why OTIS had made the statement. He was a soldier of the old school, and he thought the natives were soldiers of the old school. He had a vision of taking out his 25,000 or 30,000 men and meeting the native army drawn up in form and hammering the life out of it in one satisfactory day's work. We groaned at this preposterous idea, and it is a sorry, sorry pleasure to find, soon enough, that we groaned for good reason.

There is evidently matter for meditation here. It should be duly meditated at the War Department and at the Executive Mansion. The inadequacy of Gen. OTIS to the particular task he has in hand is by no means general military incompetency, but simply special military inadequacy. It does not at all follow, from anything he has done or left undone in Luzon, that he could not in some other place earn and more than earn his pay, and moreover entitle himself to the good regard of his fellow-citizens. It is not his fault, it is not anybody's fault, if he has been put in the particular place he is not fit to fill. It is not his fault, but it is somebody's fault, that he is kept there after his inadequacy to that particular place has been exhibited. There is nobody, in or out of the army, who will pretend that Gen. OTIS is the best man we have for the particular work before him. We cannot do with anything less than the best. Then why does the President hesitate? There seem to be some disadvantages about having a President "with his ear to the ground" waiting for a popular initiative. It really does appear as if Mr. MCKINLEY might lift his ear from the ground long enough to observe what is obvious to everybody else, and to devise the means that his official responsibility devolves upon him to devise for improving a very awkward and threatening situation.

THE RIGHTS OF MOTHERS.

The application for the extradition from England to America of a woman upon the charge of "abducting" her own child is not at a glance legally intelligible. It is possible that there have been changes made, as we all know that changes have been attempted to be made, within the last few years, but the latest edition of the treaties of the United States which is at present accessible to THE TIMES gives our treaty of extradition with Great Britain in the following terms:

> It is agreed that the United States and her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their Ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons, who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or robbery, or arson, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other.

In these stipulations it is evident that the arraignment of a mother for kidnapping her child has no place, and one is led to wonder at the behavior of a London Magistrate who consents to entertain that charge. We do, as a matter of fact, recognize "kidnapping" as an extraditable offense in our treaties with sundry powers, notably in our treaties with Italy, Spain, and Mexico. But there is no reference to that offense and much less to the mitigated form of it which could alone be described as "abduction" in our treaty with Great Britain.

Then why should a British Magistrate entertain a complaint for an offense which seems to be so clearly outside of his jurisdiction? We confess that, as at present advised by the cable we do not know and cannot tell. The likeliest supposition, upon the face of the cable dispatches, is that the Magistrate is unwittingly aiding the efforts of one party in what it clearly seems should be a civil suit, and in postponing affairs until that party in turn can steal the child. It is difficult to make out what offense the mother has committed, except contempt of court, and that is distinctly not an extraditable offense.

As soon as we leave the narrow and technical ground, the case becomes much worse for those who are seeking to recover the child—that is, for those who are seeking to punish or to persecute the mother. The plain fact of human nature is that a child of tender years belongs to its mother. The right of a mother is to own her offspring so long as they are helpless. The correlative duty of a mother is to sacrifice her comfort, her leisure, if need be her life, for her children, and any failure in this duty we rightly call unnatural. One of the strongest and the most searching of the poems of ROBERT BROWNING is that in which he presents the Russian mother who threw one after another of her children out of the fleeing sledge to the pursuing wolves, instead of offering her own body to the wolves in place of the children, and the Russian axeman who stood by, and at the end of the shameful story beheaded her without a word, and by his act expressed the opinion of mankind upon the mother who would abandon her young.

"A man's first years belong to his mother." That is a truth behind all law, behind all formal regulation. And nothing can properly be allowed to interfere with that natural right short of indubitable proof that the woman who has the right neglects the corresponding duty.

DE GALLIFFET AND THE COURT-MARTIAL.

Paradoxical as it may seem, France has a Minister of War who does not hesitate to take the advice of a civilian. A short time ago it was reported that, owing to precedent, Gen. Le Marquis DE GALLIFFET would impose the oath of professional secrecy upon the military witnesses that are to appear at the Dreyfus court-martial in Rennes. Everybody remembers how this method closed the mouths of the witnesses at the Zola trial, while Maître LABORI, the counsel for the defendant, clamored in vain for "light."

A fortnight ago the first President of the Cour de Cassation, M. MAZEAU, lucidly expressed his views on this system of closing the mouths of witnesses, which he severely condemned. M. DE GALLIFFET apparently saw the justice of M. MAZEAU'S remarks, for he now absolves all military witnesses from professional secrecy "with the exception that he has requested them not to divulge the names of French agents abroad, or disclose anything which could complicate the foreign relations of France."

The restriction will evidently please the more conservative elements; nevertheless it is somewhat ridiculous, as obedience to it has long since ceased to be of material importance to the prisoner. It is not impossible that DE GALLIFFET may be blessed with a sense of humor. But what is more important, he is assuredly blessed with a mind which is open to advice.

Among the professions that are eagerly watching the great tragic drama now drawing to its close none is more hopeful of permanent social results than that of the law. Lawyers in America, who have followed the case in all its legal aspects, now no longer debate the possible amount of damages that DREYFUS may secure. They confine themselves to more serious considerations. Already a law has been promulgated which permits a prisoner to see counsel within twenty-four hours after his arrest. And, when the Chamber comes together this Autumn, it will be asked to vote on a bill which provides that the prosecuting attorney of a court-martial must bear the title of Doctor of Laws.

These are some of the material reforms for which the Dreyfus case is responsible. They have been, or are to be, voted upon by the representatives of the French people. But the action of the Minister of War is more significant. It not only renders naught a cherished and convenient military subterfuge, but it is a respectful acknowledgment that civil procedure is a better rule of action than l'esprit militaire.

It is perhaps doubtful whether ROCHEFORT, DRUMONT & Co. will see the order of Gen. DE GALLIFFET in that light. It does not particularly matter whether they do or not. One thing is certain: With the present soldier in the War Office DREYFUS will have a trial that can arouse no sneer of criticism from citizens of other countries who have been righteously indignant at the previous judicial procedure in the famous case.

THE WORK OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great many of your readers, I am persuaded, are your debtors for your admirable editorial of the 31st ult. on "The Work at The Hague."

That certain foreign newspapers should disparage that work is in no wise surprising, for anything that looks toward diminishing the sphere of militarism must needs be distasteful to those to whom war is, in its more commercial aspect, little better than a trade. But that Americans should find in what has been accomplished by the recent international conference at The Hague only something to disparage is, I confess, as surprising as it is unintelligible.

For our truest interest, even if we construe that word according to its lowest meaning, is not in war, but in peace. We have been made great not by conquests, but by the arts of peace. But The Hague conference and its conclusions have a much higher significance than that. Little as they have as yet attracted the attention of the unthinking, they turn a new page in the history of the world. For the first time in the progress of recorded events it has come to pass that a nation minded to rush precipitately into warfare with some other nation will have to reckon with the cooler judgment of other civilized nations. It may ignore any particular court of international arbitration; but it will not always be able to ignore a righteous public sentiment which now, at last, has found some formal and deliberate mode for its expression. Quiet and unpretentious as have been the doings of the conference, I venture to predict that the future will turn to it with steadily deepening reverence and homage. It is, say some, a very small result that has been secured. But only they can say so who fail to recognize how great movements in human affairs take their rise. You have justly declared that "the conference at The Hague will in the future be regarded as one of the noblest landmarks in the history of the race." It is a consummation of long-cherished hopes, an answer to widely uttered prayers for which a great Nation such as ours may well be thankful, and especially thankful, let me add, for our honorable part in it. H. C. P.

Hawk Island, Aug. 3, 1899.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Capt. STEPHEN O'CONNOR of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, who has just returned to Philadelphia from the Philippines, describes AGUINALDO as "more of a cutthroat than a patriot," and declares that the man's influence over the natives will last only as long as he can deceive them in regard to the character and purposes of the Americans. As to the conduct of the campaign, the Captain will only say that the forces in the field have not been large enough to perform the work cut out for them, and that when adequately reinforced they will be able to end the war within a few weeks. He denies utterly the reports that our sick and wounded soldiers have suffered from neglect or, except at the very first, from any lack of supplies. The physical condition of the troops, he says, is now excellent, and such illness as exists is due rather to the carelessness and dissipation of the men than to the climate. "Hundreds," explains the Captain, "as soon as they got to Manila began to live on whisky. It incapacitated more soldiers than the Spanish and insurgent bullets did. Some of the men tried to live in the open air day and night. This practice sent many to the hospitals. I am perfectly healthy because I endeavored to acclimate myself, and succeeded. If proper care had been exercised by the men themselves there would have been fewer cases for the Surgeons." The truth of these statements cannot be doubted, but is it not a reflection on the ability of the American officers to maintain discipline to accuse the privates of ignoring the commonest laws of health? An army officer is expected to be a beneficent despot, and with his enormous power comes responsibility for about everything his subordinates do.

—With the experience of Elizabeth to recall the fact that even in these latitudes one may encounter—or be encountered by—typical tornadoes sufficiently vigorous to be terrible, information as to the peculiarities of these storms and the best ways of lessening their perils attains a personal interest which it would not have if it were of direct utility only to folks away off out West or down South. It is well to note, therefore, that Prof. E. B. GARRIOTT of the Weather Bureau warns people not to follow the natural impulse, which is, on seeing the approach of a funnel-shaped cloud, to close every door and window of their houses, but to open them all as widely as possible and then wait for the clouds to roll by. "Your furniture," says the Professor, "will probably be damaged by the heavy rain which usually accompanies a tornado, but your house will not be carried into the next county or torn to pieces by the fury of the winds." He justifies his advice by the statement—it isn't put in a very scientific form—that "the velocity of the wind causes a vacuum in the atmosphere. When the cloud reaches a house which has all its windows and doors shut, the four walls of the building must give way in that vacuum or the house is lifted from its foundation." It is a matter of frequent observation that tornadoes do their worst to strong and well-built edifices, and spare frailer structures standing near them, to and through which the wind has freer sweep. The theory that the opening of doors and windows will insure an approximation to safety is one that would stand a good deal of proving, however, for in many cases the tornadoes have leveled everything in their paths without discriminating between the structures that were open and those that were closed.

—In Germany, as well as here, there has been trouble in finding a suitable name for the new-fangled vehicles that dispense with the use of animals as motors, but German is a language of infinite possibilities, and the search for the desired word has been comparatively short. As a delicate compliment to France, the just now almost well-beloved, the word "automobile," was imported, but as that is ridiculously short for Teutonic usage, the pretty increment "taxameterdroschen" has been added to it. The combination is regarded as a great politico-etymological triumph. An authority whom we cannot suspect of sarcasm declares that "the Germans are delighted that such a handy little word as 'automobile-taxameterdroschen' has by their good grammarians for the new registering automatic vehicle discovered been." We meanwhile must keep up the pretense that we are still undecided what to call the ugly machines. In their hearts the American people know that "automobile" has come to stay, but they don't like it, and hopelessly go through the form of considering every suggestion of an improvement that is made.

—Men who claimed the power to make rain did demonstrate, all through the West a few years ago, the possession of the power to make money, but the available supply of credulity in that particular direction was soon exhausted, and of late nothing has been heard of the once famous masters of the clouds. In these circumstances Mr. GEORGE MATTHEWS, who was perhaps the most eminent member of the rain-making fraternity, has decided to reveal how he did—or didn't—do it. The recipe is marvelously simple—almost as simple, indeed, as they must have been who paid real money for trials of its efficacy. Mr. MATTHEWS tells The Wichita Eagle that he took ten ounces of sulphuric acid, fifty ounces of water, and five ounces of zinc, mixed them together, and stirred hard once every thirty minutes till the rain came! And did it come? O yes, it came, Mr. MATTHEWS says, for of the 200 "experiments" made by him 180 were successful. He doesn't explain why, if that is so, he is not still in the rain-making business, but he does explain that his mixture developed hydrogen, which, ascending through the heated lower air, created a channel through which cold, moist air could descend and become a storm centre. Now it is quite certain that hydrogen could be made in the way indicated, and equally certain that it would rise. With all that as a basis, it's no great wonder that Mr. MATTHEWS won wide belief.

—Whether the Sailing Committee at Dorval decided justly or otherwise, there can be no question that the decision makes a most unfortunate end of the races for the Seawanhaka Cup. Victory won by accident or on a technicality is no victory at all, and it does seem as though the matter should have been settled by some other means than a hidden sandbank.

REPLY TO SOUTHERN GOVERNORS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have served our country to great advantage in getting a direct revelation of their minds from so many of our Southern Governors.

The opinion of Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia is sound. It reflects soberness, wisdom, patriotism, and true citizenship. Says this noble man: "I have always opposed lynchings of any and all kinds." Gov. Joseph E. Johnston of Alabama does not directly express an opinion, but from what he says relative to a new law to meet all cases of the crime alleged, we infer that he is sound in the doctrine that lynching is not justifiable under any condition in a country where law and order are the rule of action. The opinion of the Governor of South Carolina is, on the whole, fair, yet we cannot fully agree with him. He says: "The only hope of relief lies in the stopping of the particular crime which is chiefly the occasion of mob law."

In Gov. McSweeney's own State, Postmaster Baker was lynched, not for assault, but because he was a colored man and holding a Federal office; at Phoenix, S. C., last Nov. 14, colored citizens were lynched, not for assault, but because they were exercising their rights as citizens; at Anderson, S. C., May 25, 1898, two colored men were lynched, not for assault, but for being accused of arson, and throughout the entire South in 1898, of the 102 colored citizens who were lynched only 16 were even accused of assault on women.

Gov. Jones of Arkansas expresses directly an opinion which is contrary to the truth and false to the core. He says: "The lynchings in this State have generally been in cases of assault." Is this true?

In Arkansas, on Jan. 7, 1898, a colored man was lynched in Cleveland County, not for assault, but for being suspected of having stolen a hog; on March 22, 1899, in Little Falls County, Arkansas, General Ducket, Edwin Goodwin, Adam King, Joseph Jones, Benjamin Jones, Moses Jones, Joe King, John Johnson, and four other colored men whose names the Associated Press did not reveal were lynched, not for assault, but for being "smart and troublesome niggers"; on April 30, 1899, at Osceola, Ark., Willis Sees was lynched, not for assault, but for being accused of barn burning; on the 24th of July, at Wilmot, Ark., four colored men, Click Davis, Louis Samlin, and two other colored citizens, whose names could not be had, were lynched, but not for assault. But why continue the disgraceful picture.

Gov. Bloxham of Florida offers one, and only one, idea that deserves notice. He says in the latter part of his interview: "Public sentiment should be awakened to the necessity of educating the popular mind to the necessity of observing the law." This idea is divine, and if put into action in the South lynchings will not be so frequent.

Gov. Candler maliciously perverts the truth. He says: "One of the main reasons for the strained relations between the white and black people is the evil instruction that they received immediately after the war." This statement is true, but not in the sense in which he uses it. What was the instruction that the negro received before the war? He was taught that he was a thing; that he had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; that God had made him inferior to the white man; that the white man was made to think for the black man, and that the black man's duty was to act accordingly.

Now, for any one to give the negro any other lesson to study and to learn was to commit a great sin. But what was the instruction that the negroes received immediately after the war? They were taught that they were free; that they were citizens; that they had a right to think; that God had created all men free and equal. This "evil instruction" woke up the black, and he began to think and act for himself. He began to rise, the white man to oppress, and a conflict is the result. Harmony must and will be restored through the power of God and the righteousness of men.

Gov. Candler's second reason for the race troubles in the South is that Northern white people intermeddle with Southern affairs. He holds that the North ought to stand by quietly and see the South lynch, flay alive, and shoot to death black men without any protest. This is, indeed, strange reasoning.

In America we have no North or South, no East or West, but one common Union. What affects a part affects the whole. The northern part of the Union believes in law and order; believes that the law is always stronger than crime, that lynching is the worst form of anarchy, and, therefore, not justifiable under any condition. The North is a part of the Union; therefore, the North, holding these views, is morally bound to protest against any form of lawlessness, let it be manifest in the South or anywhere else in America.

The Governor further says that "assault is the immediate or remote cause of lynchings nine times out of ten." This statement is the fruit of a diseased mind, false in every particular.

This man concludes his long statement by saying that "corrupt politics" is another cause of irritation. Who robbed the black man of his vote? Who corrupted politics?

This is the solution for this latter statement: The ballot must only be intrusted to the virtuous and intelligent. If this is done, a very few white men, including the Governor of Georgia, will have the chance to vote. Both the black man and the white man must rise together. Their interests are common.

P. BUTLER THOMPKINS.

New York, July 31, 1899.

STRIKE ON SOUND STEAMERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report in THE TIMES of the strike on the Sound steamers might lead one who was not present to infer that it caused no inconvenience beyond a three hours' delay. The hundreds of passengers who were turned loose upon the dock at 6 P. M. by the notice that the boat would not sail that night make for the public a more pathetic side to the report. Nothing like it has occurred in this neighborhood since the railway strike a dozen years ago, when a train was deserted by the train hands in the Harlem Railway tunnel. As a single one among many cases of hardship, there was a solitary woman, old and infirm, with her heavy bundles, a traveler from Pennsylvania to Providence, who was set adrift like a kitten on West Street, not knowing where to turn. A friendly stranger took her in charge and piloted her to the Grand Central, where she sat till midnight waiting for the first train. To the company which controls both the boats and the railway from New York to the East it makes little difference whether travelers go by boat or rail; they could view such a strike with the more equanimity, and cheerfully refund the passage money, as they did, to receive it again at the Grand Central. But in view of the intolerable hardship to which hundreds of passengers on the New Hampshire were subjected by being virtually put off the boat at 6 o'clock, too late to catch a timely train, the company owes it to the public to clear itself from blame. Before leaving the boat I took pains to inquire at the office if I could depend on the boat's sailing at her usual hour the next day, in case I desired to wait for her. The reply was, "I don't know anything about it." This is what the figures in THE TIMES'S report as merely a delay of three hours. There are people who are inclined to see in this affair that indifference to the public convenience that has often been charged against the Consolidated Road.

JAMES M. WHITON.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

MR. CROKER AND MR. PLATT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The admissions of Croker, in response to the queries of Mr. Moss, when he appeared before the Mazet commission, were to the effect that he was in politics for what he could get out of it for himself and his family and friends.

Thomas C. Platt occupies a position with respect to the politics of the Republican Party, generally considered as analogous to that of Croker to the Democratic Party.

I have often heard asked the question as to why Platt was in politics, for like Croker, he virtually holds no office, certainly none in the local politics of this city, and his leadership is of comparatively recent date.

Is Platt a silent partner in the Government of the United States and of the State of New York? Such supposition is certainly warranted, for do we not read daily that the President consulted with Platt; Gov. Roosevelt had an interview with Platt; Root is Platt's man, and will be appointed Secretary of War; so and so will not be appointed because he is not in favor with Platt; and so on ad nauseum?

I sometimes shudder at the thought of what would result to the United States and its teeming millions if anything should happen to Platt, and the Government be deprived of his services!

It has been supposed that the Navy Department was comparatively free of such political control, but when, some months ago, I was passing into the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, this man Platt thrust himself by me, and compelled me to await his pleasure in talking with the naval officer in charge of that bureau his air of ownership inclined me to the conclusion that he was also indispensable to the navy. ANTI-PLATT.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

BROOKLYN'S BIG DEATH RATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does the Brooklyn public realize the appalling extent of the infant mortality in their borough? Perhaps the following comparison with their sister boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will give a more graphic conception of it. During the four full weeks of July the deaths officially reported were as follows:

IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Weeks Ending—	Total Deaths.	One Year and Under.	Per Cent. of Latter.
July 8	541	69	12.8
July 15	549	84	15.3
July 22	475	87	18.1
July 29	487	68	14.0
IN BROOKLYN.			
July 8	595	356	59.8
July 15	554	252	45.5
July 22	531	254	47.8
July 29	551	127	41.2

Taking the four weeks together, the percentage of deaths in one year and under to the total deaths was in Manhattan and the Bronx 14.4 per cent. and in Brooklyn 44.3 per cent. Further, as showing that the general mortality is also disproportionately greater in Brooklyn than in Manhattan and the Bronx, upon the basis of the present population, as it is estimated by the Board of Health, the total deaths for the foregoing four weeks were in Manhattan and the Bronx (population 2,117,106) .97 and in Brooklyn (population 1,231,548) 1.81 in each thousand, or nearly double in the latter.

Has their Health Department passed into the hands of the Herodians? Do you know of any civilized city or country where this exhibit can be matched? It may do good to give this horrible condition more thorough airing. C. D. K.

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S ACTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past week I have been considerably edified and not a little amused at the highly moral view taken by several of your correspondents concerning the action of Magistrate Crane in the case of a lad guilty of purloining money from his employers. One gentleman, who signs himself "Theodore Prince," sarcastically observes "that our defaulting bank cashiers will bemoan their fate in failing to have been arraigned before Magistrate Crane," and further on intimates that he would not only set them free, but would also bring charges against the bank authorities for allowing such a wrong to occur. Another correspondent, writing over the signature of "Ex-Boy," waxes wroth over what he calls "ethical wages," and considers it unjust "that a Magistrate and some of our newspapers should stigmatize this old-established and reputable firm, which pays at least the 'prevailing rate' of wages."

All of which sounds very grand and moral—on paper. Perhaps "Theodore Prince" and "Ex-Boy" are employes themselves, and both pay to "college-bred" lads and others the same munificent rate of wages which caused the unfortunate lad whom Magistrate Crane sympathized with to steal that he might not starve.

I know Leroy B. Crane personally and intimately. This coming Fall it will be two years since that sterling American and honorable citizen, Seth Low, made his gallant fight for the Mayoralty. I was the Secretary of the organization in the Thirty-third Assembly District, and Magistrate Crane was our political guide, counselor, and friend. All through that eventful campaign I came in daily contact with him, and I ever found him outspoken, just, and sincere.

From time immemorial the arbiter of the law, he who dispenses justice from the bench, has been enjoined to "temper justice with mercy," and that Magistrate Crane did not forget this injunction when dealing with recalcitrant members of the organization is a matter of record.

A certain newspaper has alluded to Magistrate Crane as a "hold-over" of the Strong administration. This is strictly true. He never could affiliate with the party now in power in this city, as he is too manly and outspoken, too restive and independent to wear the Croker "collar" or any other badge of servility.

The free and untrammeled voters of New York City have reason to thank the Strong administration for two brave and heroic public servants—the late George E. Waring and Leroy B. Crane. G. G. H.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

THE CAREER OF TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The facts brought out by the career of Tammany Hall in recent years show one feature worth especial attention. I mean the utterly sordid character of our rulers. We live under a despotic Government, which rules us avowedly for the plunder it can get from us.

But it makes no pretence of public benefits conferred, and there is no splendor about its stealings. It is galling, indeed, to be robbed, and to have the robbers live on in dirt and meanness. Tammany plunders us and makes no return at all. It might build really fine structures and steal half their cost; it might make our water front a source of pride and profit to the city, and a mine of wealth to our rulers; it might give us lovely parks, noble libraries, fine monuments, and rob us right and left; yet we should have the consolation of seeing the traces of our stolen dollars.

But Tammany does nothing of the sort; there are no beautiful vistas in its outlook, only the race track, the gambling house, and the liquor saloon are the destinations of the plunder. In your good work of opposing these petty tyrants, I beg you to keep in mind their essential meanness, their absence of any policy save to fill their own pockets, and so help to bring our citizens to become disgusted with Tammany as well as angry at it.

HENRY C. CARTER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

MR. ALGER'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does Alger think his farewell explanation of how officers were made during the late war will go down with the public? I for one fail to accept a word of it, and about every ninety-nine out of a hundred of your readers will likewise look at it in the same light if they stop to think. What were the conditions at the breaking out of the war? The "Loyal Legion," a large military order of officers of the civil war scattered all over the country, of which Alger, Corbin, Miles, Merritt, Schley, Sampson, and Dewey are members—yes, and President McKinley himself—all, almost to a man, stood ready to go to the front. Hundreds of them offered their services for duty in the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Pay Departments of the army. And not only this body of tried soldiers, but they came from the Grand Army of the Republic and from the Confederate side—officers by the score, by the hundred. And how were they treated? The records will show and I venture to say that not one out of fifty was accepted. And why? They were not sons of nobodies who could swing a caucus, pull a wire, or be a delegate to a convention.

Mr. Alger knows this, and falsifies when he makes his very lame excuse. Corbin knew it when he turned these men away with a paltry excuse, and President McKinley knew it when he succumbed to the bosses. He knew the work of these men, and if he had not had the backbone of a jelly fish, he would have said to the bosses, said to Alger and Corbin, "Here, I want this war conducted upon a war basis and not on a political one. Here are veterans who can serve us in all the departments at once. Put them on duty."

Do you suppose for an instant that such a congestion, such a farce as occurred at Tampa would have taken place; such scenes as were witnessed on transports where young Quartermasters and Commissaries as green as grass were the chiefs—loading hay and oats on top of potaoes and onions in the hold until they rotted, serving out rations for fifty where one hundred and fifty were waiting. Is it a wonder the soldiers sickened and died? Was it not a wonder that the war ended? And all for the sake of politics! Alger's excuse will not call back the dead. C. N.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

The Placing of Street Names.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest and no little amusement the pros and cons regarding the placing of street names.

Some one has called the change a brilliant idea. It seems so brilliant indeed that the mind to conceive it must fairly scintillate with stupidity. All mankind, and even animals, naturally and instinctively point to an object to which they direct attention. To attempt to improve on nature and have the name of a street on a sign which points to another street is simply brilliant.

I recall a case in point. Years ago some mischievous boys thus changed the signs at a country crossing; the sober-minded people of that community, not having such brilliant, up-to-date ideas, replaced the signs as they were before and the boys were punished. Can it be that Mr. Kearny had a hand in that change and has still a desire to "get even" with some one for that flogging?

How satisfactory it is to sit in a street car anxiously watching for a certain street to have the name of the street you are traveling on—and which you know so well—stare you in the face from each crossing for half a block or more while you have to watch closely to catch sight of the name of the cross street during the brief moment of passing, often too late to stop the car till you have been carried a block beyond! If you think this overdrawn, Mr. Editor, try it yourself.

I noticed yesterday Mr. Kearny said he had received only two complaints. I suppose he does not count those sent to the press; or perhaps he reads few papers. New Yorkers, you know, are a long-suffering people. But why have any complaints? There never was one before.

But really only one argument is required to settle the matter. It is the direct command, "Thou shalt not lie." V. G.

Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1899.

Cause of Bryan's Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by your issue of to-day that one Frank Campbell, National Committeeman of the Democracy, in an interview, says he traveled out to Chicago to inform William Jennings Bryan and others that in 1896 the Democrats were not organized and without funds, &c. I have "kept tabs" on the meeting of that committee through your paper, and I nowhere saw that Frank Campbell was there or that he lifted up his voice to any extent. If he did, you were remiss in not giving it to us some time ago.

The Democrats did very well for a mob in 1896. If those of them that hurrahed mildly then and stabbed the candidate in the back had done their duty, Bryan would have been elected and the committeemen from the rural districts would not have had to report to back-number politicians at Long Branch. READER.

Cohoes, Aug. 2, 1899.

The Church of England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention to a statement in yesterday's paper on the ritual question in England? You say "most of the churches using the forms under discussion, it was said, were independent of State support, so that the ecclesiastical authorities, even if they desired to do so, could not deprive them of any portion of the funds by which they are maintained."

The parishes of the Church of England, or, rather, the clergy, are supported either by ancient or modern endowment or tithes, pew rents appertaining, or other voluntary offerings. There is not a parish that receives any State support whatever, either from taxes or Parliamentary grant.

FRANCIS J. CLAY MORAN.

115 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Where Sympathy Was Due.

A great deal is said of the trials of Job, but his wife who had to put up with him while he was sick, deserves more credit.—Atchison Globe.

The End.

He—You can't expect me to be pleasant all the time.

She—Oh, no; the very best I can do is hope that you will be simply agreeable sometimes.—Philadelphia North American.

As Often.

"Smithers is dead."

"Too bad. There was a man of strong will and sound mind."

"True as gospel. By the way, they tell me that the heirs propose to break his will because of unsound mind."—Boston Journal.

His Picnic.

Notwed—S'pose you're going to the picnic to-morrow?

Beenwed—Not exactly going to one, but I'll be where there is one. I'm going to stay home and mind the baby while my wife goes.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

His Preference.

Great Employer—I always employ married men if possible.

His Friend—Good idea. Helps conserve that sacred institution, the home.

"I hadn't given that a thought, but I guess it is so. I employ married men because they are more tractable."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE ELFIN.

H. Arthur Powell in New York Observer.

I sit in my high-backed, oaken chair
In the dusky twilight time,
And, waiting, nod as I hear the clocks
Make distant, dreamy chime.

Then, just as the last faint stroke dies out
In a sweet, metallic hum,
There comes a patter of two wee feet,
And I know the Elfin's come.

I make no sound, nor move a hand,
Nor open my fast-closed eyes,
Yet riotous joy within my breast
Demands to clasp its prize.

She's

THE DOMINICAN OUTBREAK

Gen. Jiminez Says a Sufficient Force Awaits His Orders.

WANTS THIS COUNTRY'S FAVOR

Denies that He Is Coming to the United States to Raise an Expedition Against Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenez, when his attention was called to-day to a cable summary of an alleged declaration made by him here recently and published in the United States to the effect that he was about to proceed to the United States to organize an expedition against the existing Government of Santo Domingo, replied that he had not made the statement attributed to him. He went on to say that it was quite unnecessary for him to proclaim himself hostile to the present Government, as it could not possibly last beyond the 15th of this month.

"I did hear," he continued, "that Heureaux was sending men to Cuba to kill me, but I knew nothing whatever regarding the plot to kill him. I had no connection and have no connection with the Ramon Caceres who did the shooting.

"I do not believe that the United States will interfere with my Government of Santo Domingo, which will be a Government peaceful and helpful to all, for the United States did not interfere with the Government of Heureaux, who robbed and murdered for fourteen years."

Gen. Jiminez admits that he has often been to the United States incognito, but says he has not had interviews with official persons. He considers that there is no need of promoting expeditions to land in Santo Domingo, as already there are a thousand men waiting for him, a force which he deems quite sufficient for his purposes.

Referring to the future relations of Santo Domingo with the United States, he expressed a desire to be on friendly terms with Washington, and said he believed he could count upon American sympathy. Gomez he referred to as "esteemed by all classes of Dominicans, but not sought for as President." The people of Santo Domingo, he declared, are impetuous, and are urging him to come to them at once, but for a time he prefers delay, as "each day is worth a battle won."

BURIAL OF HEUREAUX.

Diplomatic and Consular Body at the Funeral—Cruiser New Orleans Has Arrived.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 4.—Solemn funeral services in memory of President Heureaux, who was assassinated at Moca July 26, were held in the cathedral here to-day. The diplomatic and Consular body was present.

The news from the interior indicates that tranquillity prevails, though troops have been sent to Moca in pursuit of the assassins.

The United States cruiser New Orleans arrived here to-day from Newport, R. I., which port she left July 29 under orders to come here and protect American interests in case of an outbreak.

HAITIAN ISSUE NOT SETTLED.

American Minister Hints that the Situation Is Serious.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 4.—The issue arising over the recent invasion of the American Legation here by armed police who were seeking to arrest M. Du Vivier, the newspaper man, has not been definitely settled.

It is understood that the American Minister, William F. Powell, will demand full reparation for the outrage. Mr. Powell, when interrogated to-day, declined to go into particulars, but said the situation was serious.

ENGLAND'S TRANSVAAL POLICY.

Denied that Joseph Chamberlain Is Renewing His Warrings.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The stories published in New York of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, renewing his warrings with President Krüger and the British Cabinet's approval of such action, are evidently baseless, as Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a joint inquiry as to the effect which the new franchise proposal of the Transvaal Government will have on the position of the Uitlanders was only presented to the Transvaal Government Wednesday, and the latter is still considering its acceptance.

PRETORIA, Aug. 4.—Herr Fisher, the Special Agent of the Orange Free State, has arrived here to confer with the Transvaal Government, presumably with the view of the altered situation resulting from the message of the British Secretary of State of the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, regarding the appointment of a joint commission to inquire into the effect which the new franchise proposals of the Transvaal Government will have on the position of the Uitlanders

Herr Fischer has already seen President Krueger, and the former's peaceful views inspire confidence. The Volksraad has postponed consideration of the report of the Dynamite Commission in order to permit the company to consult the European Directors.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 4.—In the House of Assembly to-day Mr. Cecil Rhodes expressed a belief that the Transvaal difficulty would be "overcome in a few months and without a shot being fired, owing to the mutual moderation displayed." He predicted that capital would then flow freely.

The Transvaal Conspiracy Cases.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, who furnishes evidence of the attempts of the Transvaal Government agents in the recent conspiracy case to manufacture testimony implicating the British Government and the South African League, says:

"President Krüger's son, who is the head of the Secret Service Department, tried to induce one of the witnesses for the prosecution to do his utmost to prove the case to be one of conspiracy on the part of the British Government, as that would strengthen Mr. Krüger's hands. This was on the very eve of the Bloemfontein conference."

Emperor William's Trip to England.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "I learn that the real reason why Emperor William did not go to Cowes was the acute state of the Transvaal question. The letter delivered yesterday (Thursday) to the Queen at Osborne House by Lieut. Freiherr von Strombeck expiains this, repeats the Emperor's regrets, and contains a promise to visit her Majesty during the Autumn.

"The visit will probably occur near the end of September, after the Kaiser has welcomed the Czar to Germany. There is some talk of a previous meeting between the Prince of Wales and Emperor William at the Empress Frederick's castle, near Homburg."

Germans to Build a Korean Railroad.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the National Zeitung from Korea says the Government of that country has granted a concession to a German syndicate to build a railroad from Seoul, the capital, to Gensan, in Broughton Bay, on the west coast of Korea.

Mr. Croker Returning on the St. Paul.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 4.—Richard Croker will be among the passengers on the American Line steamer St. Paul, which is scheduled to sail from this port to-morrow for New York.

Heat Causes Fire in Celluloid Factory.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The intense heat to-day caused a fire in a celluloid factory, which was totally destroyed. Three firemen and a workman were injured.

British Appropriation Bill.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the House of Commons this evening the Appropriation bill passed the first reading.

ANXIETY ABOUT SAMOAN ISSUE.

The Tardiness of the Joint Commission in Coming Away Leads to Some Uneasiness.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The non-arrival of the Samoan Commission is beginning to attract attention in official quarters, as it is thought some new complication may have arisen in Samoa to keep the commission there. The last report was that the party would leave Apia on July 18, and if this had been carried out the commission would have been due in San Francisco before the present time. As the bulk of the natives were disarmed there is little prospect that they could cause serious disorder. Yet in case of renewed trouble between the factions it is believed that the commission would wait until quiet had been restored.

Respecting Consul Osborn assuming the duties of the Chief Justice of Samoa, it is understood here that he had the support of the Germans, as the latter, while strongly opposed to Chief Justice Chambers, at no time made a point against Consul Osborn's part in the Samoan difficulties.

The State Department is still in ignorance of the manner in which Consul Osborn came to be made Acting Chief Justice, in view of the vigorous contention by Herr Solf, the President of the Municipal Council, that he was entitled to the succession. A long report on the proceedings of the Samoan Commission has been submitted by Mr. Tripp, the United States Commissioner and President of the commission, but coming by mail, it is of date a month back, and does not bring the history of events down to the breach between Chief Justice Chambers and the commission.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference Favors the Immunity Rule.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 4.—At to-day's session of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference a motion of Messrs. Samuel J. Barrows of Boston and Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis in favor of the immunity of private property at sea, was unanimously adopted. Their action was suggested by President McKinley's reference to the subject in a message to Congress.

The Conference closed its session this evening, after the delegates had unanimously agreed to accept an invitation to hold next year's conference in Paris.

DREYFUS TRIAL REGULATIONS.

The Court-Martial Will Be Held in a Magnificent Hall.

RENNES, Aug. 4.—Owing to the active newspaper campaign against holding the Dreyfus court-martial in the insanitary Salle de la Manutention, the authorities have decided to hold the trial in the Lycée, where a magnificent hall is available.

Officers here who do not belong to the garrison have been ordered to depart by to-morrow, and the officers of the garrison have been ordered to return to-morrow.

The first session of the court is expected to be short. After reading the report of Major Carriere, who represents the Government, the court will adjourn to allow the defense time to study the secret dossier. The trial is expected to be resumed Wednesday or Thursday.

ENGLISH POLO PLAYER KILLED.

J. W. Drybrough Clashed with an American, Receiving Fatal Injuries.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—J. W. Drybrough, one of the best polo players in England, died this morning as a result of an accident sustained yesterday afternoon during a polo tournament at Rugby. He was playing in the semi-final game, and had only commenced a few minutes when he and an American gentleman, named MacKay, collided. Both ponies fell and rolled over the players. Mr. MacKay was unhurt, but Mr. Drybrough, who was suffering from concussion and fracture of the skull, expired to-day without having regained consciousness.

Mr. MacKay is a native of Wisconsin. He was formerly a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and has been living near Leamington for a number of years. He is well known in hunting and polo circles.

THE SPAIN OF THE FUTURE.

Duke of Tetuan Says the Country Must Regain Its Prestige.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The Duke of Tetuan, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has arrived at San Sebastian. He will visit the Queen Regent, and will then go to Zarauz, three miles west of San Sebastian, to see Marshal Martinez de Campos.

The Duke of Tetuan says he will continue to support the Government, which he considers indispensable to the reorganization of the country. He has been convinced during his stay abroad, he declares, of the necessity for Spain to recover her prestige. He believes that more must be done to give satisfaction to the country. Spain must make sacrifices, especially to put the Canaries, Balearics, and Ceuta in a state of defense, or else she will lose them in the event of a conflagration between the powers.

Regarding The Hague conference, he considers the results secured as rather of moral than material force. He does not believe that Gen. Weyler is disposed to employ illicit proceedings.

Gen. Weyler has gone to San Sebastian. A number of Generals and other officers bade him farewell at the railway station, and his train left amid shouts of "Vive Spain," "Vive Weyler," and "Vive the Army."

Treaty with France Endangered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Recent information received here is to the effect that the Franco-American treaty is in rather a precarious condition, owing to the opposition developed among the French agricultural elements. While the indications are that the French Government will be able to secure majorities if an issue is made on the treaty, the unexpected violence of the opposition gives cause for much solicitude among those instrumental in bringing about the arrangement.

Society Events at Cowes.

COWES, Aug. 4.—The Prince of Wales, Mrs. George Kepel, and others took tea this afternoon on board the Iverna, John Jameson's yacht, from whose deck they witnessed the town regatta. This evening the Prince of Wales gave a dinner on board the royal yacht Osborne.

The Grave of John Paul Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The search by Americans for the grave of John Paul Jones in Paris has aroused much interest among Englishmen, who wish the bones of America's first Admiral recovered. He is thought of as a hero in England as well as in America.

Wellington Island Sale Denied.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Santiago (Chile) correspondent of The Times says there is absolutely no foundation for the report of the sale of Wellington Island to the United States.

Ex-Bishop of Bangor Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Rev. D. L. Lloyd, at one time Bishop of Bangor, is dead. He resigned his See, recently, owing to ill health.

Ruling on Consolidation Tax.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—At the request of Secretary of State McDonough the Attorney General has rendered an opinion that no tax can legally be levied on the consolidation of a foreign and domestic corporation; in case where two domestic corporations consolidate then a tax can be levied. The refusal of the Central New York and Western Railroad Company and the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company to pay taxes amounting to $11,000 upon consolidation with other roads gave rise to the demand for an opinion on the question.

Whaling Captain Dies at Fayal.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 4.—A cablegram from Fayal announces the death of Capt. M. V. B. Millard of the whaling bark A. R. Tucker on July 18. Capt. Millard was a well-known Atlantic, arctic, and Hudson Bay whaleman.

Drowned Girl Unidentified.

The body of the girl found floating in the North River at the foot of Seventeenth Street Thursday morning remains at the Morgue unidentified. Coroner's Physician Williams performed an autopsy on the body yesterday. He believes the girl was standing on a boat or dock and had a fainting spell, and fell into the river.

BID FOR KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Robert Biel Reported to be Negotiating for the Theatre.

It was rumored last night that Robert Biel, the Western vaudeville manager, had put in a bid for Koster & Bial's Theatre, and that the deal would be closed very soon.

Mr. Biel is an owner of extensive theatrical enterprises in Chicago and other cities of the Middle West. If he obtains the theatre, the old name will be retained and the policy of the house will remain much the same as at present.

YACHTING MEN IN A PLAY.

The Larchmont Club Is to Give "As You Like It."

The Larchmont Yacht Club will give a performance of "As You Like It" on Aug. 24, with Joseph Haworth, who is arranging the affair, as Orlando. Proceeds from the entertainment will be given to St. John's Church at Larchmont, and the ladies connected with the church are assisting in making the play a success. Mr. Haworth has enlisted the services of several prominent actors and actresses for the cast.

The veranda of the clubhouse at Larchmont is to be used as a stage, and the audience is to occupy the lawn, which has a seating capacity of 2,000.

DOROTHY MORTON'S TROUBLES.

Examined Before Referee Crane in Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Miss Dorothy Morton, an opera singer, appeared before Royal S. Crane, Referee in Bankruptcy, yesterday and was examined in the proceedings which she has brought to be adjudged a bankrupt. Miss Morton, who filed her petition under the name of Elizabeth Macarty, swore to the following:

Elizabeth Macarty, being duly sworn, says that she is the petitioner in the above entitled proceedings and resides at 1,448 Broadway, (Vendome Hotel;) that she is without means or property of any description and cannot obtain the means to pay court, referee, or counsel fees required in the ordinary bankruptcy proceedings, and therefore respectfully prays the Court to permit her to file a petition and proceed without payment of fees, pursuant to the provision in that regard contained in the bankruptcy act.

Her largest creditors are Lord & Taylor, to whom she owes $351 for dry goods; Richard K. Fox, $450 for printing, and George Pils of Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, $350 for groceries. Her total liabilities amount to $3,076, and her assets consist only of clothing, which is exempt, and two pawn tickets for diamond rings. Representatives of Richard K. Fox and George Pils were the only creditors that appeared at the examination.

Miss Morton said that for a season of about thirty weeks she was prima donna of "The Geisha," and during that time had drawn a salary of $150 a week. She had spent every cent of it, however, she said.

Fourteenth Street Theatre Opening.

The regular season of the Fourteenth Street Theatre opens Monday, Aug. 28, when a new melodrama by J. K. Tillotson, entitled "A Young Wife," will be produced. The cast will include J. H. Gilmour, Theodore Roberts, Frank Losee, P. A. Anderson, Claude Gillingwater, John L. Wooderson, Harry Buckhardt, Richard Quiller, James J. De Barre, Miss Selma Herman, Charlotte Crane, Sydney Cowell, Margaret Dale, Owen and Alma Earle. The play is in four acts, with the scenes laid in this city and on Long Island.

To Give Mr. Broadhurst's Farce.

The company which has played "Why Smith Left Home" in London will sail for New York on the St. Paul to-day. Mr. Broadhurst's farce has made a hit on the other side. The company comprises Maclyn Arbuckle, George Barnum, Fred W. Peters, Matt Snyder, Walter Thomas, Marion Giroux, Annie Yeamans, Dorothy Usner, Gertrude Roosevelt, Rose Snyder, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, and Madge Carlisle. The company will open the season at the Madison Square Theatre on Sept. 2.

To Give "Osmund and Ursyne" Here.

"Osmund and Ursyne," John Oliver Hobbs's new play, will be presented at a matinée in November in this city, by arrangement with Charles Frohman. Franklin H. Sargent has secured the American rights. The printed form of the play appeared in Lady Randolph Churchill's review, and the copyright performance was given in England by George Alexander.

Miss Atalie Claire's Engagement.

Hurtig & Seamon have engaged Miss Atalie Claire for their latest show, "A Social Maid." It will be remembered that while Miss Claire was playing an engagement with Miss Lillian Russell at the Casino, she aroused the envy of the star owing to the great amount of flowers given to her at every appearance.

Hot Weather Kills London Theatricals

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The hot weather has killed theatricals here. There is nothing new, and everything is quiet. "El Capitan," "Pinafore," and "The Belle of New York" are only doing a fair business.

T. B. F.

Miss Electa Gifford a Prima Donna.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A dispatch received from Paris states that Miss Electa Gifford of Chicago has been engaged as prima donna at the Amsterdam Opera.

HARPMAKER BRUNO DEAD.

One of the Very Few Manufacturers of the Instrument in This Country.

Rocco Bruno, who died on Wednesday at his residence, which was also his workshop, at 725 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, was a well-known manufacturer of harps, and one of a very few members of his craft in New York. The instrument is the least in demand of any, being expensive, difficult to play, and requiring a most correct ear to keep in tune. Authorities in the musical trade say Bruno's harps were scarcely excelled by any in this country. His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis. He was fifty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and ten children.

Rocco Bruno in his native town, near Naples, learned something of the harp by breaking one up and attempting to put the pieces together again. Armed only with this scant knowledge he came to New York thirty years ago, and started to teach himself the trade, working, those who knew him say, day and night until finally he produced his first harp twenty-five years ago. He was then the second man to manufacture the instrument in this country. From 57 Crosby Street, where he began work, he moved to Marion Street, and thence, after several other changes, to 877 Broome Street, where he remained fifteen years. He moved to Brooklyn in June of this year.

Gradually he built up a trade, until he and his instruments became well known to musicians. He made a single-action instrument designed for solo and traveling performers. Three sons of the dead man will continue the business. One of them, Joseph, is a harp soloist.

FUNERAL OF JOHN KELLY.

Men Prominent in Politics and Other Walks of Life to Attend.

The funeral of "Smiling" John Kelly will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. The Rev. Fathers Taylor and Gilmartin will officiate. The pall bearers will be Arthur F. Bowers, James R. Keene, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Anthony N. Brady, John E. McDonald, ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes, David Gideon, and City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan. A costly mausoleum is now being erected in the Kelly plot in Calvary Cemetery, and for this reason the body will be placed in the public vault until November.

It is expected that all the prominent politicians of the Democratic Party now in the city will attend the funeral services. The Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society will attend in a body, as will delegations from other Democratic organizations.

Doctor Dies from Too Much Chloral.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—Dr. C. W. Adams, a prominent physician, who was one of the founders of the University Medical College of this city and for five years Dean of the Faculty, died on the street to-night from an overdose of chloral taken at his office

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The news of the last two days comes almost entirely from the suburbs. The uncomfortable weather has driven the majority of men out of town, and the usual week-end parties are being held at nearly all of the near resorts. Golf is still flourishing everywhere, and yesterday, and in fact during the week, there was some spirited playing at the Garden City links, and these games were well attended by that part of Long Island society which has not gone to the seaside and many New Yorkers. The cotillion at Meadowmere at Southampton, given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, was followed by a cakewalk, in which nearly all the guests joined. The cakewalk was first introduced into general society at Southampton, and it has flourished there every Summer. Dances have been given at the old Pavilion Hotel building at Islip. This evening, among other events, there will be a dance at the Westhampton Country Club, and a catboat race in the afternoon.

***

All English society and some Americans are at Cowes. The dinner to the Prince of Wales on the Castellane yacht is said to have been a magnificent affair. Mr. Eugene Higgins is at Cowes with the Varuna, and the Anthony Drexels, as stated yesterday, have the famous castle of Lord Ampthill, which joins Osborne, the Summer residence of Queen Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel have had large parties on the yacht White Heather during the Cowes week. Mrs. Arthur Paget, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt are also at Cowes for the regattas.

***

The St. Louis and the Campania, arriving this morning, bring many New Yorkers to their native shores. On the Campania's list are Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. Thomas D. Stokes, and the Misses Stokes, G. A. Carnochan, Ogden Mills, the Baroness de Palandt, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sherman, and Mrs. F. R. Rives. It is understood that Mrs. Ogden Mills remains in England on account of the continued ill-health of her sister, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck. On the St. Louis are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Crosby, F. B. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day, Col. and Mrs. James Elverson, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Penrose.

***

The Etruria, which sails this morning has booked Samuel Betts, Miss Helen Babcock, Arthur P. Coates, George E. Dodge, and Mrs. E. T. Minturn. On the Touraine are Charles Alan and the Baron de Batz.

***

It was a wise decision on the part of the Governors of the Newport Casino to substitute a weekly dance on Thursday night this season for the semi-weekly ones of Monday and Friday nights which for so many Summers were the custom. There is an unwritten law among the ultra-fashionables of Newport that one must not attend the Casino dance until the last week in July, and as this is the period at which the large dinners of the season begin, the result has been during the past three or four Summers that these dances have been more and more slimly attended, even during August, when fashion has set its cachet upon them. Then, too, the numbers of dances that are given in private houses in ordinary seasons obviate the necessity of a general dance. The Thursday night dance—for the provincial title "hop" has properly become obsolete at Newport, as it should elsewhere—is evidently to be a feature of the season, and even those giving dinners on that night now arrange if possible to attend this dance with their guests.

***

The Casino dance gives the one opportunity to the townspeople of Newport and the visitors from Jamestown, Providence, and the Pier, who may not have friends in the swim, to see the much-talked-of belles and beaux, maids and matrons, of Newport fashionable society en grande tenue and at close range. As a result the small galleries which surround the ugly ballroom of the Casino are crowded on the nights of the dance with spectators at $1 a head, who bring needed revenues to the Casino coffers, who study with curious interest the personalities and particularly the gowns of the women, and who are not sparing in their comments upon the dancers and their costumes. The dance also affords an opportunity for the members of the different sets, for be it known that there are no less than six well-defined sets among the well-placed people of Newport this Summer, to meet on common ground. There gather the young and old unattached men, bachelors, widowers, and divorcés, who come to Newport every Summer for a round of dinners and luncheons, to devote themselves to those who they think will be most likely to entertain them, and especially to those whose cards are out for some coming function. There assemble the older matrons, armed with lorgnettes, to sit along the walls and discuss the qualifications of the younger men for matrimony and dinners. There go the younger girls to enjoy the dance and to meet the younger men, and thither repair the younger matrons to vie with each other in their gowns and jewels. It is a curious and almost unique event, and were its atmosphere and opportunities thoroughly understood a Newport Casino dance in the season would attract visitors from all over the country.

***

It is a little too early yet in the season for the women to appear in their most gorgeous gowns, but the dressing on Thursday night was exceptionally good. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. George De Forest wore the most stunning gowns of the evening. Mrs. Fish led all the rest with a remarkable gown of scarlet completely covered with spangles, and very close fitting. When she danced her long train under the electric lights made a remarkable effect. Mrs. Travers was in a most becoming gown of black, which fitted her to perfection, and in her hair were the two black wings which she so much affects. Mrs. Ladenburg was in pink and white, and Mrs. Whitney in white, trimmed with blue and silver. The prettiest woman in the room was undoubtedly Mrs. Leslie Cotton, who has recently returned from Europe after a three years' stay, and who bids fair to be the belle among the younger matrons at Newport this Summer. Of the men the young Earl of Yarmouth was the most in demand and danced continuously.

***

The White Squadron sailed away from Newport yesterday to Bar Harbor. The departure of the warships made as little stir in Newport society as did their arrival. The lack of attention paid to the fleet, and especially to its officers, by Newport hosts and hostesses, is not at all creditable to the latter, and recalls Kipling's famous lines—

It's Tommy this, and Tommy that,
And Tommy go away;
But it's thank you, Mister Atkins,
When the band begins to play.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—By long odds the largest social function of the season was to-day given by Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore in the form of a reception, for which over 600 cards were sent out. The reception was one of those delightful events of seasons past, which were so fashionable before the days of fads, which are being introduced daily by the cottagers. Senator and Mrs. Wetmore were assisted in receiving their guests by their daughters from 5 to 7 o'clock. The extensive lawns of the estate were covered with lawn furniture and easy chairs, while tents and umbrellas were placed about for serving buffet lunch. Wherever the guests strolled, whether through the various halls or rooms of Chateau sur Mer, or on the lawn, or in the tents, they were confronted by tasteful arrangements produced by groupings of handsome plants. The broad piazzas were decorated with a profusion of hydrangea flowers, beyond which could be seen the tents erected on the lawn. Vases of choice flowers were distributed through the several rooms of the cottage and the drawing room where the guests were received. Orchestras were on the piazza and the lawn. To name the guests would be to publish the list of members of the Summer colony and their guests, including many of the officers from the North Atlantic Squadron, the training and torpedo stations, the War College, and Fort Adams, and Congressman Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Henderson, and Congressmen Bull and Capron. The young people could not resist the music, and danced informally on the lawn.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave their first social function this afternoon on the steam yacht Nourmahal, which was decorated with plants and flowers in the saloon and on the spar deck. The guests were Senator Depew, Miss Cram, Max Muller, J. E. Postlewaite, Miss Elsie French, Winfield Scott, Fernando Yznaga, Col. George R. Fearing, Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest, E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, William Kissam Vanderbilt, Honore Palmer, Mrs. John R. Drexel, William R. Travers, Hugh Nelson, and Harry Lehr.

Congressman Henderson took a spin this morning over the twelve-mile drive with Herbert Radcliffe of Boston. Mr. Radcliffe drove his chestnut mare Gertie, which has a record of 2:17, in a pneumatic-tired wagon.

The cottagers are to have amateur theatricals at the Casino, and the talent among them should insure a good performance, as was the case some three years ago, when the young people gave a clever performance at The Breakers. Mrs. John Clinton Gray is at the head of the movement, and the play, a comedy, will be given at the Casino Theatre during the first week in September. Just who is to take part is not fully known, as the affair is being well guarded from the cottagers until the entire cast is selected. The Earl of Yarmouth, who has decided to remain here for the balance of the season, and who is a capital elocutionist and amateur actor, has been cast for the "leads," and it is reported that Miss Hunter, a very clever amateur actress, will play opposite to the Earl. Miss Little, another talented amateur, will most likely be in the cast, and probably Miss French and Miss Edith Clapp, whose amateur performances in the past are well known.

During the yacht races to-morrow W. K. Vanderbilt will entertain a large number of guests on the Valiant. Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will similarly entertain on the Narada, and on the Sultana Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will entertain the judges of the Newport Yacht Racing Association and but a few guests, as the Sultana will be used as the judges' boat. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will take a party out on the Nourmahal. Commodore J. P. Morgan is expected from New York with a party of guests on the Corsair.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden gave her first large dinner at Fairlawn this evening, at which thirty-six guests were present. The table measured 26 by 18 feet, and the handsome silver service of the Burden household was used for the occasion. The dinner was one of the larrest of the season, and is but a forerunner of several other similar affairs to be given by Mrs. Burden. After dinner there was informal dancing in the ballroom.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Chief of Staff of Admiral Sampson, entertained at luncheon on the flagship New York.

The Hon. Lispenard Stewart, who has been entertaining very extensively this season, gave a dinner at White Lodge this evening with music, for young people. All the buds of the season were present.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a large dinner party at the Breakers to-night.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained at dinner at the Carey Villa.

To-morrow promises to be very busy socially, as cards are out for various functions which will keep the cottagers on the go all the forenoon, afternoon, and evening, when Mrs. Drexel will give one of her series of four musicales.

Two pretty sights were seen on the avenue this morning. The first being Miss Daisy Post spinning along to Bailey's Beach with a party of friends in her automobile, and passing every other vehicle going in the same direction. The manipulating of the machine was perfect. Close behind Miss Post and her merry party was G. P. Messervey driving a pair of high steppers in tandem with a lady on the box seat, and like many other ladies driving or riding yesterday, her identity was hidden by the use of a heavy veil. Close by was little Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who drove in a basket phaeton.

F. O. Bach has taken to the automobile and was in the procession of automobiles seen on the avenue during the forenoon. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier have received their automobile and used it for the first time to-day.

Casino registers include George H. Tinkham, F. E. Johnson, J. F. Brady, A. Thornton Armes, and James A. Brudent.

An interesting tennis match was played on the Casino court this morning between Col. Astor, Charles Potter, the Earl of Yarmouth, and George S. Scott.

The new squash court at the Casino has opened and is much in demand. The first players being Payne Whitney against Tom Pettitt.

A. A. Addison of Washington is registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

Bishop Courtney will officiate at All Saints' Memorial Chapel to-morrow, and the Rev. George William Douglass of Grace Church, New York, at Emanuel Church.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard have decided to take a cottage here for the rest of the season.

Mrs. Admiral Baldwin has gone to the White Mountains, and will probably remain throughout August.

James A. Brudcut of New York is a guest at the Breakers.

In yachting circles it is reported that the thirty-footer Raccoon has been purchased by John R. Drexel, owner of the Sultana.

C. Carroll, son of ex-Gov. Carroll of Maryland, is visiting friends here.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, James T. Woodward, and H. D. Cleveland have returned from New York.

James Gerard and F. L. V. Hoppin are the guests of Mrs. Burke-Roche at Elm Court.

Meredith Haire is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., are visiting Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, 3d, are the guests of Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske.

Mrs. Maud Spencer Ledyard has sold her cottage at Catherine and Ayrault Streets to Mrs. E. D. Forester.

The steam yacht Valiant has returned from New York.

Paul d'Hauteville has gone to Bar Harbor for a visit.

Registered at the Aquideneck are S. R. Rosengarten, Walter C. Douglass, F. Ellis, and Jean Ellis of Philadelphia, and Miss L. Martin, Miss M. J. Dyer, Miss M. L. Wilbar, Carl Marwig, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bailey of New York.

The novelty of the season among the cottagers will be given by Mrs. Burke-Roche during the latter part of the month. The function will be for young people, and under tents on the lawn, providing the weather is clear. The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated, and a cotillion and dancing on a platform will follow the dinner. Later Mrs. Burke-Roche will give a similar entertainment for the elder set, at which a number of novelties will be introduced, including readings by a Shakespearean reader of note. Mrs. Burke-Roche entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer have arrived on the steam yacht May.

BAR HARBOR'S COACHING PARADE.

Well-Known People in Line—A Bicycle Tea by Mr. Meserole.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—The chief interest to-day centered in the coaching parade, which occured this afternoon. The drive was around the ocean front with a stop for refreshments at the tea house. Among the coaches in line were those of R. Hall McCormick, J. C. Mercer Biddle, S. Megargee Wright, and J. L. Ketterlinus. Mr. McCormick's guests were Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, and Mrs. C. W. Bergner. On Mr. Biddle's coach were Mrs. Henry Whelen, Miss Jessica Davis, Miss Frances Hinkle, Gist Blair, and Dr. Orkille Horwitz. Mr. Wright had with him Miss Munnikhuysen, Miss Mae Conover, Benjamin Chew, Reginald Johnson, and Mrs. Wright. With Mr. Ketterlinus were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allison, Miss Seely, Montgomery Sellers, and Mrs. Ketterlinus.

A pleasant affair was the bicycle tea given at the tea house to-day by Mr. Meserole of New York. Those present were Mrs. F. V. Meserole, Mrs. Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Beales, Mrs. J. A. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Livingston, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Reuben Hert, the Misses Patterson, Miss Woodville, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Townsend, Mrs. Barnwell, Mr. McCormick, Miss Whitney, the Misses McCormick, Mrs. Godwin De Castro, Miss Godwin, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Matthews, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Richard Sears, Mr. Cary, Mrs. A. Vannest, C. Chilton, the Misses Seely, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. F. Ellis, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Crosby, Miss Willard, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Bridgham, Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn, Mrs. and Miss Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Davies, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Dana, Miss K. V. R. Berry, Miss Garrettson, Mrs. J. D. Livingston, Miss Robinson, and Miss Strickland.

Automobiles and the Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The project of using automobiles for mail collection is under consideration by William G. Edens, Assistant Superintendent of the Free Delivery Division of the Post Office Department, who has studied the subject in Cleveland, Buffalo, and other cities. He left today for Chicago. Mr. Edens learns that no manufacturer of automobiles will take orders with a guarantee to deliver the machines at a stated time. The demand from private individuals is now greater than the supply.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S
for AUGUST *the* GREAT
FICTION NUMBER
is the best one ever published

"A more attractive specimen of this famous annual production was never offered to those who love good literature."—*The Boston Journal.*

"The illustrations in colors by W. Glackens for a story and a poem seem to us to surpass anything of the sort hitherto published in an American Magazine. As for the frontispiece, with its generous margin of plate paper, it is nothing less than an unqualified triumph."—*New York Tribune.*

"A superb example of magazine making."—*The Philadelphia Call.*

"Remarkable color printing."—*Book News.*

SHORT STORIES
RICHARD HARDING DAVIS
THOMAS NELSON PAGE
HENRY VAN DYKE

A NEW KIND OF STORY, about the hunting instinct, by ERNEST SETON THOMPSON, author of "*Wild Animals I have Known.*"

A HUMOROUS STORY (about "O'Connor") by WILLIAM MAYNADIER BROWNE.

A STORY OF NEW YORK ITALIAN LIFE, by ALBERT W. VORSE.

ALL OF THESE STORIES are richly illustrated, including *10 pictures in color*—CLARK, YOHN, GLACKENS, CHRISTY, KELLER and THOMPSON.

Robert Louis Stevenson's LETTERS in this number should be read by all who ever read his books. They arouse in the reader, says *The New York Tribune*, "a new delight in and respect for their author's sweet, whimsical and courageous nature."

Previous *Fiction* SCRIBNERS have run *out of print within ten days.* Therefore buy at once. For sale everywhere twenty-five cents. *Look for* PARRISH'S *cover* in GOLD and SEVEN COLORS.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. W. W. Parker.

Dr. W. W. Parker died at his residence in Richmond, Va., late Thursday night, aged seventy-five years. During the civil war he commanded the celebrated Parker Battery, of the Confederate service. He was Captain, surgeon, and chaplain of his battery, and the man of whom Gen. Stephen D. Lee said: "He could outcut, outpray, and outfight any man in the Confederate Army."

Obituary Notes.

PETER DEPUY, a wealthy banker and merchant of Nunda, N. Y., died there yesterday morning at the age of seventy-five years.

WILLIAM MCCARTHY, a well-known resident of Jersey City, died at his home, 947 Summit Avenue, on Thursday from apoplexy. He was born in Dublin in 1843 and came to this country when a boy. He established himself in the butcher business in Washington Market and became wealthy. He leaves eleven sons and four daughters.

GEORGE T. SUTTON died at his home, 293 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born in Dutchess County in 1821, and was engaged in the groc

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
1 Nassau St. New York.
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 6, 24, 42, 45, 49, 50, 61, 80, 100, 115, 175, 197, 211, 217, 221, 234, 295, 309, 324, 393, 405, 455, 550, 789, 749, 778, 790, 827, 888, 935, 936, 939, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1081, 1190, 1255, 1515, 1516, 1557, 1592, 1598, 1702, 1709, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1899, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

N. B. MONEYED MEN,
the manufacturing of matches pays 100%. I am the only one outside of the combine that can and will learn you the business from A to Z. Address FINANCE, Box 197, Times Office.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$7,600,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.

Dated 1899. Due March 1st, 1949.
Interest payable March 1st and September 1st.
COUPON BONDS OF THE DENOMINATION OF $1,000, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTERING THE PRINCIPAL.

Amount Authorized . . . $25,000,000
Amount Outstanding . . . 7,800,000
(of which $200,000 are held in Company's treasury).

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

These bonds are secured by an absolute First Mortgage upon about 282 miles of railroad extending from Morton, Minn., to Watertown, S. D.; Winthrop, Minn., to New Ulm, and the railroad now in course of construction extending from New Ulm south to Storm Lake, Iowa, and by mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, subject to $10,000,000 prior lien bonds. Of the amount authorized $10,000,000 can only be issued to retire the prior lien bonds at maturity, and $7,200,000 are reserved to be issued for future requirements under careful restrictions, as provided by the terms of the mortgage.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co., upon completion of the road from New Ulm south, will own and operate 638 miles of railroad, extending from Minneapolis, Minn., to Watertown, S. D., to Angus, Iowa, and to Storm Lake, Iowa. The Company also owns 18 miles of railroad extending from East Minneapolis to White Bear Lake Junction, which is leased to the St. Paul & Duluth, and a line from Albert Lea, Minn., to the Iowa State Line, leased to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. The terminal property of the Company at Minneapolis is ample and extremely valuable. The physical condition of the property of the Company is excellent, and the road is operated at a high standard of efficiency, the average train load in 1898 being 201 tons.

Net earnings of 498 miles for 1898 were	**$1,096,825**
It is conservatively estimated that the 140 miles of road now being constructed will increase the net earnings	**200,000**
Total estimated net	**$1,296,825**
Total charges	**892,540**
Surplus	**$404,285**

FOR EIGHT MONTHS FROM JULY 1ST, 1898, TO FEBRUARY 28TH, 1899, THE NET EARNINGS ON THE SAME MILEAGE HAVE INCREASED $46,906 OVER THE SAME PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR.

The Company paid dividends at the rate of 5% per annum for a number of years on its $2,500,000 First Preferred stock, which was retired on June 1st, 1899, and at the rate of 3% to 4% on its Second Preferred stock of $4,000,000. At present dividends at the rate of 5% per annum are being paid upon the $4,000,000 Preferred stock outstanding.

HAVING SOLD $6,000,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS, WE OFFER THE REMAINING $1,600,000 AT 98 AND INTEREST IN LOTS TO SUIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 9th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.)
1 sh. Consolidated Gas Co.
8 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
1 sh. New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
1 sh. Northern Pacific R. R. preferred.
8 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. Pref'd.
3 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. common.
8 shs. Washington Trust Co.
8 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co. of N. Y.
2 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
1 sh. Hocking Valley R. R. Pref'd.
8 shs. St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Pref'd.
8 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
(BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.)
1,000 shs. East Tenn., Vir. and Georgia R. R. common.
100 shs. Lou., New Albany & Chic. Ry. common.
15 shs. Putnam Gravel Co.
200 shs. Mo., Kansas and Texas R. R. common.
$300 Colorado Midland Ry. 4 p. c. Scrip.
6 shs. Colorado Midland Ry. Pref'd.
14 shs. Colorado Midland Ry. common.
$17.07 Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe Old Stock Scrip.
16 shs. Lake Shore Traffic.
45 shs. Grand Junction Elec. and Man'f'g Co.
4,000 shs. Cumberland Mining and Smelting Co.
300 shs. Bi-Metallic Mining and Milling Co.
12 shs. Kaukauna Water Power.
4,000 shs. Lemhi Placer Mining Co.
$100 United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bd., Apl., 1895, Coupon.
9,444 shs. Virginia M. Consld. Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Mollie Gibson Consld. Mining and Milling Co.
230 shs. General Traction Co. Limited.
40,000 shs. Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining Co.
250 shs. Standard Steel and Iron Co.
1,100 shs. Virginia M. Consolidated Mining Co.
75 shs. Calumet Canal and Impt. Co.
2,500 shs. Argentum Juniata Mining Co.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co.
$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
3 shs. Trust Co. of America.
38 shs. Natl. Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
6 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Music Hall Company of N. Y.
140 shs. Knickerbocker Real Estate Co.
9 shs. Niagara Junction Ry. Co. Prefd.
36 shs. Niagara Development Co. Prefd.
$1,023.68 Niagara Development Co. Interest Scrip.
500 shs. Denver Union Water Co. Prefd.
$9,000 Verdigris Valley, Independence & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 People's Brewing Co. of Trenton, N. J., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
$11,000 Indiana Natural and Ill. Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. Prefd. (Subscription Receipt.)
10 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Chas. Y. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic,
Western Natl. Bank,
Seaboard Nat. Bank.
WE ALSO DEAL IN ALL
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after Aug. 15, 1899, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie, Cal.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1899.
Dividend No. 94, of 10 cents a share, is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, August 24th. Books close August 10th. J. W. PEW, Secretary.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week July	$189,062	$164,351	$194,251
Month	562,576	509,559	535,767
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,568	6,476
4th week July	$735,000	$609,000	$667,000
Month	2,367,000	2,024,000	2,106,000
From Jan. 1	15,055,363	13,620,012	11,818,694
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
4th week July	$104,100	$79,100	$70,000
Month	380,400	321,000	273,900
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week July	$139,382	$129,809	$140,574
Month	472,544	383,204	382,416
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week July	$49,700	$43,424	$29,577
Month	147,361	121,111	87,571
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	657	657	657
4th week July	$79,696	$85,743	$65,114
Month	259,501	217,389	217,567
From Jan. 1	1,849,113	1,645,174	1,535,463
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week July	$15,150	$12,709	$17,063
Month	44,279	44,068	49,642
From Jan. 1	359,845	312,375	288,796
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	22	22	35
4th week July	$13,325	$14,728	$13,965
Month	39,897	42,491	31,857
From Jan. 1	308,053	267,372	201,155
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week July	$115,731	$91,391	$98,792
Month	329,330	263,327	269,045
From Jan. 1	2,045,102	1,910,492	1,901,242
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS CONSOLIDATED—			
Mileage	372	372	372
4th week July	$53,675	$43,370	$47,071
Month	147,361	125,591	124,824
From Jan. 1	940,988	852,899	778,683
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
4th week July	$173,261	$159,139	$153,689
Month	536,123	486,940	442,945
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	370
4th week July	$72,264	$48,353	$55,715
Month	221,569	150,682	179,486

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
4th week July	$154,404	$127,123	$27,281
Month	414,966	358,966	56,595

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	331	331	331
4th week July	$25,291	$18,926	$29,332
Month	74,259	60,469	72,746
From Jan 1	462,235	439,553	497,873

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM gross earnings for July—

Heights	$533,284	$560,434	$471,577
Nassau	174,152	237,412	217,779
Elevated	178,439	137,628	113,489
Total	$885,875	$935,474	$802,845

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for June—

Gross	$1,765,354	$1,576,710	$1,385,015
Oth. inc.	7,157	4,116	2,666
Total inc.	1,772,529	1,580,826	1,387,681
Op. exp. & tax.	1,286,925	1,187,042	1,000,334
Net income	485,604	393,784	387,347
Prop. exp. to gross	73¼	75½	72¼
Charges	322,500	327,429	342,501
Surplus	163.104	66,355	44,847
From April 1 to June 30:			
Gross	4,858,042	4,863,131	3,906,084
Total income	4,896,917	4,844,572	3,924,656
Net income	1,374,272	1,380,022	1,024,299
Surplus	406,772	402,734	*3,205

*Deficit.

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for June—

Gross	305,999	250,180	228,373
Op. exp.	199,008	168,931	176,485
Net	106,991	81,249	51,788
For the fiscal year:			
Gross	3,291,410	3,245,935	2,954,774
Net	1,018,485	1,103,132	911,828

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BINGHAMTON GAS COMPANY for July—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Net earnings	$1,627	$734	$893
Net, (3 months)	5,177	3,604	1,573

DETROIT CITY GAS COMPANY for June—

Net earnings	13,766	13,165	601
Net, (6 months)	212,639	161,232	51,407

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY for June—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	$296,113	$406,409	$393,132
Op. expenses	222,343	290,708	332,626
Net	73,770	115,701	60,506
Reserve fund	29,115	.....	.....
Balance	44,655	115,701	.....
From May 1 to June 30:			
Gross	600,050	721,805	751,346
Net	139,354	200,208	189,282
Balance	81,124	200,208	.....

Report of the WAGNER PALACE CAR COMPANY, filed with the State Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30—

Gross	4,062,286	3,681,214	3,436,281
Op. expenses	2,763,192	2,466,531	2,011,947
Net	1,299,094	1,214,683	1,424,334

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 4	455,756
To date this year	110,401,317
Corresponding date last year	58,725,865

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 4	$1,813,500
To date this year	$809,154,000
Corresponding date last year	$494,129,285

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express 1	Kan. City, P. & G...3
Am. Smelt. & Ref...1½	Morris & Essex.....5
Am. Tobacco.....2¼	National Biscuit....2½
Am. Steel Hoop pf...½	National Steel.....½
Brunswick City.....½	N. Y. Air Brake.....3
Chi. G. W. pf., B...1	P., C. C. & St. L...¾
Chi. G. W. deb.....2½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf. 1½
Chi. & Northwest....1	Pressed S. Car.....½
Col. Coal & I. Dev..¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. ¾
Col. Fuel & Iron....1¾	St. Paul & Omaha...1¾
Col. & H. C. & I....1	Tenn. Coal, & Iron...1
Continental Tobacco.2¾	U. S. Express.....3
Cont. Tobacco pf....3¾	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.1
Federal Steel.....1½	
Hocking Valley pf...½	

Stocks Declined.

Am. Coal 5	International Paper..½
Am. Cotton Oil.....1	Int. Paper pf.....1
Am. Malting pf.....1½	International Silver..1¾
Am. Sugar Ref.....⅝	Manhattan Con.....⅛
At., Top. & S. F. pf. ¾	Met. Street Ry.....½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr....⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf..¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.....½	N. J. Central.....⅝
Chi., Ind. & Louisv..½	Northern Pacific.....⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac...½	Pacific Mail .....¾
C., C., C. & St. L...½	Reading 2d pf.....1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. ½	St. L. S'w'n.....¾
Consolidated Gas....8½	Texas & Pacific.....⅝
Del., Lack. & West..½	Twin City R. T.....8⅜
Ft. W. & Den. City..½	Union Pacific 1
General Electric .....¾	Union Pacific pf.....¾
Great Northern pf....1	U. S. Rubber.....½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

K. C., P. & G. 1st..3½	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s 1
Mo., K. & T. Ext. 5s.2½	Omaha & St. L. 4s..5

Bonds Declined.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s 7½	Int. & G. N. 8d.....1½
	Stand. R. & T. inc..1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

While Wall Street waits on to-day's bank statement, magnifying the Clearing House figures into extravagant consequence, no question of doubt or hesitancy appears in any business quarter. Very marked is the illustration which weekly is given in the reports which THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes from the Commercial Agency reviews. Those records point continually one way—to a business situation that can mean nothing else than extending prosperity.

These reviews are of importance, not to be lightly treated as if merely the chronicle of passing trade gossip. They represent painstaking work upon the part of specially equipped investigators. They are no compilation of guesses, but statements of fact gleaned carefully and carefully verified. They are reliable. What is of consequence, too, is that they reflect no partisanship and are apart from speculative influences.

The showing they have been making for weeks and months past of continually extending business activity is a showing which Wall Street cannot long profitably ignore.

***

Bear traders worked hard yesterday to force a general reaction in the stock market, but in so far as results went they accomplished little. In those quarters where the pressure was heaviest and most persistent the progress was impeded, but such setbacks as were brought about were insignificant. Wherever the larger interests worked in harmony and with a purpose there was buoyancy. Efforts to break the market and to check it had flimsy foundation. Stories of strikes among railway employes in the West and among coal miners in the East—they carried no confirmation—were circulated to help along the bear campaign. Talk of tight money and a bad bank statement was given much prominence. And although these tales had some little effect in checking outside buying they were given no attention whatever by those stronger financial interests to whom the market's present buoyancy is due.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London traded on both sides of the account in this market yesterday, but the foreign operations were on a very small scale, amounting to less than 5,000 shares in all. The bulk of this was on the buying side. Early cables showed a lower range of prices for Americans, but later there was improvement which led to scattered purchases. To-day and Monday are Stock Exchange holidays in London.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Reviewing the sterling exchange market, Mr. C. Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co., says:

"The decline in exchange, which started on the morning of Friday, July 28, progressed at a rapid rate until last Wednesday afternoon when it came to a temporary stop to resume its downward career again yesterday (Thursday.) To-day it fell still further back to the lowest level of last Wednesday morning. The decline from the highest point of last week, so far, amounts to 1¼@1½c on sight sterling and cables, 1¾c on sixty-day sterling, and ¼@5-16 per cent. on francs and reichmarks.

"A decline as rapid and violent as this came somewhat as a surprise, since no conjuncture or event occurred to account for it which did not exist for weeks before. The approach of the export season of grain and cotton and a further slight advance in our money market may account for part but not for all of this decline.

"There is no stringency in our money market; on the contrary, money on time was offered more freely at 4½ per cent. this week than last, while money on call did not average over 4@4½ per cent. We notice, however, that some of our strongest houses have availed themselves of the increased offerings to provide and fortify themselves against a possible stringency later on in the season. This would show that the belief in a money stringency is gaining ground here more and more.

"In Europe the same conditions prevail. In London the private discount rate is now about 3⅝ per cent., in Germany 4 per cent., in Switzerland 3¾ per cent., in Belgium 3¼ per cent., in Paris 2⅞ per cent., with a rising tendency everywhere. The situation therefore is developing more and more as we outlined it in our review of July 28, and if within the next six weeks we should have to call on Europe for any gold that we might need to help us move our crops exchange might have to go below 4.84 for prime demand sterling before it could be brought here without loss to the importer.

"With 4 and 5 per cent. money, such as we confidently expect to see in London this Autumn, sixty-day bills would in that case have to decline below 4.80. Should such a rate as 4 and 5 per cent. prevail in Europe for any length of time a further large amount of our securities would naturally be returned here—perhaps enough to keep exchange above the gold import point for a time. In that case the pinch here would become the more pronounced. It would not necessarily follow that our stock market would be very much affected by such a temporary squeeze in money. The general situation is too good and the tone and temper of the speculation too buoyant to admit of anything more than mere temporary reactions."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of July to-day will cover thirty-one roads, and will show 19.24 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

4th Week of July.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Balt. & O. Southwest.	$189,062	$24,711	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	120,048	11,582	....
Canadian Pacific	735,000	126,000	....
Ches. & Ohio.....	354,301	47,511	....
Chi. & East Illinois...	104,100	25,000	....
Chi. Great West.....	139,382	9,573	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	1,025,546	197,719	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel..	49,700	6,276	....
Denver & Rio Grande.	237,200	....	$8,300
Evansv. & Indianap..	9,594	....	188
Evansv. & Terre H..	37,955	8,584	....
Flint & P. Marquette.	79,697	13,954	....
Georgia	38,942	1,709	....
Hocking Valley	73,322	28,557	....
Iowa Central	61,354	15,083	....
Kanawha & Mich....	15,150	2,441	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt..	13,325	....	1,403
Lake Erie & Western.	115,732	24,340	....
Louisv., Ev. & St. L.	53,676	10,305	....
Mexican National	173,261	14,122	....
Minn. & St. Louis....	72,264	23,911	....
N. Y., Ont. & West..	154,404	27,281	....
Ohio River	25,390	4,221	....
Peo., Dec. & Ev.....	25,291	6,365	....
Pitts., Bes. & L. Erie.	68,580	18,331	....
St. Joseph & Gr. Isl..	39,078	15,680	....
Tol. & Ohio Central...	51,917	4,882	....
Tol., St. L. & K. City.	57,414	....	2,639
Wabash	446,244	70,592	....
Wheeling & L. Erie.	48,433	14,842	....
Wisconsin Central ...	156,273	32,493	....
Total (31 roads)...	$4,767,235	$781,665	$12,530
Net inc., (19.24 p. c.).	....	769,135	....

THE TOBACCO SHARES.

Tobacco shares were the features of yesterday's market. American sold up to 117, Continental common to 48⅝, and Continental preferred to 95½. Manipulation was chiefly responsible for the strength of the group, and, to give it credit, it was clever and highly successful manipulation. In American Tobacco there seemed to be rather heavy liquidation above 116, to which was due the stock's breaks toward the close of the day, but the Continental shares were well taken and well supported throughout in the face of aggressive professional selling.

There was no news on the stocks, the bull points being the same as the Street has discussed for some time past—enormous earnings, dividend prospects, and the confidence of insiders. The point is made that dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. on Continental preferred will add substantially to the revenues of the American Company and put it in a position to increase its dividend rate to 8 per cent. There is a substantial short interest in the group, and the bears on American Tobacco particularly seem to be getting more and more aggressive. They claim that at its present price the stock is really selling at 231, (in view of the recently doubled capital,) and is therefore much too high, especially when compared with Sugar Trust, which pays 12 per cent. (Tobacco now pays 12 on the old capitalization) and sells at 162.

Bulls on American and Continental shares, especially those in touch with pool interests, are quite confident of higher prices, however, and say that sensational developments in the affairs of the companies are near at hand.

TO-DAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

Bear traders did all in their power to make the Street apprehensive over the money market yesterday. Predictions of a 6 per cent. call rate were freely made, and a bad bank statement to-day was declared inevitable. The afternoon decline in sterling exchange to the lowest point of the season was, however, disconcerting to these bears, and led to further discussion as to the probability of gold imports within the next few weeks.

Opinions as to the bank statement's character were at variance, but the Street generally expected and discounted an unfavorable showing. Estimates of the amount of gold sent to Canada ran as high as $3,000,000, while the net movement of currency with interior banks showed a gain of only $1,000,000 to New York. It has been believed that considerable moneys would come from the Treasury for August interest and pension payments, but, on the other hand, the payments of customs and revenue taxes have been large, and consequently the banks gained only $270,000 for the week ended Thursday night. Much will depend upon the extent of the week's expansion in loans and contraction in deposits.

TENNESSEE COAL GOSSIP.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was sensationally active yesterday, its fluctuations being wide and rapid and its transactions showing a total of 20,000 shares. The buying of the stock was again attributed to controlling interests. There was some covering of shorts, but this movement was much too small to cause any material reduction in the large outstanding short account. Gossip on Tennessee Coal was the same as heretofore concerning the benefits to come to the company from the contract with the Alabama Steel Company, and hinting at various developments in the way of arrangements to pay the accumulated dividends on the preferred and plans for a consolidation with other Southern iron properties.

PITTSBURG AND GULF STRONG.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf securities were notably active and buoyant yesterday. The company's first mortgages were a feature of the bond market, and sold as high as 68. The stock, on transactions of more than 8,000 shares, ran up sharply to 12¼, and gained 3 full points for the day. The buying came from reorganization interests, many of whom seem to have been combined in a syndicate. Recent developments in the pending reorganization of the company are understood to have made this syndicate desirous of immediately acquiring a line of the stock and bonds with which to carry out its plans. Yesterday's buyers intimated that these developments will shortly be announced, and will surprise people who have been scoffing at the stock since its sharp break some months ago.

AS TO COAL PRICES.

Statements recently made in Wall Street that, despite the scheduled advances in the price of anthracite coal, it is still possible for coal dealers to get supplies at hitherto prevailing rates are declared in error by authorities. Mr. Frederick E. Saward, editor of The Coal Trade Journal, said yesterday, in referring to the matter:

"The price of coal was never more firmly held, and since the 1st of this month it has been impossible for dealers, local or otherwise, to get coal at less than circular price. As to a coal trust deal—there is none pending nor is there likely to be any new developments in that direction; the present arrangement is good enough for all practical purposes.

"In my opinion the anthracite trade is in better condition now than it has been in the last fifteen years, with the single exception of 1892, and possibly 1888. The outlook for large earnings all along the line is most encouraging, and 'speculative pools' could not ask for better conditions—unless they are 'short' pools."

UNION PACIFICS LOWER.

Union Pacifics were made the object of a bear raid yesterday afternoon, and the raiders, with the help of rumors of a strike among the company's employes, were able to get the common back to 43¼ and the preferred to 76⅞. Moore & Schley were the principal sellers, and their activity in this direction was pointed out as confirmatory of the strike rumors. When these were denied, the selling was said to represent anxiety over the Clearwater dispute. The buying of the stocks on the decline was good, and bulls on them expressed no concern over the breaks. Vanderbilt brokers were active in the Union Pacifics in the late afternoon.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Chesapeake and Ohio Directors are to meet Aug. 15 and, it is expected, will then act upon the question of a dividend. Positive assertions are made that at least 1 per cent. will be declared. Morgan brokers yesterday talked bullishly on the stock, not only on its dividend outlook, but also because of the company's heavy earnings and the prospects for substantial reductions in operating expenses.

COLORADO FUEL DIVIDENDS.

Directors of Colorado Fuel and Iron are to meet on Aug. 14 to discuss a plan to pay the accrued dividends on the preferred stock. Something like 32 per cent. has now accumulated, and this has always been a check upon the common stock's marked progress. Insiders are now confident

England Gas and Coke bonds sold at 79½. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam		33½
Amsterdam pf.	32½	
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	58	60
Bay State Gas	100¾	101½
	2	2½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	79½	81
American Woolen Goods	29	31
American Woolen Goods pf.	79	81
Beet Sugar	85	86
Beet Sugar pf.	30	31
Distilling Company of America	81	82
Distilling Company of America pf.	19	20½
Electric Boat	55	56
Electric Boat pf.	13	15
Havana Commercial	45	47
Havana Commercial pf.	26	27
International Power	68	68¾
International Pump	27	
International Pump pf.	26½	27½
National Gramophone, ex div.	72	73
National Salt	85	86
National Salt pf.	40¾	43
Otis Elevator	73	76
Otis Elevator pf.	33½	34
Republic Iron & Steel	98	
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	22½	23
Royal Baking Powder pf.	70	71½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	98¾	98¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	30½	30¾
Standard Oil Trust	87¼	87½
Union Steel & Chain	462	464
Union Steel & Chain pf.	29	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	68¾	69½
	¾	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	97½
American Air Power		70
British Columbia Copper	70	75
Chicago & Alton subs	9½	9¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new.) w. i.	113	113½
Electric Vehicle	96	97
Electric Vehicle pf.	98	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, asst paid	115	125
Flemington Coal & Coke	2	2½
General Carriage	24½	25
Illinois Transportation	34¾	37½
Markeen Copper	1¼	1⅝
Mexican 5s	9¼	10¼
New England Transportation	100¼	100¾
New York Transportation	10	10½
Pittsburg Bessemer & L. E.	24¾	24⅝
St. Louis subs.	24	57½
St. Louis common, when issued	132	132½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	24	25
St. Louis 4s, when issued	86	49¾
Tennessee Copper	94	94¾
Trust Company of America	19	20
*Union Copper	292	296
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	30	40

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	60¼	60½
Brooklyn City Railroad ex div.	106	82¼
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	247	249
Brooklyn Elevated		
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	111	65½
Buffalo Street Railway con.	99	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	111	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	111	114
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	118
Con. Traction of N. J.	111	101
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	62¼	115
Eighth Avenue Railroad	111	112
Kings County Elevated 4s	380	46
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93½	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
Nassau Electric 5s		
New Orleans Traction (new)	115	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	118	118¼
Ninth Avenue Railroad	98	15
North Jersey Street Railway	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	38	38¾
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	94	95
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103¾	104½
Second Avenue Railroad consols	110	58¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	122	92½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	203	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	12	18
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	25	35
Union Railway stock	116	48¾
United Traction, Providence	199	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	33	35
	103½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34	36
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53½	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45½	47
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	84
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	107¼
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	87	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	21	24
Essex & Hudson Gas	88	89
Fort Wayne Gas	41	42
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	65	70
Indianapolis Gas	76	79
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	107	115
Lafayette Gas Co.	105	107
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	78	82
New England Gas & Coke	24	26
New England Gas & Coke bonds	79	80
N. Y. E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	43¼	43¾
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	77	77½
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	27	27½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	40	45
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	52	54
Standard Gas, bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	64	
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	72¾	73½
Standard Gas 1st	50½	51
Syracuse Gas stock	116	117½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	5	13
Western Gas	7⅞	8
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	22½	23
	102	108

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	96	97
Cramps' Shipyard	107	
General Chemical	81	85
General Chemical pf.	50	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	98	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	45	54
Hudson River Telephone	96	
Lorillard Company pf.	106	110
Michigan Peninsular 5s	115¼	117½
Standard Coupler	106¼	107½
Trenton Potteries	35	37
Trenton Potteries pf.	7	18
Union Typewriter		55
Union Typewriter pf.	23½	24½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	121
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Iron Steamboat bonds	5	6¼
Universal Car Bearing	63	66

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Money holds firm, with a fair volume of business. Sterling exchange is weaker, with short rates of ¼c and long bills ½c. Clearing House rate, 3 per cent. New York funds, 5@8c premium. Call loans, 3@4½c. Time money, 4@4½c.

Arcadian was the feature in the stock market, selling above 75, several thousand shares changing hands. It was difficult work maintaining the top prices. The advance in Arcadian stimulated the other coppers, Montana climbing to 360, United States to above 24, Arnold to 14, and Humboldt to 23¾. Bonanza got back to 2 on a small sale. The lift in Arcadian, 1 per cent. being bid to call any part of 5,000 shares at 85 for ten days, developed nothing of special interest.

Bell Telephone at 350, Dominion Coal above 52, Marsden at 16, and Mergenthaler at 204 were the best spots outside the coppers. Burlington, Atchison, Union Pacific, and Sugar were all lower on profit-taking. Fitchburg preferred climbed a couple of points.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colony	9	9½
Allouez	7½	8	Old Dominion	37¼	
Arcadian	74⅞	75	Osceola	80	90
Arnold	14½	15	Parrot	52½	53
Ash'Bed	2	2¼	Pioneer	2½	2¾
Atlantic	29¼	30	Quincy	161	163
Baltic	30⅛	30½	Rhode Isl'd.	7⅝	8
Bost. & C. C.		25	Santa Fe	13¼	13¾
Bost. & Mon.	355	358	Santa Ysabel	13	13¾
Butte & Bos.	76	80	Shoe	36⅜	37
Cal. & Hec.	835	840	Tamarack	222	225
Centennial	33	34	Utah Con.	43¼	44
Franklin	19¼	20¼	Washington	1¾	2¼
Humboldt	2⅞	3	White Knob	7	9
Isle Royale	45½	47	Winona	12	13
Mohawk	26	26¾	Wolverine	47	47½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	260	Fitchburg pf.	118
Bost. & Me.	200	N. Y. & N.	
Bos. & Prov.	300	" 6s	
Bost. Elev.	108		113
Bost. Gas 5s.	86	N. Y. & N.	
C. Mass. pf.	65	E. 7s	117
		West End	95
			95½

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. Bell T.	346	Mex. Tel.	3⅞
Chi. Sk. Yds.	144	N. Eng. Tel.	138½
Dom. Coal	52	U. S. Cir.	
D. Coal pf.	117	West. Elec.	47¾
Erie Tel.	97	West. El. pf.	68
Lams. Store.	34½		36

	350		3 15-16
	146		
			47¾
	98		50¼
	36		

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,839,925, against $1,804,065 last week and $1,945,100 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,658,066, against $1,872,501 last week and $1,920,787 in the same period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 4, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112½	115	15	Adams Express	115	115	115	115	
18¼	18⅝	1,760	Am. Car & Foundry	18¼	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	+⅛
66⅞	67⅛	1,580	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66⅞	67	66½	66⅞	+⅝
140	150	200	American Coal	145	145	145	145	
42	42¼	1,040	Am. Cotton Oil	42½	42½	41¾	42	−1
98	94	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94	94	94	94	
51	52	90	Amer. Linseed pf.	52	52	51	51	
138	142	178	American Express	141	141	141	141	+1
17	17¼	20	Am. Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	
67¼	67¾	320	Am. Malting Co. pf.	68	68	67½	67½	−1¼
40½	40¾	2,594	Amer. Smelt. & Ref.	39½	40¾	39½	40¾	+1¼
98¼	98¾	924	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+½
97¾	98	3,200	Am. Steel & Wire	58½	59	58⅝	59	+⅛
162	162½	20,800	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	97¾	98	97⅝	98	+⅛
118½	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	163	163¼	161¾	162	−¾
42	42¼	990	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119	119	119	119	−⅝
87½	88	345	American Tin Plate	42¾	42¾	42	42¼	−⅝
115⅝	115¾	79,587	American Tin Plate pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87½	−⅛
145	145¼	40	American Tobacco	113	117	112¾	115¼	+2¼
34	34½	1,700	Am. Tobacco pf.	145	145	145	145	
78½	79¼	1,101	Am. Steel Hoop	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¼	−⅜
20⅜	20⅝	1,620	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	79	79⅝	78¾	79⅛	+⅛
62⅞	63	25,145	Atch., Top. & S. F.	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
55¼	55⅝	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	63½	63⅝	62¾	62¾	−⅝
48	49	117	Anaconda Copper	55½	55¾	55½	55½	−⅛
72½	73	300	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	88¼	87⅝	87⅝	−⅛
115¾	115¼	16,510	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¼	
15¾	16¼	1,825	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	73	73	73	73	
53¼	54	200	Brunswick City	116	116	115¼	115¼	−¾
54½	54½	1,200	Canada Southern	15½	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
27⅞	28	4,100	Central Pacific, as. fd.	54	54	54	54	−⅛
57	57¼	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+⅛
136⅝	136¾	5,610	Chic. Con. Traction	27¾	28¼	27⅝	28	−⅛
76½	77	835	Chic., Bur. & Qy.	137	137¾	136¾	136⅝	+⅛
14⅝	14¾	1,750	Chic. & East. Ill.	76	76½	76	76¼	−⅛
70⅝	71⅜	510	Chic. Gt. Western	14⅜	15	14⅝	14⅝	
36	36⅜	1,600	Chic. Gt. West. pf. A.	71⅞	71⅞	71¾	71¾	−⅛
95	96	600	Chic. Gt. West. pf. B.	36	37¼	35⅝	37	+1
9½	10	100	Chic. Gt. West. deb.	94½	96	94½	96	+2½
25	41	41¼	Chic., Ind. & Louisv.	41	41	41	41	−½
131⅜	131⅞	10,800	Chic., Ind. & Louis. pf.	97	97	97	97½	−½
174	175	20	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	132	132¼	131⅜	131⅜	−¾
160¾	161¼	300	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	−¾
118¼	118½	5,255	Chic. & Northwestern	161	161	161	161	+1
46	46½	300	Chic. Rock Isl. & Pac.	119	119	118⅝	118⅝	−½
57⅞	57⅞	500	Chic. Term. Tr. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	
99¼	99¼	150	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58	57½	57½	−½
31¼	32	900	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¼	99¼	99½	99¼	−½
24	24¼	21,165	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	3¼	3¼	2½	3¼	−⅛
39¾	39¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	48½	50½	47⅝	49⅜	+1⅜
48	48	25	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
104	11	2,855	Colorado Southern pf.	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	
111¾	111¾	1,775	Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	47	47	47	47	
34½	34⅝	2,190	Consolidated Gas	15½	16¼	15¼	16	+¼
113⅝	113¾	4,730	Continental Tob.	179	179	175	176½	−3½
51⅞	52¼	300	Continental Tob. pf.	45	48⅝	44¼	47⅜	−2¼
80	80	2,600	Delaware & Hudson	90¾	95½	90¾	94	+3¼
79¾	80	500	Del., Lack. & West.	123¼	123½	122¾	123	−¾
22	22¼	19,600	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	179	179	179	179	
65	66	1,200	Des Moines & Fort D.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	
43¼	43⅝	19,310	Erie 1st pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	
27	27½	3,200	Federal Steel	37½	37½	37½	37½	
77	77¼	40	Federal Steel pf.	59½	60¼	59½	60¼	
36	36⅜	100	Fort Wyth. & D. C.	156	156	156	156	
15	15	100	General Electric	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	
66	66	1,415	Glucose Sugar Ref.	14½	14½	14½	14½	
15	15	200	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	124½	124½	124	124	
107¾	107¾	215	Great Northern pf.	65	65½	65	65½	
167	167	385	H. B. Claflin Co.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	
115	115¾	3,060	Hocking Valley pf.	167	167	167	167	−1
60	60	709	Illinois Central	115	115¾	115	115⅝	
114¾	115	160	Intern. Paper	60	60	60	60	
43	43	1,036	Intern. Paper pf.	114⅞	115	114¾	114¾	
79	79¾	8,010	International Silver	43	43	42¾	42¾	−¼
14¼	14¼	100	Iowa Central pf.	79	79¾	78¾	78¾	−⅛
53¼	53¼	400	Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	−⅛
9¾	10	40	Laclede Gas	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	−⅛
56¾	57	2,910	Lake Erie & Western	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	−¼
21	21½	10,600	Lake Erie & West. pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	−⅛
80¾	81¼	10	Louisv. & Nashville.	21	21	21	21	
74¾	74¾	1,065	Manhattan Con.	80½	80½	80½	80½	
10	10	100	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	74⅝	75	74⅝	74⅝	−⅛
211	211	700	Met. Street Ry.	119¼	119¼	117⅝	118¼	+⅛
100	100	550	Met. Street Ry. rights.	16	16	16	16	
100	100	100	Mexican Central	211	211	209¾	210¾	−⅛
100	100	510	Minn. & St. Louis	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
100	100	2,425	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	15	15	14½	14½	
175	175	971	Missouri Pacific	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	−⅛
200	200	85	Morris & Essex	93½	93½	93½	93½	−⅛
85	85	1,000	National Biscuit Co.	36½	36½	35¾	35¾	−⅝
100	100	700	National Lead Co.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	−⅛
100	100	400	National Lead Co. pf.	185	185	185	185	
100	100	1,738	National Lin. Oil ctfs.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	48¾	+⅛
100	100	2,320	National Steel	31	31½	31	31½	+⅛
100	100	6,800	National Steel pf.	113	113¼	113	113	−⅛
100	100	1,100	New Jersey Central	2½	2½	2½	2½	
100	100	1,570	N. Y. Air Brake	54	54¾	54	54⅝	−⅛
100	100	1,610	New York Central	94½	95	94½	95	+⅛
100	100	17,205	N. Y. Ont. & West	117½	117¾	117	117	+⅛
100	100	1,595	Norfolk & Western	198	198	198	198	
100	100	1,110	Norfolk & Western pf.	139¼	139¾	139¼	139¼	−⅛
100	100	700	North American	26	26¼	26	26	−⅛
100	100	400	Northern Pacific	72	72¼	72	72	−⅛
100	100	1,738	Northern Pacific pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	−⅛
100	100	2,320	Pacific Mail	52¾	52¾	51¼	51¾	−⅝
100	100	6,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	−⅛
100	100	1,100	People's Gas	48¼	48¼	47½	47½	−⅝
100	100	1,570	P., C. C. & St. L.	136¾	136¾	136¼	136¼	−⅜
100	100	1,610	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	120¼	121¾	120¾	120¾	−⅛
100	100	17,205	Pressed Steel Car	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼	+⅜
100	100	1,595	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85½	87	85½	87	+1½
100	100	1,110	Reading 1st pf.	57¾	57¾	56¾	57½	+⅝
100	100	700	Reading 2d pf.	87¾	88¾	87¾	87¾	
100	100	9,320	St. Jo. & Gr. I.	60¾	60¾	58¾	60¾	
100	100	2,100	St. Louis & San Fr.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	
100	100	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	6	6	6	6	
100	100	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	
100	100	7,000	St. Louis Southwest.	73	73	73	73	
100	100	5,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
100	100	11	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	40½	40½	39½	39½	−½
100	100	1,775	St. Paul & Omaha	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	
100	100	4,730	Southern Pacific	109¾	111¾	109¾	111¾	+1⅝
100	100	300	Southern Railway	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	−⅜
100	100	2,600	Southern Railway pf.	115	115	114¾	114¾	−⅛
100	100	500	Standard Rope & T.	52¾	52¾	52	52	−¾
100	100	19,600	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	78⅞	81½	78⅞	79⅞	+⅛
100	100	1,200	Texas Pacific	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
100	100	200	Twin City Rap. Tr.	66	66	66	66	
100	100	19,310	Union Pacific	44½	44¾	43¼	43¾	−⅝
100	100	3,200	Union Pacific pf.	77⅝	77½	76¾	76¾	−⅝
100	100	40	Union Bag & Paper	77¼	77½	76¾	76¾	−⅝
100	100	100	Union Bag & P. pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	−⅛
100	100		U. S. Express	79	79	79	79	
100	100	600	U. S. Leather	53	53	53	53	
100	100	1,722	U. S. Leather pf.	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6¼	+⅜
100	100	200	U. S. Rubber	73¼	73¼	73	73	−¼
100	100	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	51	51	51	51	−½
100	100	100	Wabash	11½	11½	11½	11½	−½
100	100	100	Wabash pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
100	100	50	Wells-Fargo Ex.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	−⅝
100	100	1,036	West. Union Tel.	128	128	128	128	−¼
100	100	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	
100	100	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	50	50	50	50	
100	100	1,025	Wis. Central. w. iss.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	−¼
100	100	2,300	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	15⅜	16	15⅝	15⅝	−¾
				53¾	54½	53½	54¼	+1
Total		455,756						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½		Knick. Ice	49½	53¼
3s, r., 1918	108¾	108¾	Knick. L. pf.	74	76
3s, c., 1918	108¾	108¾	Lac. G. pf.	97	100
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Lake Shore	201½	210
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112¾	Long Island	69	72
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Man. C. R.	150	
4s, r., 1925	120½	120¾	Manhattan Con.	105	22
4s, c., 1925	120¼	130¼	Man. Beach	11	
5s, r., 1904	111¾	111¾	M. W. S. El.	10	
5s, c., 1904	111¾	111¾	Met. of Chi. pf.	54	56
D. C. 3-65s	117		Mex. N. cfs.	3½	4
Alb. & Sus.	190		Mich. Cent.	115	
Am. D. Tel.		39	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	24	25½
Am. Lin.	11	12	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	64	66
Am. So. M.	5¾	6¼	Mob. & Ohio.	42	44
A. S. M. pf.	22	30	Nat. B. pf.	101	101½
A. T. & C.		104	Nat. Starch.	5	6
Ann Arbor	18	19	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	8	9	N. Y. & N. H.	215	217
B'klyn U. G.	137	142	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	14
B., R. & P.	32½		N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	73
B., R. & P. pf., ex div.	74¼		N. Y. C. & N. Y. Cent.	132	133
B., C. R. & N.	102		N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	35
Can. Pac.	97½	98	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	73
Cap. Trac.	94	96	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31¼	35
Chi. & E. I. pf.		127½	Ncrf. South.	6½	9
Chi. & N. W. pf.	193	198	Ont. Mining.	7⅝	
C. T. & T.	14	15	O. R. & N.	40	45
C., L. & W.	9¼	11	O. R. & N. pf.	74	77
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41	Pac. Coast.	38½	40
Cleve. & P.	186	190	P. C. 1st pf.	85	88
C. C. & I. D. pf.	3⅝	5	P. C. 2d pf.	55	62
C. F. & I. pf.	108	110	Penn. Coal	375	
Col. So. 2d pf.			P., D. & E.	2	2½
Com. Cable	179	18	P. & East.	4	5
Consol. Coal	50	56	Philа. Co.	84	90
Consol. Ice	39	42	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	186	190
Con. Ice pf.		90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	184	
D. & R. G.	21¼	21¾	P. & W. pf.	12	14
D. & R. G. pf.			Pull. Car.	158	160
D., S. S. & A.	4	5	Quicksilver	2	2½
D., S. S. & A. pf.			Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
D. & H.	82	85	Reading	20¾	21
E. & P. M.	30	32	Rens. & Sar.	191	
F. & P. M. pf.			R., W. & O.	130	
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	25	R. Gr. West.	30	35
Ft. W. & R. G. pf.	57	60	R. G. W. pf.	78	80
Hock. Valley	23¾	24½	St. J. & G. I.	49	51
Homestake	78	76	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	15¾
Ill. Cent.	1.100		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38¼	39
Iowa Cent.	12½	13	St. P. & O.	53	54½
Joliet & Chi.	175		St. P. & O. pf.	130	
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15	St. P. & O. pf. cfs.	134	137
K. & D. M.	3½	5	St. L. & R.	170	
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19	Sloss-S. Iron	20	
			Sixth Av.	200	
			T. P. L. T.	12	14
			Third Av.	185	187
			T. & O. C.		20
			T. & O. C. pf.		40
			T. C. R. T.		
			pf.	134

COUNCILMEN NOT ARRESTED

May Have Another Chance to Obey the Court.

HINTS OF A BIG SCANDAL

A Report that Criminal Proceedings Might Be Instituted Against the Contumacious Members.

All the contumacious Councilmen who were adjudged by Justice Fitzgerald to be in contempt of court on Wednesday are still at large, and there is no likelihood of their being imprisoned until Monday, at the earliest. Justice Fitzgerald failed yesterday to sign the order confirming his decision, and it was announced that he would not be at the court house to-day.

As was said in THE TIMES on Thursday, the action of the Council in voting for an issue of bonds for the Hall of Records amounting to $34,255, and defeating an issue of $2,100,000 for the same purpose, has created complications. Nine of the Councilmen voted for both issues, and five—Murray, Francisco, Cassidy, Doyle, and Conly—voted for the first and against the second. The nine now claim that their vote was a full compliance with the letter and spirit of the writ of mandamus, while the five claim equally full compliance with the Court's mandate, as the issue for which they voted was specified in the writ.

Justice Fitzgerald had a long talk with Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy yesterday, and at its close Mr. Blandy said that the order would hold the fourteen members of the Council in contempt, and that the imprisonment clause would be retained as to all of them. Their action last Wednesday, he said, was ex parte, as they had not been then served with the order adjudging them in contempt, but had seen in the newspapers or somewhere else the Court's decision. After Justice Fitzgerald had entered his order Mr. Blandy said, Mr. Kellogg, who instituted the proceedings, could ask for warrants for the arrest of the Councilmen at any time. It was said yesterday that there is a disposition to withhold the service of the order until after next Wednesday's meeting of the Council, so as to give the recalcitrants a chance to concur in the action of the Aldermen by adopting the $2,100,000 bond issue.

Four of the Councilmen, whose defiance of the court has been most pronounced—Messrs. Francisco, Conly, Doyle, and Cassidy—found it convenient on Thursday evening to go to New Jersey, where they cannot be reached except by further special process in a contempt proceeding. They went to Long Branch, whither they were followed by a member of the firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith. Mr. Francisco's family is at Asbury Park, and he usually stays there from Friday until Monday. The others, however seldom leave the city.

The fact that Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, in an interview yesterday, gave aid and comfort to the obstructionists by saying that they were much maligned by the press, generally abused by city officials, has caused considerable comment, because it is unusual for attorneys to take a stand in favor of persons in contempt of court. Hints of a still bigger scandal touching the names of the more contumacious Councilmen were made yesterday, and it was said that criminal proceedings might be instituted against them, and that Mr. Moss might yet have to place them on the stand and handle them with much less care than he did at Thursday's session of the Mazet committee.

HOBOKEN JUSTICE TANGLED UP.

Recorder Is Now in Europe and There Is Nobody to Administer It.

"Jersey justice," as it is administered in Hoboken, and as it seems likely to be administered for several weeks, is said to be very much muddled. Edward Stanton, who was elected Recorder at the last charter election, sailed for Europe nine days ago. He said he should be absent ten weeks. He arranged with ten Justices of the Peace to take his place as Acting Recorder for one week each. Justice Thomas J. McAleer served last week. Justice Albert Schiller is acting this week. Yesterday it was discovered that under the charter of Hoboken the Recorder cannot absent himself, and no Justice may serve as Acting Recorder for more than two days without the consent of the Mayor.

Mayor Fagan said that he had not been asked to sanction Recorder Stanton's absence, or had he been asked to approve any of the selections of Acting Recorders made by Mr. Stanton. He further stated that he would not now approve of any of the appointments. He added that he had not considered the matter, and did not know what action he should take.

Several lawyers said that none of the commitments made by Justice McAleer after his second day on the bench, and none at all of those made by Justice Schiller, would stand if any one chose to contest them by writs of habeas corpus.

NEW JERSEY TROLLEY UNION.

Mr. Shanley Talks of Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson Line.

Bernard M. Shanley, the principal stockholder in the North Hudson County Railway Company, was in Jersey City yesterday, preparing for his departure to Europe. He was asked as to the reported consolidation of the trolley interests of East and North New Jersey.

"The Paterson Railroad Company," said he, "the White Line Traction Company, the North Hudson County Railway Company, the Palisade Railroad Company, and the Saddle River Railroad Company will all be operated, when the proposed consolidation has been perfected, under the name of the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson Railroad Company. It will be a complete line and will extend all the way from the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry, on Exchange Place, Jersey City, to Little Falls. I do not think this will be perfected until after my return from Europe. I shall sail next Wednesday and will be absent until November."

Weston, Yacht Stealer, Pleads Guilty.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 4.—Frank L. Weston, who was arrested in New York several days ago charged with stealing the yacht Takeiteasy from Salem Harbor on June 15, and who was brought here a few days ago, pleaded guilty in the District Court to-day, and was held in $2,000 for the Grand Jury.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Missouri Supreme Court has ordered that the money received from the fines in the recent insurance cases be placed in the reserve fund of the State Treasury.

At the meeting of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday the temporary brokerage certificates of M. S. Roome and C. C. W. Grassman were revoked, the holders of the certificates having failed twice to appear in order to defend charges of alleged rebating.

The Newark fire insurance rate situation showed no improvement yesterday, and there was no evidence that the heavy losses on the South Orange car houses would tend in any way to check the progress of rates toward complete demoralization. Secretary Clemence of the Middle Department expects to hear by next Thursday from most of the companies operating in Newark as to their attitude upon his proposition to abrogate all rules providing for competitive or relief rates.

The loss sustained by Seeman Brothers in the North Moore Street fire last Saturday was adjusted yesterday by C. R. Young & Co., the damage upon labels for next season's goods being fixed at 60 per cent. In accordance with the terms of the settlement the assured is to retain the entire damaged stock.

The New York Board of Marine Underwriters is considering amendments to its shipping regulations, which will permit the shipping of oats in bulk, thus making a considerable reduction in the cost of taking on cargoes. The amendments are in conformity with the new joint rule of the New York Board and the National Board of Marine Underwriters, which has not been approved, but contemplates the granting of permission to store one-half of a cargo in bulk.

Advices from Chicago state that the Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) will probably send a subcommittee to Duluth for the purpose of investigating the merits of the controversy between the Western Union and the Home Insurance Company relative to several large Minnesota lumber risks. New York managers were speculating yesterday as to how far this sub-committee, if appointed, will find itself able to deal with the position of Vice President Washburn of the Home upon the Duluth trouble.

LUMBER AGREEMENT UPHELD.

Plan of Exporters to Sell Through One Agency Not Designed to Suppress Competition.

A number of corporations and copartnerships, dealers in lumber in Manhattan and Brooklyn, some time ago entered into a contract for the purpose of transacting together the part of their business which consisted of the export trade, and dividing the profits and losses in certain agreed proportions, and for that purpose the Export Lumber Company, Limited, was intrusted with that work. The agreement recited that these parties had been investing large sums of money in unnecessary duplications of stock, and, desiring otherwise to economize in the expenses of conducting that part of their business, they agreed to sell to one of their number their several and respective stocks of lumber purchased of or held by them respectively in the export trade, and lease their respective lumber yards or portions of them to the Export Lumber Company, which continued the transaction of its export business as before without being required to disclose the agency of either of these parties in the transaction of the business, all to account together and divide the profits and losses.

When the Export Lumber Company brought suit against the South Brooklyn Saw Mill Company, Limited, and others, two of the five defendants demurred to the complaint, claiming that this agreement was against public policy, being "a thinly disguised attempt to create an absolute monopoly in the business of exporting lumber, destroying competition, and prejudicing the public interests in the most flagrant way, since it permitted each party to the corrupt agreement to masquerade before the public as an independent business concern, quoting prices to dealers under the misleading guise of firms competing in the same business, when by secret agreement all the results of the sales were to be turned into the export company and to be distributed to the different parties to the agreement upon a fixed ratio or percentage."

The defendants relied upon the decision of the Court of Appeals, (139 N. Y., 105,) in which it was held that an agreement, the real nature and purpose of which was to suppress competition in an article of food and so tended to enhance the price, was contrary to public policy and was void. Justice Nash, before whom the case was argued, has overruled the demurrer, holding that the contract between the parties to this action, "if carried out and performed in accordance with the purpose and terms stated in it, is upon its face, innocent enough and perfectly consistent with fair business dealings."

The Court holds that in this case it did not appear that any of the parties were purchasers of lumber or that they in any manner controlled the supply of lumber for export or other purposes. They were traders simply engaged in selling lumber, and by their contract agreed to transact their business in a particular manner, which, in the absence of evidence as to the proportion of the trade which they held or controlled, it could not be determined would enable them to fix the price of lumber for export or might result injuriously to or in any manner affect the public. Secrecy as to the manner of transacting the business, it is held, could have no effect on the market price of lumber.

INSANITY, MURDER, AND SUICIDE

Charles Yager Cuts the Throats of His Children, Then His Own.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Aug. 4.—Charles Yager, aged forty years, of Brandt, a small manufacturing village five miles south of here, murdered his three small children early this morning by cutting their throats, and then committed suicide by the same means. There seems to be no doubt that the father had gone insane during the night. For years he was employed in the chair factory in the town, and was a steady, industrious man.

He was a widower, and since his wife's death had devoted himself to the three children. Their ages ranged from five to twelve years. Nothing was left to indicate what had inspired Yager to commit the crime other than that he became suddenly insane, brooding over the loss of his wife and the motherless condition of his children.

EXECUTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Negroes Hanged in South Carolina and Arkansas, Italian in Louisiana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4.—James Phelps and Sam Bailey, negroes, were hanged in the county jail to-day from the same scaffold. Phelps killed a policeman, and Bailey took the life of a companion in a quarrel over cards.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Aug. 4.—John Maxey, a negro convicted of criminal assault, was hanged here to-day. He maintained his innocence to the last, and in a speech on the gallows invoked the curse of God upon the people of Van Buren for the injustice they had done him.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Frank Naska, an Italian, was hanged at St. John to-day. Naska killed three persons and wounded two others about three years ago. His victims were his countrymen.

A BANKER COMMITS SUICIDE.

C. A. F. Autenrieth of Philadelphia Uses a Revolver to End Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Charles A. F. Autenrieth, a wealthy retired banker, was found dead in a bathtub in his house, 637 North Eleventh Street, to-day. A revolver in his hand and a bullet wound in his head indicated clearly the cause of death.

No motive is known for the suicide. Mr. Autenrieth's family is living at his Summer home in Palmyra, N. J., and it was his habit to come to Philadelphia every day. When he did not return last night a search was instituted by his son. The latter found a note in the vestibule of the Philadelphia home stating the intention of his father to kill himself.

Mr. Autenrieth was the surviving member of the firm of Moelling & Autenrieth, and while nominally in active business, practically limited his work to letters of credit and acting as agent for several New York steamship companies, principally the North German Lloyd. A representative of one of the companies was at Mr. Autenrieth's office several times since yesterday on business the nature of which he would impart to no one else.

GOAT MEAT SOLD FOR MUTTON.

Many Thousands of the Animals Pass Through Packing Houses.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—Many thousand Texas goats have been marketed in Kansas City during the past few weeks. During the month of July there was one consignment of 3,500 head and another of 1,000 head, all being Angora grades.

The goats have been slaughtered in Kansas City, and The Times states that all of this goat meat has been put upon the market as mutton. A United States Inspector at the stock yards explained to an interviewer that the United States Government in its regulations of inspection takes no cognizance of the goat as a food product, hence the Inspectors have nothing to do with goat meat when it is passed through the packing houses and put on the market as mutton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Referring to the reports that goat meat is being sold in some of the Western cities as mutton, Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said to-day that the law provided only for the inspection of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and that nothing short of Congressional action could remedy the defect. Dr. Salmon added, however, that he did not anticipate much danger from the use of goat meat, as goats were generally healthy animals.

Mrs. Theresa Clark May Die.

Mrs. Theresa Clark of 206 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who was thrown from her saddle horse Monday night by a collision with a runaway team in Central Park, and seriously injured, was somewhat worse last evening, and her condition was considered critical. Several of her ribs are fractured, and it is now believed that her right lung has been injured. About $100 has been subscribed by friends for her support, as she is destitute. John Huyler has volunteered to care for Mrs. Clark's two horses, Baby and Gypsy.

Two Soldiers' Home Inmates Shot.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4.—David Anderson shot and fatally wounded Capt. Thomas L. Pollock and seriously injured Michael Mullen at the Soldiers' Home today. The shooting occurred while Capt. Pollock was attempting to arrest Anderson. Mullen was assisting in the arrest. All are inmates of the home.

LONG ISLAND'S NEW MORTGAGE.

For $45,000,000, to Unify All Debts—$8,000,000 Provided for Change of Motive Power.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day granted permission to the Long Island Railroad Company for the issuance of a unified mortgage of $45,000,000.

The new mortgage provides for the extinction of all existing mortgages and the bonded debt of the company in every form; also for the company's floating debt and for a reservation of funds amounting to $1,200,000 for the purpose of perfecting the Atlantic Avenue improvements; $1,000,000 for the elimination of grade crossings on the company's line, and, furthermore, for the setting aside of the sum of $8,000,000 for a contingent or future change of motive power on the line, the same to be expended only when such change has been decided on with the approval of the State board.

The mortgage was authorized and approved by the stockholders and Directors of the company before the passage of the law requiring the consent of the Board of Railroad Commissioners to be given to the issuance of new mortgages, and the mortgage was filed in the County Clerk's office. The Long Island Railroad, however, desires to have the new bonds listed on the Stock Exchange, and while the company does not believe it to be necessary to secure the approval of the State Railroad Commission to the mortgage, because it was authorized prior to the enactment of the law mentioned, yet the company believed it better to have the approval of the State board.

The request for approval was formally granted by the Railroad Commission on the statement of facts.

SEVEN ROADS MERGED IN ONE.

To be Known as the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern—350 Miles Long.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—It was announced here yesterday that seven short coal roads in Western New York and Pennsylvania have been merged into one railway, with a length of 350 miles, through the bituminous coal fields and timber lands between Pittsburg and Rochester. The road will be known as the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad. Practically all of the bond issue of $6,000,000 has been placed. The bonds bear interest payable in gold, and are secured by a first mortgage. Nearly $1,000,000 bonds have been sold to Chicago capitalists. The capital stock is to be $12,000,000, but not all of this will be issued now.

The lines included are the Buffalo, St. Mary's and Southwestern Railway, the Central New York and Western Railroad, the Claremont, Mount Jewett and Northern Railroad, the Mill Creek Valley Railroad, the Central New York and Northern Railroad, the Clarion River Railroad, and the Smithport and Olean Railroad.

The officers of the new company are: President—John Byrne; Vice Presidents—Henry Marquand and Frank S. Smith; General Counsel—Lewis F. Wilson; Secretary—Harry McGough; Treasurer—Henry S. Hastings.

Coke on an Eastern Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad said, in speaking of the use of coke upon his road: "We expect to have 50 locomotives changed over this Summer, and 100 before next January, unless some new conditions arise which we do not anticipate. We already have about a dozen changed over and are using most of them in our suburban service between Boston, Gloucester, and Marblehead. We have one on our through Portland Express, and it is fulfilling all our expectations."

Mortgage for $2,800,000 Filed.

MARSHALL, Mich., Aug. 4.—A mortgage was filed with the Register of Deeds today by the Columbus, Marshall and Northeastern Railroad Company to the New York Security and Trust Company in the sum of $2,800,000. Bonds, in sums of $1,000, will be issued at once.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Confined to Dealing in Flats and Dwellings—No Sales at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Henry W. Hayden, executor, to a client for investment the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 43 West Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, Columbia College leasehold.

The same firm has also sold for Abraham Boehm the three-story business building on a triangular plot, 60 by 50 and irregular, at the junction of Third and Courtlandt Avenues and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Harriet A. Brady the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 218 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 55 by 100.

It is reported that the estate of Edmond Kelly has sold the five five-story flats 328 to 336 West Fifty-ninth Street, each 25 by 100.

H. Rawak has sold for Fleischmann & Son to a client the five-story flat now in course of construction at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25.11 by 100.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser has bought 210, 212, and 214 East Nineteenth Street.

The only offering at auction yesterday, a foreclosure, involving 552 West Forty-second Street, was withdrawn.

The legal formalities incident to changing the name of the New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company have been complied with, and after Aug. 28 that corporation will be known as the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundredth Street, south side, 223.3 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 40 by 86; Henry Kaufmann, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.11 by 80 and 25 by 61; J. and G. J. Fleischman of 2 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 324 and 326 East Fifty-second Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 38 by 90.5; Cecelia Haft, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 119 West Forty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick bachelor apartment house, 25 by 82.4; M. S. Mannes of 159 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $40,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 296.2 feet east of Riverside Drive, for a seven-story stone flat, 45 by 89; Brogan & Campbell of 141 West One Hundred and Third Street, owners; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $65,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Jackson Avenue, for four three and four story brick and stone flats, with stores, 16.8 by 85 and 25 by 73.10; W. T. Phillips of 247 East Seventy-first Street, owner; F. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $43,000.

No. 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 20.10 by 71.1; Robert Weir of 37 West Thirty-third Street; owner; G. A. Freeman of 27 East Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.7 by 85 and 25 by 95; David Richey of 146 West Eighty-second Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $46,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 175 feet east of Melrose Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, dwelling, and shop, 25 by 42 by 95; David Mangan of 990 Washington Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 330.4 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a one-story brick and stone factory; Andrew P. Traber and Jacob Schweizer, owners; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $200.

No. 247 Fifth Avenue, to an eleven-story brick and stone apartment house; David C. Leech, as trustee, owner; Bannister & Schell, architects; cost, $2,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 13 feet south of Alden Place, to two three-story frame tenements; Sophia Zimmermann, owner; G. A. Schellinger, architect; cost, $600.

No. 1,511 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone house; William W. Astor estate, owner; Mrs. L. P. Sefton, lessee; Frank S. Nute, architect; cost, $2,000.

Forty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Broadway, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Peter De Lacy of 19 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $967.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 263 feet east of First Avenue, to a one-story brick foundry; Max Nathan of 32 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 402 and 406 West Fourteenth Street, to a three-story brick and frame warehouse; estate of Ogden Goelet, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 1,286 Broadway, to a seven-story brick store; D. H. McAlpin, owner; Jacob Schuster of 447 West Thirty-eighth Street, builder; cost, $750.

Cordova Place, east side, 209.3 feet north of St. George's Place, to move a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling to Two Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 62.11 feet west of Lisbon Place; W. J. Archer, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $350.

St. George's Place, southeast corner of Ernesolift Place, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; W. J. Archer, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $350.

Lien on a Brooklyn Church.

A lien has been secured on the Polish Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus Kostka, at Driggs Avenue and Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, by Stanislaus Palewski, for work on the edifice. The contract price was $900. He also claims to have done extra work, which included the placing in position of fourteen Stations of the Cross, for which he charged $265. He has only received $485. The agreement called for the payment of $500 when the work was completed, and the balance in monthly sums of $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 4.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 7th St, 48.9x35.3; John Yard, referee, to James J. McComb 25,000

BRISTOW ST, e s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Ernest B. Wintersmith to New York Building, Loan and Banking Company 5,500

BRISTOW ST, e s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Martin Geiszler to Ernest B. Wintersmith 5,500

BROOME ST, 124, n s, 25x87.6; Catherine Brehm and others to Louis Bachrach.. 1

CAULDWELL AV, n e corner of 156th St, 286.6x— to Trinity Av, x286.11x—; also Trinity Av, s e corner of 156th St — to Cedar Place, x98.9x—x97.11; William Ebling and wife to Ferdinand Hecht 100

CLINTON ST, s e s, at north corner of Lot 102, map of the village of Morrisania, 26x2; A. J. Youngs and others to Edward J. Butler 20

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 15 and 17; James B. Rowan and wife to Abraham Boehm... 1

ELIZABETH ST, 15 and 17, w s, 50x94; George H. B. Hill to James H. Rowan. 65,000

FOX ST, e s, 125 ft n of Home St, 25x100; John Hansen and wife to Charles Hoyler and wife 100

FOX ST, e s, 125 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Christian Erikson and others to John Hansen 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 236.6 ft s of 166th St, 27x201.11; Donald McLean, referee, to Leopold Hutter 2,650

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 263.6 ft s of 166th St, 27x201.9x27x201.11; Donald McLean, referee, to Leopold Hutter 2,500

GERARD AV, w s, 50 ft n of Juliet St, 50x100x irregular; George Lane, Jr., to Samuelletta Richards 1

GERARD AV, w s, 50 ft n of Juliet St, 50x100x irregular; Frederick and Samuelletta Richards to George Lane, Jr.. 1

INTERVALE AV, w s, 95.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Joseph D. Jennings to Mary Jennings ..... Exchange

JEROME AV, e s, 75 ft n of 175th St, new line, 65x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Charles R. Hardy 100

LOTS 18 and 19, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest; Louis Negri to Francis S. Campbell 3,900

LOTS 18 and 19, map part of Hunt estate; Francis S. Campbell to George Lehrmann and another 4,000

PLOT, being part of the estate of Hiram Barney, between Riverdale Av and Broadway, contains 27 acres, except parcel on Fieldstone Road; Augustus Van Wyck to Edward F. Searles 115,000

RIDER AV, w s, 305 ft n of 138th St, 25x125 to Mott Haven Canal; John G. Davis to Lillie Dietcke 1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 282 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; John De Hart and another to Mary Lally 1

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.9 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; Emma L. Mueller to Jennie E. Walker 1

THWAITES PLACE, n s, 158 ft e of William's Bridge, 25x115; Warren J. Mitchell and wife to Sarah Bresiin 425

TIFFANY ST, e s, 250 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Augusta Pierson and another to the Bronx Realty Company 1

VANDERBILT AV, n e corner 178th St, 108x100; Winslow E. Buzby to New York Building, Loan and Banking Company 9,500

WATER ST, 601, s s, 25.8x70; Albert Busch to Henry Schwartz, Jr. 1

WATER ST, 385, s s, 20x80.6; Mary Degnan to Jacob Berliner 8,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 325 ft n of Scott Av, 25x160x25.3x163.9; Harriet S. Odell to Sarah R. Haliock 1

WILKINS PLACE, s s, 75 ft e of Jennings St, 25x92x25.2x94; Frank Quigley to James F. Kenney and another 1,500

2D AV, e s, 60 ft s of 30th St, 20x75.9; Samuel Gluck and another to Henrietta Klein 14,500

9TH ST, n s, 306 ft e of Avenue C, 75x92.3; John J. Houlahan to Frida Hart.. 129,000

22D ST, 110 West, 16.8x98.9; Mary E. Walsh, individually and as executrix, &c., to Samuel Adams and another.. 1

52D ST, 423 West, 25x100.5; John W. Martin to Mary B. Ryan 10

58TH ST, s s, 179.10 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Elizabeth P. MacNaughton to Georgette DeG. Perry 10

59TH ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Thomas F. Cronogue and another to George M. Welch 1

59TH ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Edward J. Bradley to Thomas F. Cronogue 20,000

61ST ST, 228 East, 20x100.5; Reuben H. Underhill to Hyman Schnitzer 13,500

63D ST, 115 West, 16.8x100.5; Mabel Fanning to Jennie Vinton 16,000

66TH ST, n s, 125.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 28.7x100.4; Catharine Haines to Louis Dietz and wife 1

66TH ST, n s, 125.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 28.7x100.4; Louis Dietz and wife to Catharine Haines 1

69TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of 10th Av, 40x100.5; John J. Fredricks to William M. Gaize 25,000

73D ST, n s, 515 ft w of 3d Av, 17x102.2; 734 St, n s, 532 ft w of 3d Av, 17x102.2; Emma F. Callanan, executrix, to Michael F. Cusack 24,100

75TH ST, 511 East, 25x103.11x25.4x108.1; Louis Kucera to Anton and Theresie Kohout 1

83D ST, s s, 127.8 ft w of 2d Av, 24.10x102.2; Catharine L. Savage to Mark Aaron 1

88TH ST, s s, 82.3 ft w of 4th Av, 22.1x100.8; Oscar Taussig to Petronella Kerfs 18,000

101ST ST, n s, 187 ft w of Central Park West, 38x100.11; Walworth Ward and wife to the Seaboard Realty Company.. 1

104TH ST, s s, 260.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x90.11; Edgar Coles to William R. Bell, Jr. 1

106TH ST, 125 East, 16.8x100.11; Stephen Brodie to James O'Connell 5,000

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; J. Allen Townsend to William Jeffery 1

125TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Public Drive, 25x99.11; James M. Ward to Mary J. Selvester 16,100

136TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Richard Brandt to Valentine and Maria Fisher 1

146TH ST, 822 West, 25x100; Lena Adler to Minnie Fabian 1

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 25x121; Abraham Rosenberg to Simon Danzig and another 1

Recorded Leases.

RAUH, John M., to Charles F. Walter; Willis Av, 299, 5 years ..... $1,200 to $1,320

BENNETT, Mary R., to M. L. Jaeger; Lexington Av, 748, 3 8-12 years.. 1,500

BLENDERMANN, Henry, and another to Wilhelm Heise; 2d Av, 1,239, s w corner of 65th St, 2 9-12 years 1,200

BUTZEL, Milly J., to Marx Aron; 3d Av, 1,451, 4 2-12 years 1,700

DE AGREDA, Marie L., to Daniel Gillespie; Chambers St, 20, 5 years and extension ..... $2,000 and $2,500

DONLON, William, to Hermann D. Jaeger; 169th St, 1,158, 8 years..... $600 and 700

FABIAN, Minnie, to Lena Adler; 822 East 146th St, 2 years 2,750

FISCHEL, Harry, to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Rivington St, n e corner Clinton St, 5 years 55,000

GAIGE, Wilber M., to George B. Turnell; 69th St, n s, 340 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 50,000

GREENBERG, Mayer, to Morris Marans; Henry St, 159, 21.8x75, 3 years 1,000

GREENBERG, Meyer, to Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, &c.; Elm St, e s, old line, 169.8 ft n of Broome St, 3 years... 10,000

HAGAN, Annie, to Gustave Lippmann; 119 East 88th St, 3 years 18,000

HALLADAY, Margaret A., to Bowery Savings Bank; 14th St, n s, 96.6 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 7,000

HALLOCK, Sarah R., to Sarah A. Wright; Webster Av, e s, 325 ft n of Scott Av, 4 years 2,500

HALLOCK, Sarah R., to Smith Williamson; Webster Av, e s, 325 ft n of Scott Av, 4 years 500

HARDY, Charles R., to Jennie E. Brown; Jerome Av, e s, 75 ft n of 175th St, new line, 3 years 5,650

HAPPY, Sumter L., to Empire City Savings Bank; Travers St, s s, 50.1 ft w of Creston Av, 1 year 1,250

HAPPY, Sumter L., to Empire City Savings Bank; Kirkside Av, e s, 69.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 1 year 1,000

HARTT, Frieda, to J. Campbell Thompson; 390 Madison St, 1 year 6,500

HEISE, William, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,239 2d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

HECHT, Ferdinand, and Simon Uhlfelder to William Ebeling; Cauldwell Av, n e corner of 156th St, 286.6x— to Trinity Av; Trinity Av, n e corner of 156th St, — to Cedar Place, 5 years 96,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to Elizabeth Merz; Franklin Av, e s, 226.3 ft n of 166th St, 1 year 4,000

JAEGER, Herman D., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,158 East 169th St, saloon lease, demand 2,050

JEFFERY, William, to J. Allen Townsend; 117th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year and demand. 48,500

JUSTA, Mermann, to Harlem Savings Bank; Tinton Av, s e s, 160 ft n e of Elm St, 1 year, 2 mortgages, each 250

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Henry F. Spencer and others, trustees; 7th Av, s w corner 22d St, 1 year 64,000

KAUFMANN, Joseph, to Jonas Weil & another; 294 to 308 Cherry St, and 10 to 22 Rutgers Place, demand 150,000

KALMUS, Philip and Rachel, to Henry S. Black and another, trustees, &c.; 85 West 119th St, e s 15,000

KERFS, Petronella, to Oscar Taussig; 88th St, s s, 82.3 ft w of 4th Av, installments. 3,000

KUNZENMANN, Joseph, to Rosa Brandt; 327 to 331 East 11th St; also 176 and 218 2d Av, 1 year 1,100

LAHRMANN, George, and another to John P. Papa and another; Lots 18 and 19, map of Hunt estate, 3 years 3,000

LALLY, Mary, to John De Hart; Simpson St, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, demand 1,700

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Henry Raabe & Sons; 112th St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 3,000

LANGE, Frederick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 676 East 139th St, 1 year 10,000

LANGE, Frederick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 678 East 139th St, 1 year 10,000

LEAMY, Mary T., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Simpson St, w s, 146.8 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 2,000

MARKHAM, Lydia M., to Walter L. Johnson; 16th St, n s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years 6,000

NEVAN, George K., to John J. Duffey and another, executors, &c; 113th St, s s, 338.8 ft e of Park Av, 2 years.... 1,400

O'CONNELL, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 106th St, n s, 108.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 5,000

READ, Thomas T., to Mary A. Skidmore; Canal St, 351 to 355, and 4 Wooster St, 1 year 2,500

READ, Thomas T., to Josephine A. Habershaw; Canal St, 351 to 355, and 4 Wooster St, 1 year 2,500

ROWAN, James H., to James Stokes; 15 to 17 Elizabeth St, 5 years 40,000

SCHMIDT, Anna M., to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 4th Av, s w corner of 49th St, demand 1,500

SCHROEDER, Frederick, to Jacob Ruppert; 486 Willis Av, demand 2,700

SCHNITZER, Hyman, to Julius J. Frank, trustee; 61st St, 228 East, demand..... 12,000

SILVERSTEIN, Jennie and Albert L., to Harris D. Colt and another; 119th St, n s, 318 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years.... 12,500

SLAWSON, Sayer Ives to Isaac L. Van Bomel; 127th St, s s, 101.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 7,000

SPECTOR, Isaac and Sarah, to Horatio S. Eisman and another; 383 and 385 Rivington St, 1 year 16,000

SQUIER, John B., to Henry Raabe & Sons; 112th St, n s, 262.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 3,000

STEVENSON, Joseph, to Richard Webber; Creston Av, e s corner 183d St, old lines; Rider Av, w s, 250 ft n of 135th St; 2d Av, s s, Lots 7 to 12, map No. 1, partition; sale part of Hyatt Farm, —x— to 1st Av; 2d Av, s e corner Martha Av, —x—x— 2d Av, n e corner 1st St, —x—; 1st Av, s e corner 2d St, 3 years..... 8,000

TYSON, Winifred, to Frank and William F. Dunning, trustees; 55th St, n s, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 20,000

VANDERPOOL, Joseph M., to Isaac J. Herbert; 10th St, s s, 305 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 2 years 400

VINTON, Jennie, to Mabel Panning; 63d St, 115 West, installments..... 732

WALTER, Charles F., to Jacob Ruppert; 299 Willis Av, lease, demand..... 700

WEISS, Sarah, to Fannie Gross; 129th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 3,500

WELCH, George M., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 59th St, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 9,000

WESTER, John A., to Bowery Savings Bank; 524 to 528 West 43d St, 2 years.. 25,000

WEINHEIMER, Jacob, to Harlem Savings Bank; Avenue C, n w corner of 18th St, 1 year 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Clarine E. Buzby.. Nom.

BENGSTON, Mathilda A., to Annie Malmros ..... Nom.

CHAMBERLAINE, Samuel L., to Edward A. Maher ..... Nom.

CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND Surety Company of Philadelphia, to Francis J. Schnugg ..... Nom.

EVANS, Ellen F., to Alexander Frazer and another, executors, &c..... 19,100

GILBERT, Henry W., to Charlotte Hastorf 3,000

GOODMAN, Augusta, to Annie Aaron.... 1,500

GREENWOOD, Isaac J., executor

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER, REPUBLIC and MAMMOTH STEAMER, COLUMBIA

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry.)	Leave Long Branch.
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.,	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M.,
10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.,	1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.

The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, stanch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

To travel on them is to know them. To know them is to like them.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth Aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.15, 5.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 10 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to 35 Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

EXCURSION TO NEWPORT, R. I.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6.

Via LONG ISLAND R. R. ROUND TRIP, $1.50. Express train with parlor car leaves Flatbush Ave., 8:25; Franklin Ave., 8:30, and East New York, Bridge, at 8:37 A. M. Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., 8:20. Leave L. I. City, 8:30 A. M., connecting at Greenport with

STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER,"

Due at Newport, 5:15 P. M. Leave Newport, 5:15 P. M. Two full hours at Newport.

Tickets on sale Friday at L. I. R. R. ticket offices and stations in Brooklyn and N. Y.

Table d'Hote Dinner and Music on Boat.

If stormy excursion will be postponed and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

New Route to Rockaway Beach

FROM

BROOKLYN BRIDGE SUNDAYS.

Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Bushwick Ave.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge Pl., Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave. elevated stations. Exc. fare from Brooklyn 30c. From New York, 35c.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, every 45 minutes, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..9:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M. Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, Round Trip. 40c.
Sun. & Hol. 50c. Music.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

KINGS CO. "L," BRIGHTON & L. I. R. R.

From MANHATTAN BEACH 7:30 A. M. and Half Hourly throughout entire Day until 12:00 o'clock midnight.

From BROOKLYN BRIDGE 7:45 A. M. and Half Hourly until 11:15 P. M.

Trains Stop Only at CITY HALL, FRANKLIN AV., CLARKSON ST. & SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

FARE 15 CENTS.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9:20 to 12:20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN GOES OUT cleaning offices or theatres. Gibbons, 115 West 60th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; first-class city reference. Thomas Weldon, 73 West 90th St.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG ATTORNEY ENGAGED PART OF THE day wants employment for three or four hours each day; trustworthy and competent. Address T. I. B., Box 194, Times Office.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAURORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC SIMON and LOUIS BURGER, Bankrupts. No. 1,197.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Simon and Louis Burger, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated Aug. 4, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitions before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLF CHARWAT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolf Charwat, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 25, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH DAVIDSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Davidson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, August 4th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON FRANK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAURICE M. KOHNER and JACOB M. SPRINGER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Maurice M. Kohner and Jacob M. Springer, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 25, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID F. MANN, bankrupt. In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David F. Mann of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said David F. Mann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDGAR MORTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edgar Morton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 21, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES T. NIGHTINGALE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles T. Nightingale, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULIUS ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Rothschild, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC SCHACKMAN, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Schackman of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Schackman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC WISE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Wise, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—DANIEL C. POTTER, plaintiff, against THE MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Action to recover damages for libel.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899.

BENJAMIN SCHARPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 45 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants, The Morning Journal Association, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county on the same day.—Dated July 28, 1899.

BENJAMIN SCHARPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy29-1aw6w8

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE TWELFTH WARD BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against JAMES F. DOLAN, Elizabeth A. Dolan, his wife; Louis Hannemann, as receiver of James F. Dolan; Lillian E. Bates, First National Bank of Rondout, Nineteenth Ward Bank, Maurice Untermyer, Bernard Mahon, the Fitchburg Railroad Company, John J. Hopper, Union Paper Company, John Gallagher, Martin J. Earley, and William A. Prendergast, as executor of the estate of Lawrence E. Prendergast, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 12, 1899. Trial desired in New York County. CHARLES W. DAYTON,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Lillian E. Bates, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, dated the 21st day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at New York City, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated July 21st, 1899.

Yours, etc., CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

jy22-1aw7wS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, Plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, Defendants.

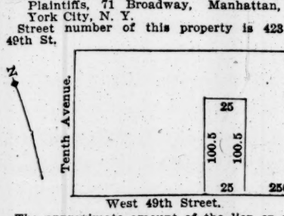
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of 188 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Thirty Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 188, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, Beginning on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street at a point distant three hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map one hundred feet; thence running a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, thence westerly along the said centre line of the block being the rear of Lot Number 158 on said map twenty-five feet; to Lot Number 182 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or said by the referee, is six hundred and eighty-five 85-100 ($685.85) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

jy31-2aw3wM&S&au21&22

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ST. JOSEPH'S APOSTOLIC SCHOOL, Plaintiff, against ELLEN GOGGIN and DAVID McCLURE, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Mary Elizabeth Grady, deceased, and others, defendants.

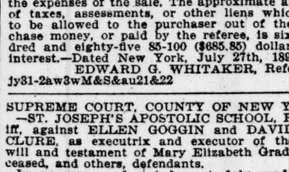
In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by Lot Number 484, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to lot Number 483 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 483 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. City of New York, July 18th, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee,
52 Wall Street, New York.

PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or said by the referee, is six hundred and eighty-five 85-100 ($685.85) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

jy31-2aw3wM&S&au21&22

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

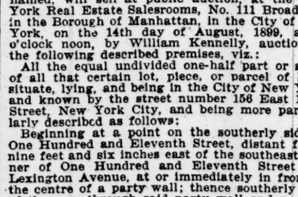
Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

111th Street.



LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York: To all persons interested in the estates of JULES J. DE NEUFVILLE and AUGUST DE NEUFVILLE, individually and as copartners under the firm name of "de Neufville and Company," assigned to Philip Fluhr for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of Philip Fluhr, as assignee of Jules J. de Neufville and August de Neufville, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of such account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Martin [Seal.] L. Stover, one of the Justices of said court, this 18th day of July, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

FREDERIC G. DOW, Attorney for Assignee, 192 Broadway, New York City.

jy22-1aw6w&s2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 120th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton Brown, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Bevins, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy1-1aw6wSa&au12

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. ap8-1aw6mSa

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next. Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARRISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f25-1aw6mS

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1899.—WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty. for Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f4-1aw6mSa

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy22-1aw6mSa

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 221 day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap22-1aw6mS

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 545 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor. m10-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JOHN A. DERAISMES, Sarah L. Wilson, John E. Lovett, John L. Brower, John L. Deraismes, Mark T. Lovett, Emma Baltazzi, Ada McFarlane, Marguerite L. Deraismes, Maria S. Wilson, Matilda M. Wilson, Henry A. Wilson, John A. Deraismes, as Trustee of Marguerite L. Deraismes, and Eugene Gibney, as general guardian of Marguerite L. Deraismes, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET L. DERAISMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally, to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John A. Deraismes as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and as Trustee of Marguerite L. Deraismes, under said will, and also to show cause why the resignation of said John A. Deraismes as such Trustee should not be accepted and a new Trustee appointed in his place; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jy1-1aw6wSa

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE W. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy8-1aw6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of trans

DISCOURTESY IN BRAZIL

Student Members of a Scientific Expedition Make Charges.

THEY FEARED IMPRISONMENT

Dr. Branner of Leland Stanford University Headed the Party—Ex-Minister Mendonca's Statement.

According to statements made by B. H. Collins of Bradford, Penn., and Harold Havens of Oakland, Cal., students at Leland Stanford University, at Palo Alto, the expedition sent out by that institution, under the guidance of Dr. J. C. Branner, Vice President of the university, to explore the reefs on the Brazilian coast, had a very hard time. This was due in the main, so the students assert, to the unkindly acts of the Brazilian Government.

Messrs. Collins and Havens arrived from Pernambuco yesterday on the steamship Chaucer, and are at the Hotel Marlborough, where they were seen by a reporter for THE TIMES. The other members of the expedition, Dr. J. C. Branner of Palo Alto, A. Collins of Bradford, Penn.; A. W. Greeley, a zoologist, of San Francisco, and Charles E. Gilman of Palo Alto, are expected in this city about Aug. 18.

"The trip was planned by Prof. Agassiz of Harvard," said Mr. Havens, "who paid all the expenses. The belief prevailed that coral reefs existed all along the coast of Brazil, but our investigation has demonstrated otherwise. From Pernambuco north all the reefs are of sandstone, which are full of fossils and cephlopods, a shell very much of the shape of a bugle. These shells float, but it is a singular fact that none of them has been found containing a living object. They were first discovered among the Fiji Islands.

"We found much single coral for about 100 miles from Pernambuco, and the coral heads will be sent to Prof. Agassiz. Dr. Branner considers our discoveries of great importance, and on his return to the United States he will write a book about the results of the expedition. One feature that struck Dr. Branner was the lack of variety of life among the reefs.

"But our expedition," continued Mr. Havens, "was not unattended by many unpleasant features. The Government officials seemed to regard us in the light of spies, and we were under an espionage that was not only disagreeable but which often promised arrest and confinement in the jails. It is a custom, too, in Brazil, to keep persons in prison a long time without trial.

"We have had trouble from the very moment we reached Pernambuco and sought a permit for a baracassa—a small schooner—in which to sail to the reefs. We were told that we should not be permitted to sketch and measure the fortifications, and seize Brazil as we had Cuba and the Philippines. The arrival of the United States gunboat Wilmington, while it aided us in a degree only, made matters more unpleasant in the end, for the natives really believed we had covetous designs on their possessions. It was with the utmost difficulty that we kept out of personal encounters, and we had to exercise a patience that Job would have envied. We finally got in communication with the Government authorities at Rio, and then matters improved. We are somewhat anxious to hear from our late companions, and hope no harm has befallen them.

"The Brazilians appear to distrust Americans, and we saw many instances of their lack of confidence."

Senhor Salvador de Mendonca, ex-Brazilian Minister to Washington, is at the Hoffman House, and when a TIMES reporter told him of the statements of Messrs. Collins and Havens he said:

"Dr. Branner is well known in Brazil, and would have no trouble there. Years ago he was at the head of a scientific expedition that explored the River Amazon. The Brazilians respect Dr. Branner, and would aid, not annoy him. There would be no necessity to apply to the Federal authorities at Rio for permission to visit the reefs. The State authorities of Pernambuco exercise all the necessary authority.

"If there was any trouble it was because the students wanted to go ahead on their own account, and did not ask the advice of Dr. Branner. The reefs form a part of the fortifications of Pernambuco, and I can readily understand that the authorities there would not permit strangers to visit them without the proper authority. I don't think the officers at New York would permit foreigners scarcely able to talk the language of the country to inspect Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton.

"No, it is all a mistake. The Brazilian people like the Americans, and the relations between the two Governments are most cordial, as they should be. Americans can always rely on courteous treatment in Brazil."

LEGAL NOTES.

JUDGMENT CREDITOR'S ACTION.—In an action by Franklin R. Dixon against Georgia M. Coleman and others, Justice Hiscock, in the Oneida Special Term, recently decided that where a judgment creditor brings an action with the single purpose of reaching such property of his debtor as may properly be applicable to the judgment, and of setting aside certain alleged fraudulent transfers, he may join in the same action both the wife and the daughter to whom the latter had transferred separate parcels by separate deeds.

***

IT WAS NOT A NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.—In a suit by the Third National Bank of Buffalo to recover from Hattie Bowman Spring on a so-called promissory note, it appeared that a contract expressing the note, followed by a statement that it was given for a piano, the title of which should remain in the payee's name, until full payment of the note, with interest, had been transferred to the bank. The Erie Trial Term held, by Justice White, that this was not a negotiable instrument, within the law merchant, but was in effect an agreement for a conditional sale, and that payments which the maker made in good faith to the payee after, but without notice of the transfer of the contract, were binding on the transferee, the bank

IN JAIL IN HIS SON'S PLACE.

Wasserlein Trying to Catch the Boy by Means of an Advertisement.

Gustave Wasserlein, forty-seven years old, a salesman employed by Hodenpyl & Sons, 170 Broadway, and who lives at 952 Washington Avenue, is at present confined in the Tombs charged with the larceny of $1,750 worth of jewelry, the property of the firm. It seems that on July 17 he received these goods from the firm to sell, and a few days later returned and informed his employers that he had given the jewelry in charge of his son, Emmanuel, who subsequently disappeared and has not been heard of since. A warrant was sworn out for the son's arrest, but as he could not be found, the father was taken into custody on July 25 at the firm's request.

Emmanuel, up to the time it is alleged he was intrusted with the jewels by his father, had a furnished room in a flat occupied by Mrs. Max Hoenssen, at 155 First Avenue. The following advertisement appeared in a morning newspaper yesterday:

Emmanuel Wasserlein will hear something to his advantage and of great importance by calling immediately on Mrs. Hoenssen, 155 First Avenue, New York City.

It seems the advertisement was not inserted in the paper by Mrs. Hoenssen. The wife of the prisoner called on her Thursday evening, she said, and told her the detectives advised advertising for Emmanuel in the papers. Hodenpyl & Sons said Wasserlein was arrested as a matter of self-protection, as the firm held him responsible for the goods. No definite disposition has been made of the case as yet, it resting upon the ability of the parties concerned to detect the whereabouts of the missing son.

Herman Hauser Will Recover.

The physicians at Gouverneur Hospital said yesterday that Herman Hauser, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge Thursday, would undoubtedly recover. No internal injuries have been discovered, and the doctors think that he will be able to appear in court this morning.

Mr. Dolliver at Ocean Grove.

Congressman Dolliver of Iowa will lecture in the great Auditorium at Ocean Grove for the Summer School next Monday evening, on "The Public Virtue a Question of Politics."

THE CHINESE AS TENANTS.

Good Words Spoken Regarding Them by Those Who Best Know Their Life Here.

The Chinese are rarely defendants in suits for non-payment of rent or eviction. They have, in fact, the reputation of being the very best of tenants, so that an action recently brought against two men of this nationality for breaking a three years' lease caused some comment. Inquiries among agents in the Chinese quarter and of John S. Geagan of the Canadian Pacific Railroad elicited the information that no better tenants could be wished for among the poorer classes.

"You can't find a squarer man or more honest one than John Chinaman anywhere in the world," said Mr. Geagan. "The popular idea that the Chinese are thugs and rascals is entirely wrong. We have been here for fourteen years and done over a million dollars' worth of business with them in that time, never losing a penny.

"Why, time and time again I have loaned them hundreds of dollars, both in money and tickets, on their simple 'I. O. U.'s,' and I have always got the loan back on time, sometimes before. They are better tenants than any of the other poor foreigners, and the Chinese quarter to-day is in a cleaner, better condition than it ever was before they got hold of it. Of course, it doesn't look very smart or pretty, but that is not their fault. It is the fault of the people who were there before they came in. The Chinese, with their careful, painstaking ways, lease the houses and stores and keep them clean, caring for them so well that they very seldom need any repairing, as was the case with the former residents.

"They pay promptly; often before their bills come due; they mind their own business and bother nobody, never fight, drink, or waste their money, and are models of good citizenship for their Christian brothers to copy.

"Speaking of drinking, the Chinese never drink to excess. They do take some light Chinese wines, but there are far fewer of the Chinese who drink—yes, and who use opium—than there are Americans who drink whisky."

E. V. Skinner, the General Eastern Agent of the Canadian Pacific, supplemented Mr. Geagan's remarks by saying: "I cannot say too much in praise of them, and if I owned the whole Fourth Ward I would fill every building in it with Chinese, if I could get them there."

Right in the heart of the Chinese quarter lives an American who has been in business in Mott Street for many years, and who owns property leased and tenanted by Chinese of all castes. When questioned and told what had already been said, he replied:

"I know; I know. Most people hate the Chinese worse than cats hate water, and look at them as whole-souled rascals. Now we, who live down here, right among them, think very differently.

"The Chinese are good tenants, good citizens, and good business men. If they have the money they owe for rent you will get it, and, though they don't always have the money, sometimes owing you a month's rent, you are just as sure of it as if you had it in a bank.

"I never heard of the Chinese being in court on dispossess proceedings, or because they did not pay their rent. We never have any trouble at all with them. Most people think the Chinese of both sexes are immoral to the last degree, but it is not true. Very few of the men use opium, none drink, and the women are refined and quiet, being at home most of the time, and when they do go out they never stroll around the streets, but go to visit one another quietly.

"We do not get large rents out of the Chinese; that is another fallacy. Our rentals are about the average, running from $40 to $50 for a store and $12 to $16 for a three-room flat, according to the house. That is just about the same as it runs anywhere else in the city."

LUCIUS L. SLOANE DISCHARGED.

Havana Police Made No Reply When Informed of His Arrest.

Lucius L. Sloane, who was arrested at Quarantine on Thursday, on the Ward Line steamer Havana, charged with being concerned in the theft of $1,000 in Havana, was discharged by Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court yesterday, there being no evidence against him. The detective who made the arrest, Sergt. Cronin of the Central Office, said that he had received no reply from the Havana police authorities to a dispatch sent to them after the arrest was made.

Sloane was employed in the Adjutant General's office in Havana as a clerk and came to this city on leave of absence. While in Havana, the woman with whom he boarded had $1,000 stolen from her room, and all the boarders were taken before a Magistrate and interrogated as to any knowledge they might have of the robbery. All were exonerated. A negro porter was arrested, charged with the theft, and is still in jail.

INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA.

An Important Pamphlet Issued by the Geological Survey Director.

Charles D. Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior at Washington, has just issued a pamphlet entitled "Maps and Descriptions of Routes of Exploration in Alaska in 1898," with general information concerning the Territory. All told, there are ten maps, each one of them admirably gotten up. They include a general chart of Alaska, the Sushitna River and adjacent territory, the headwaters of the Skwentna and Kuskokwin Rivers, the Middle Kuskokwin River south to Bristol Bay and Togiak River, the Lower Kuskokwin River and Kanektok River, the Knik arm to Tanana River via Matanuska and Delja Rivers, the Copper River and Klutena Lake, Prince William Sound, Tanana and White Rivers, and the Forty-Mile Quadrangle.

The pamphlet itself contains special reports on various expeditions, general information concerning the Territory by geographical provinces, and some very valuable tabulated information, including the gold production of Alaska by districts, the United States Land Offices, the topography of the districts, and the inhabitants.

In that part of the pamphlet devoted to the Yukon district the information is very full. The limits of the drainage basin are explained, and the mineral resources. There are also given the routes and means of transportation in the district, such as the Chilkoot and White Pass routes, the St. Michael route, the Dalton trail, and the Tahu, Stikine, Edmonton, and Copper River routes.

The publication is intended for gratuitous distribution, and application for it should be made either to Senators or to Representatives or to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

ALLEGED GREEN-GOODS ARREST.

William Elwood, Thought to be a Principal, Cleverly Trapped.

William Elwood, alias Henry Robbins, who is believed to be the principal in a green-goods scheme, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshals McAviney and Churchill on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The prisoner was caught in Louis Haim's liquor saloon, at 16 Frankfort Street, just after he had received and opened a letter from a supposed "come-on" with whom he had been in correspondence.

The envelope was addressed to "Henry Robbins, care of Fred Pols, 16 Frankfort Street," and Elwood, which the prisoner says is his real name, after opening it, destroyed it, but the letter was found in his possession. It was the last one in the correspondence carried on with John Kaistensson of Portland, Me. Elwood, or Robbins, evidently carried on business individually, as all of the letters he sent out were written with pen and ink, and he instructed his correspondents to reply by numbers. Kaistenssen, with whom he corresponded in Portland, received as his designation "Lot 107," and he had received the letter containing a sample of the goods.

Elwood, when arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, said that a man had asked him to go to the store for the letter. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—The arrest of William Elwood in New York is considered to be the result of a clever bit of detective work that originated in this city during the latter part of June. At that time John Kaistenssen of Cliff Island received a green-goods letter, which he at once gave to City Marshal Sylvester. The Marshal in turn gave it to United States Deputy Marshal Burton H. Smith, who decided the letter was worth following up, as it was in the sender's handwriting instead of being typewritten, as usually is the case. The letter then was sent to Anthony Comstock, in New York, who carried on a correspondence in Kaistensson's name, dating his letters Portland.

For Summer-time Cookery

Royal Baking Powder

Is the Greatest of Helps.

What so tempting to the laggard appetite as a light, flaky fruit short cake or a delicate hot biscuit?

Royal makes the perfect short cake, biscuit and muffin, and improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods.

It renders the biscuit, hot-bread and short cake more digestible and nutritious, at the same time making them more attractive and appetizing.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for the preparation of perfect Summer-time foods.

Many imitation baking powders, made of alum, are in the market. It is imperative that they be avoided as they render the food indigestible.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MORE MAILING FACILITIES.

Large Newspaper Collection Boxes to be Placed in Districts Where There Is Now Great Inconvenience.

Postmaster Van Cott of this city received a letter from Assistant Postmaster General Heath yesterday instructing him to have constructed at once and have placed in the congested districts of New York larger newspaper collection boxes holding four or five bushels, which are to take the place of the ordinary letter boxes. It is expected that when this is done immediate relief from the great inconvenience which is now experienced will result. The complaints from business men, especially in the wholesale dry goods district, have recently been numerous, it being asserted that there is frequently not enough room in the letter boxes for all the matter to be mailed, and that messengers sometimes have to visit half a dozen boxes before they can mail all the letters they carry.

Mr. Van Cott was also instructed to advertise at once for bids for the erection of about 1,000 posts in down-town streets on which larger letter boxes than those now in use can be placed. This last plan of relieving the congestion of letters in street mail boxes is in accordance with a suggestion made by the Postmaster to the department at Washington about two years ago. The substitution of electricity for gas has resulted in the removal of many lamp posts, and many of those remaining are used by the Fire Department for alarm boxes. Letter boxes cannot be placed on these posts, or on electric light poles, which are private property.

Mr. Van Cott said yesterday that he would begin the work of substituting the large newspaper boxes for the ordinary ones on Monday. The substitution will be carried out as rapidly as possible, but will take some time, as the lettering on all the boxes will have to be changed and the consent of property owners obtained for the placing of the boxes on sidewalks. Mr. Van Cott said that it would not be advisable that this should be anything but a temporary measure to relieve the congestion, as, when first and second class matter is mailed together there is danger that letters may be lost by getting mixed with newspapers. The large apertures in the newspaper boxes, he added, would make it an easy matter for letters to be stolen.

A number of the large boxes are to be placed around the Post Office Building, a measure which will doubtless be greatly appreciated by those who wish to mail letters at night, and who find they have sometimes to walk nearly all around the corridor. The arrangements for the special stands and boxes which are finally to replace the large boxes will be made in Washington. Mr. Van Cott said that the stands would not be expensive, but that he understood that a new, larger, and much improved form of box had been decided upon. About 1,000 of these posts and boxes are to be used, which will guard New York against any congestion such as is now experienced for many years to come.

GOATS FROM CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

Presented to the Central Park Menagerie by ex-Mayor Grace.

The Central Park menagerie has been enriched by the addition of two goats from the famous island which forms the scene of the well-known story of Robinson Crusoe. The goats are a male and a female, and were presented by ex-Mayor William R. Grace.

Recently one of Mr. Grace's ships stopped at the Island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chile, where Robinson Crusoe lived. The Captain of the vessel bought two of the goats that roam wild about the island and brought them to this city, arriving two days ago.

The goats are very unlike the American goat or the tomato-can-eating Yorkville goat. They are more like an antelope, and have more agility than the American goat. The male has an unusually long beard of a jet black color, while the female is beardless. They attracted a good deal of attention yesterday, as Superintendent Smith put them in a yard by themselves and exhibited a sign telling where they came from.

Credit Men's Prosecution Fund.

The Executive Committee of the New York Credit Men's Association discussed at its August meeting the subject of forming a subscription fund of $10,000 for the purpose of strengthening its Investigation and Prosecution Committee. It was suggested that with this fund in hand fraudulent debtors could be prosecuted to the full extent of the law and prevented from going through the bankruptcy courts. A committee was appointed to formulate plans for making this fund a powerful and successful weapon against dishonesty in business.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is known almost the world over for its wonderful efficacy in the cure of Throat and Lung Diseases.—Adv.

BRODIE AND TUXEDO PARK

"Steve" Admits His New House Is Not Within the Club Grounds.

LOCATION HARD TO DISCOVER

The Alleged Grantor Not in Evidence and Brodie's Real Estate Man Is Said to be Out of Town.

There was mingled consternation and merriment yesterday morning among the residents of the exclusive colony at Tuxedo Park when they read that "Steve" Brodie had purchased a place there with a view to improving the social environment of his family. It was realized that if the originator of the popular pastime of bridge-jumping should succeed in gratifying his reported ambition to become a member of the Tuxedo set, his advent might be productive of startling innovations. Visions arose of the programme of one of the Fall hops bearing a number entitled "Schottische—The Bridge Jumpers," or something like that, and it was suggested that the clubhouse menu at some future festivity might include such dishes as "Canvasback duck, à la Brodie," and "Terrapin, Bowery style."

But if Mr. Brodie ever really entertained the desire to become a member of the Tuxedo Club, he has already discovered that the pathway to such social preferment is beset with difficulties. The tract of land on the shore of Tuxedo Lake, which is occupied by the Tuxedo colony, is controlled by the Tuxedo Park Association, a real estate corporation, whose city office is at 66 Maiden Lane. No land is sold by the association to any person not a member of the Tuxedo Club, which is the centre of the social life of the residents.

The club is one of the most exclusive institutions of its kind in the country. The officers are: President—Pierre Lorillard; Vice President—George L. Rives; Treasurer—Grenville Kane; Secretary—William Kent. Among the members of the Board of Governors are Winthrop Chanler, Goold Hoyt, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Richard Mortimer, Herbert C. Pell, James Brown Potter, and Alfred Seton, Jr. Included in the list of resident members of the organization are R. Fulton Cutting, Richard Delafield, Nicholas Fish, Augustus D. Juilliard, George L. Ronalds, T. Suffern Tailer, and many others equally well known. The list of members of the club who are frequent visitors to Tuxedo but do not reside there is practically a directory of New York's Four Hundred.

Secretary Hoyt was highly amused yesterday after reading the report of Mr. Brodie's purchase of a place at Tuxedo. "You may be sure," he said, "that Mr. Brodie will not become a resident of Tuxedo Park. I never heard of such a man as George Dillingham, who is reported to have sold his place to Mr. Brodie. I certainly would know of the transaction if the land was within the boundaries of the park. The association never sells land to anybody who is not a member of the club, and then only under the most stringent restrictions as to the kind of house to be erected and the use to which the property is to be put.

"There is nothing to prevent an owner of property in the park from selling it to whomsoever he pleases, but all the property owners are members of the club, and none of them would sell to a person who would be likely to prove an undesirable resident. Such a person would scarcely want to buy, either, for it would be decidedly unpleasant, I should fancy, to be a resident of the park and not to be admitted to the club.

"The tract of land controlled by the association comprises about 5,000 acres, while the township of Tuxedo embraces 33,000 acres. There are several villages in the township—Eagle Valley, Slabtown, Johnstown, Southfields, and Arden—besides considerable farming country. It is quite possible that Mr. Brodie may have bought a place in one of these villages or one of the small farms. That, of course, would make him a resident of Tuxedo, but not of Tuxedo Park, and we have no intention at present of voting honorary memberships in the club to outsiders."

A reporter undertook yesterday to discover the exact location of Mr. Brodie's new home in the country, but was unsuccessful. He looked first for George Dillingham, the alleged grantor, who, according to Mr. Brodie, was formerly a broker at 52 Wall Street. At that number, which is the building of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, nothing was known of Mr. Dillingham. His name does not appear in the City Directory. Recourse being had again to Mr. Brodie, he said:

"I s'posed everybody knew Dillingham. He used to be a rich man, but he failed."

"When did he fail?" was inquired.

"Oh, I guess he's failing all the time. He had to sell this place to get money. He ain't in the city now, I don't think. He's down to Lakewood, I b'lieve."

Mr. Brodie volunteered the information that his new place was "next door to Mr. Whiting's, the silver man's." At the office of the Whiting Manufacturing Company it was said that nobody connected with the establishment owned or occupied a residence at Tuxedo. At the real estate office of Rinaldo Brothers, 233 Grand Street, where, according to Mr. Brodie, the Tuxedo transaction was made, it was said that the man who had charge of Mr. Brodie's real estate interests was out of town and would not return until Monday.

Despite the reporter's inability to obtain exact information, Mr. Brodie was as certain that he had bought a place at Tuxedo as he always has appeared to be that he once jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge, though certain skeptical persons have expressed doubt of the truth of his stories about that celebrated feat, which would have been better established as a fact in local history if it had been witnessed by as many persons as saw the leap of Herman Hauser on Thursday. Mr. Brodie acknowledged, however, that his prospective home was not within the borders of Tuxedo Park, and expressed wonder that anybody should have conceived such an idea.

"Do you s'pose those swell guys would let 'Steve' Brodie in there?" he exclaimed. "Well, I guess not! They'd holler 'Murder!' just as they did down at Hollywood, N. J., when I bought a place down there. But I made money on that deal. One of them that hollered the loudest bought the place off me for $6,000 more'n I paid for it, an' if I'd 'a' knowed 'twas him was a-buyin' it he'd 'a' paid ten thousand more'n he did, but he bought me out through a real estate man. I guess I'll make some money on this deal, too, but I don't want to sell just now."

Mr. Brodie's friends along the Bowery hope he will stick to his resolution not to sell out just at present because he has promised to have a house warming, or, in the language of the district, an "opening," at his new place about Sept. 1. Everybody who amounts to anything on the east side is to be invited, and Mr. Brodie has announced that he will furnish a "spread" and a "show" that will open the eyes of the residents of Tuxedo Park.

COUNTERFEIT SWEDISH NOTES.

Gang Has Been Swindling Money Changers with 100-Kroner Bills.

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service is busily engaged in trying to locate a gang of counterfeiters who have been swindling dealers in foreign money. The counterfeits are 100-kroner Swedish notes, and their execution is so perfect as to baffle experts. Local dealers were readily deceived by them, and the gang had succeeded in disposing of several thousand of them before the Secret Service men were aware the counterfeiters were operating in this country.

The bad notes have been circulating in several European countries, and the Swedish Government has been compelled to call in the entire issue of Series "K" 100-kroner notes. It has also issued a circular which explains the defects. The three small points under the Swedish coat-of-arms in the genuine notes are omitted in the counterfeits; the blue shading is too dark in tine, and the numbers run too high, Series "K" not going above 83,000, while the counterfeits are numbered up to 803,000.

COLLISION OFF JERSEY COAST.

Schooner Robert Graham Dun Hit by the Morgan Liner Excelsior.

The coasting schooner Robert Graham Dun, Capt. Lynch, was towed into the harbor yesterday in a badly battered condition by the tug James McCauley. The schooner's bowsprit was missing, her headsails had been carried away, the port cathead was broken off short, and the cutwater smashed. All this damage and more was done at 1:30 o'clock Thursday morning off the Jersey coast by the Morgan Line steamer Excelsior, bound from New York for New Orleans, which ran into the schooner while going at full speed, cutting away everything square with the knightheads.

The night was dark and the weather thick at the time. The Captain of the Dun found that his vessel was not making water, and all hands remained on board, although the Excelsior lowered a boat and inquired if the vessel needed any assistance. The Excelsior, which proceeded on her voyage, sustained very little damage. The Dun was picked up shortly after the collision by the tug McCauley and towed into port. She will be repaired here. At the office of the Morgan Line nothing was known of the collision.

A Swordfish Scuttles a Schooner.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 4.—The schooner Albert W. Black, from Harpswell, Me., which arrived here last night, was leaking, and had put in to ascertain the cause. She was hauled out for examination to-day, and a hole was found on the starboard side under the fore rigging. It had been made by a swordfish, the beak of which had penetrated the two-inch planking of the vessel, and had been broken off. The sword was so tightly imbedded in the wood that the planking had to be sawed out and a new piece substituted.

We hold the key to every puzzle in clothing of every sort for every man or boy.

But at 12 sharp, the key is in the lock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HELD ON AN ODD CERTIFICATE.

Serious Assault Case Revealed by Dr. Armstrong's Communication to the West Side Court.

It was a common assault case, the result of a drunken brawl—a case similar to scores of others that come before the Magistrate in the West Side Court in the course of every week. There were two persons—William Brynson, who first said he lived at 468 Seventh Avenue and afterwards at 468 Lexington Avenue, and who was fined $5 for disorderly conduct, and a young man who described himself as William A. Robinson of 231 West Seventy-second Street, and who was charged with assaulting William S. Murphy, a Rough Rider, residing at the Hoffman House.

Murphy did not appear to press the charge, and Robinson was discharged. Before he could leave the courtroom, however, a woman ran in flourishing a paper, and pointing at Robinson cried: "Hold that man! Don't let him go!" The policemen detained Robinson, and the paper was handed to Magistrate Meade. It was a certificate furnished by Dr. W. W. Armstrong of 776 Eighth Avenue, and after perusing it the Magistrate remarked that it was the queerest contribution to modern medical literature that had so far come under his notice. It was worded as follows:

This is to certify that W. S. Murphy is in such a critical condition that he is not abele to aper in oort. I would say of the nature of his wounds that he has a large contusion, produced, no doubt, by an impaction of the head on the sidewalk. Seven stiches were nesesary to close the contusion. On the chin was a Y-shape cut of eleven stiches. Blood was issuing from the ears. The blood from the ears is the most dangerous, as the head may have been affected through the ear in the cavity of the scull, which the percentage that live is only 12 percent.

Respectfully to the Honored Judge of the Cort.

The woman said that she was Mrs. Fanny Weber of 104 West Fifty-second Street, and that the injured man was in her flat. The Magistrate requested Police Surgeon Nesbit to examine Murphy, and held Robinson for examination later in the day.

It appears that at 6 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Weber and Murphy were in "The Garrick," a cafe at Forty-second and Seventh Avenue, with Robinson, Brynson, and a number of other men and women. A quarrel arose and ended in a fight on the sidewalk, in the course of which it is alleged Robinson knocked Murphy down. Policeman George Hopkins of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station found Murphy unconscious and bleeding on the sidewalk. He arrested Robinson on complaint of Mrs. Weber, and also apprehended Brynson, who was intoxicated and quarrelsome. The policeman summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, but on its arrival Murphy revived and refused to go to the hospital. Mrs. Weber insisted that he be taken to her apartments, and this was done. Robinson denied that it was he who struck the blow.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Robinson was again arraigned. Dr. Nesbit reported to Magistrate Meade that Murphy appeared to be badly injured, but that it was possible he would be able to appear in court on Monday. Robinson was accordingly held in $2,500 bail until Monday morning.

Robinson gave a fictitious address. Inquiry about him under the name of William Clark was made at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station by a friend, who afterward tried to get bail, but who refused to say anything about the prisoner. When seen in the West Side Court Prison, Robinson also refused to talk.

Murphy left the Hoffman House over a month ago, and his address is not known. Mrs. Weber, who says she is not living with her husband, and formerly kept a "private sanitarium" at her present abode, declared that she had known Murphy for about a year, that he was "a lawyer from the South," and belonged to a Southern volunteer regiment during the war. She did not know what regiment it was, nor from what part of the South her friend came. "but," she added, "I know he is a friend of Gov. Roosevelt."

PAY FOR DIRECTORY'S USE.

A City Druggist Establishes an Innovation Worthy of Note.

The old, old right of free-born Americans, that of using on sight the druggist Directory, is in danger, it appears. In a Sixth Avenue drug shop there has been placed an iron stand. This holds up an oaken box, and inside, only to be reached by the dropping of a penny through a slot, is the Directory. The entry of the coin releases a spring, the lid may be lifted and the book consulted. There is, however, no time limit.

This particular druggist says the plan will be adopted by many other druggists.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Programmes for the Various Concerts to be Given This Afternoon.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme.

National Anthem.
1. Overture, "Sicilian Vespers" ..... Verdi
2. Grand Concert Waltz, for cornet .... Chambers
Mr. W. Paris Chambers, (the composer.)
3. Dance Music ..... Smetana
1—Polka. 2—Furiante.
4. Grand Potpourri, "Babilonia" ..... Mussi
(Arranged from the most celebrated operas.)
5. a March, "Jeffersonian" ..... Fanciulli
b Graceful dance, "The Kissing Bug" ..
Fanciulli
6. Dance Persane ..... Guiraud
7. Characteristic descriptive, "In a Bird Store" ..... Ortts
8. "The Jolly Cadet" ..... Gilder
"Star Spangled Banner."

At Van Cortlandt Park Sause's Band will give this programme:

"Star Spangled Banner."
March, "Runaway Girl" ..... Cyrill
Overture, "Oberon" ..... Weber
Valse, "Ocean Breezes" ..... Herbert
Selection, "A Romance of Athlone" ..... Olcott
Cornet solo, selected ..... Kenecke
E. Kenecke.
"A Musical Contest" ..... Godfrey
Bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Selection, Popular Airs ..... Boettger
Characteristique, "Little Kinkles" ..... Bendix
Finale, "Whistling Rufus" ..... Mills
"Home, Sweet Home."

Friedgen's Band will play these selections at Crotona Park:

"Star Spangled Banner."
March, "Flag of Victory" ..... Blon
Overture, "Berlin As It Laughs and Cries" ..
Conradi
Grand Selection, "Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Loreley, "Paraphrase" ..... Negradoa
Cornet solo, Fantaisia, "Echo from the Valley" ..... Hoch
Theodore Hoch.
Concert overture, (first time played in America) ..... Bohner-Frieda
Operatic selection, "The Serenade" ..... Herbert
Plantation melodies ..... Coates
Polish dance ..... Scharwenka
Popular two-step ..... Gebast

At Cedar Park Muller's Band will give this programme:

"Star Spangled Banner."
March, "The Governor" ..... Jolly
Overture, "Light Cavaliers" ..... Suppé
Concert Waltz, "Babbie" ..... Furst
Selection, "Serenade" ..... Herbert
Cornet solo, "The Valley of Old Shenandoah" ..... De Witt
C. Maurer.
Medley overture, "A Jolly Night" ..... Reyer
Intermezzo, "Salome" ..... Loraine
Selection, "The Old Kentucky Home" .... Loura
Descriptive, "Capture of Santiago" ..... Peters
Finale, "Aunt Mandy's Wedding" ..... Lyers

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
2 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P.M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
4 and 9 P.M. DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe! Vast Vaudeville! 150 artists! MAGGIE CLINE! MME. HERRMANN! LETTY!

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. and W. Boulevard.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF George Fuller Golden,
JENNETTE LOCKE & 10 OTHER ACTS.

The COOL CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders!
PACKED Ev'ry ngt!! Only Mat. in Town TO-DAY
ROOF TO-NIGHT! Huge Success of the RICE'S Summer Nights!
Big New Burlesq., THE MAID IN THE MOON!

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 40 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. 25c. 50c.
Fridays, Wagner—Tuesdays, Symphony Concerts.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.
Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
ROSE COGHLAN. TACIANU. JENNIE SATTERLEE
Ladell & Francis, Gotham Comedy 4, Biograph, &c.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Last Day To-day
Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

IS A NOTORIOUS HOTEL THIEF.

Man Arrested at Long Branch, Charles Keating, Who Is Wanted for Long Beach Robberies.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau received word from Long Branch yesterday from one of his detectives that the man captured after a desperate chase on the roof of the Hotel Scarboro, at Long Branch, Thursday afternoon was Charles Keating, the notorious hotel thief, whose picture is No. 2,230 in the Rogues' Gallery. Capt. McClusky's men have been looking for Keating for the past two or three weeks.

A. E. Dick, proprietor of the Long Beach Hotel at Long Beach, L. I., called on Capt. McClusky recently, and said he was looking for a man who had robbed the rooms of seven of his guests. This man registered at his hotel as C. E. Merrill and remained for four days. Mr. Dick described the man Merrill, who he said was a tall, handsome-looking fellow, with a reddish Van Dyke beard.

One of the guests of the hotel was James Wheeler, a wealthy man, who was troubled with insomnia. Wheeler and Merrill or Keating struck up a friendship. Merrill said he had a sure specific for insomnia. He told Mr. Wheeler that he himself had been afflicted with insomnia, and had tried the specific with good effect. He so convinced Mr. Wheeler that on the night before Merrill disappeared Wheeler took some of the medicine, which was nothing else than "knock-out" drops.

Mr. Wheeler awoke the next morning with a bad headache. He found that his friend Merrill and $1,000 in money and valuables were missing. He hunted for him high and low. Paul T. Kenny, an electrical expert, the counterpart of Merrill, was stopping at the hotel.

Mr. Wheeler had never seen Kenny before, but when he searched about and saw him he at once realized that he was the man who had given him the "knock-out" drops. Kenny protested in vain, but was arrested. He was soon identified by W. S. Barstow, General Superintendent of the Edison Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, as a man of respectability and was released. He received many apologies, but said he would certainly prosecute his double if he was caught.

Capt. McClusky said that Keating must have gone to Long Branch soon after he made his escape from the Long Beach Hotel. Capt. McClusky stated that Keating originally came from Chicago. In 1880 he served a term of two years and four months in Joliet Prison. In 1893 he was in this city, and was sent to the penitentiary for a year. In 1894 he was arrested for entering the rooms of ex-Secretary of War Endicott at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and sentenced to Sing Sing for three years and two months. In 1897 he was arrested in Bayonne, N. J., and sentenced to Trenton for eighteen months. He has been out of prison but four months.

Capt. McClusky yesterday sent for Mr. Dick, and advised him to immediately swear out a warrant for Keating's arrest, and lodge it with the New Jersey authorities. Mr. Dick, when he first called on Capt. McClusky, saw Keating's picture in the Rogues' Gallery, and immediately identified him as his man Merrill.

AN AFFRAY AT BATH BEACH.

Harry Winchell Cut by J. King Obrie Because of Alleged Attentions to the Latter's Wife.

Harry Winchell, a young man well-known at Bath Beach, was assaulted and badly cut about the face and upper part of his body at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by J. King Obrie, a man of considerable means, who lives on Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. The affray took place in the dining room of the Avon Beach Hotel, at Bath Beach, where, it

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1899.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

CONTENTS.

The Older Harpers. Page.
Reminiscences of Them as Publishers and Friends—Fletcher Harper and Joseph W.—Miss Booth and Mr. Alden. By Mrs. SHERWOOD 513

Authors at Home. XV.
John Bigelow at the Squirrels, Highland Falls, on the Hudson 516

Markham's Poem.
Three Prizes Offered for Another Poem Entitled "The Man Without the Hoe"—One of $400, One of $200, One of $100..... 517

Literary Matrimony.
"La Gioconda" Writes Again, and Others Contribute an Interesting Series of Letters to this Discussion 519

Read the Old Books.
Timely Counsel in a World Flooded with Ephemeral Literature 520

Alfred the Great.
What We Owe to This Wise and Beneficent Ruler—It's No Small Sum..... 520

London Literary Letter.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN..... 518

Forty Quotation Titles.
Used in Recent Books and Where They May Be Found 526

The Great Peel Collection.
Its Contemplated Sale in London and What It Comprises 523

Questions and Answers.
A Department Unusually Interesting This Week, with a New Feature Added, "Wanted and For Exchange"..... 524

Municipal History.
How the French Take Care of It—The Commission of Old Paris 523

Clocks and Watches.
A Storehouse of Information About Old and Curious Ones 526

Mr. Quick's Wisdom.
Striking Passages from the Literary Remains of This English Schoolmaster..... 515

Art and Books in Paris.
Letter from ROWLAND STRONG..... 522

Book News in London.
Special Cable Letter from T. B. F..... 521

Other Reviews of Books.
Vizetelly's "With Zola in England..... 515
"La Terre qui Meurt"..... 519
Ewart's "Cosimo de Medici"..... 521
Miss Stebbins's "Charlotte Cushman"..... 522

Notes and News.
Items Gathered This Week During a Tour of the Publishing Houses in New York and Boston 524

Topics of the Week 513

The Week in the Art World..... 525

Stories of Two Authors..... 518

"Collectors and Department Store Books" Again. 518

To Preserve Kelmscott Traditions..... 520

Macaulay's Mother..... 520

Stevenson and an Editor..... 521

The New York Times,

Saturday Edition, with

Review of Books and Art,

$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

In early September an important two-volume work from the pen of Edmund Gosse will appear from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. This is the "Life and Letters of Dr. John Donne," Dean of St. Paul's, 1573-1631. Dr. Donne was a son of an eminent London merchant near the close of the sixteenth century. At an early age he forsook the Catholic faith, in which he was reared, and joined the Protestant. On his marriage with a nobleman's niece being discovered, he was imprisoned by his enraged father-in-law. James I., being pleased with a book he had written against the Catholics, made him Dean of St. Paul's and Vicar of St. Dunstan's. Although a "life" of Dr. Donne was written by Isaac Walton, Mr. Gosse has unearthed a great deal of new material and his work is said to be filled with anecdote and incident of the most interesting character.

The people of Olney, Buckinghamshire, England, whose ancestors were the townspeople of the poet Cowper, do not seem to be enthusiastic concerning their distinction. The Cowper Centenary, which some literary people in London and elsewhere have decided to celebrate at Olney April 25, 1900, seems quite likely to be a failure, as far as local enthusiasm is concerned. For several months an attempt has been made to acquire the poet's house. Cowper's biographer, Mr. Thomas Wright, has been the chief mover in the matter, and has tried in vain to convince his fellow-townsmen that it is their duty to purchase the house and, even though they must let the rest of it, preserve at least the poet's parlor sacred to his memory and to the curiosity of tourists. With the house would be preserved the garden and Cowper's Summer house. Unless literary London comes to the aid of Mr. Wright, his fond dream can hardly be realized by the date of the hundredth anniversary of Cowper's death.

A well-known naval expert is writing a book to be entitled "Dewey on the Mississippi," being a story of the Admiral's younger years. The publishers of this work, D. Appleton & Co., express their confidence in being able to present this biography of the hero's youth in time for Dewey's arrival in this city. The author is said to give a vivid picture of Dewey, the schoolboy in Vermont; Dewey the midshipman, and, finally, the part played by the young officer in Admiral Farragut's passage of the Confederate forts on the Lower Mississippi and his destruction of the Confederate fleet in 1862.

There is sufficient reason for calling the September Century a "salt-water number." Among the stories savoring of the briny deep will be found "The Way of a Ship," by Frank T. Bullen; "Salvage," by Morgan Robertson; "The Atlantic Speedway," by H. Phelps Whitmarsh; "The Cruise of the Quero"; "The Sea Gull," a poem by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and an article by William A. Coffin on "Winslow Homer, a Painter of the Sea." But the most important feature of the number will be the first installment of a narrative of adventure entitled "Sailing Alone Around the World." This is an account of the experiences and adventures of Capt. Joshua Slocum in his voyage of 46,000 miles on board his forty-foot boat Spray. The first paper will describe the Captain's experiences in going twice across the Atlantic. His diction is vivid and picturesque, and the adventures he meets with—particularly his escape from pirates—may be truthfully defined as "improbable if not true."

Students of Scottish literature will be glad to learn that the New Amsterdam Book Company announces for publication some time during the month "A History of Scottish Vernacular Literature: From the Earliest Times to the Close of the Eighteenth Century." The author is Mr. T. F. Henderson, co-editor with W. E. Henley of the Century Burns. The same publishers say that the recently presented Charles Lever's "Gerald Fitzgerald" has passed into another edition. This is a sign that those critics who prophesied a revival this season of purely romantic novels knew what they were talking about. "Gerald Fitzgerald" is presented in this country through the New Amsterdam Book Company. This is the only authorized edition, which, in London, bears the imprint of Downey & Co.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation a new uniform edition of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's works. Two new books by this author will be published in the course of the Autumn. One is a special edition of "My Study Fire," which is elaborately illustrated by Maude and Genevieve Cowles, and "The Life of the Spirit." Only this last work will be presented uniform with the new edition. "The Life of the Spirit" is a series of short chapters in which the author endeavors to set the great truths of a religious life in vital relation to human experience.

The Doubleday & McClure Company authorizes a statement that its version of Jean de Bloch's great work, "The Future of War," will be ready for the public Sept. 6. The book, which is illustrated with many maps and portraits, deals with the question, "Is war now impossible?" "The Future of War" is translated by R. C. Long, and includes a prefatory conversation with the author by W. T. Stead. M. de Bloch's work is generally credited with having furnished the Czar of Russia with the initial idea of his definite peace rescript.

Félix Gras's latest work, "The White Terror," has just been translated from the Provençal by Mrs. Catharine Janvier. D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish it in an issue uniform with "The Reds of the Midi" and the "Terror."

New York at last is to have a monthly magazine whose columns will be devoted to the interests of horseless traction. It is to be called The Automobile, and its first number will make its appearance in October. It will be edited by Sylvester Baxter and E. E. Schwarzkopf. The periodical will represent a distinctly new field in technical journalism in America, although for some time popular in Paris and London, where the automobile has for the last few years possessed its official organs. There can be no doubt, however, that the new periodical will become a potent factor in the evolution of mechanical locomotion. The most important function of the magazine will be its work in the enlightenment of the public as to the benefits that will proceed from the new instrumentality in transit. The history of the bicycle movement shows how gigantic was the task of overcoming the prejudice against that innovation, and what a vast expenditure of energy and money was required before equal privileges with other vehicles were secured. The future of the automobile in this country will be assured, more securely than either in France or England, when once the people comprehend the great advantages of a horseless carriage.

THE OLDER HARPERS.

Remembrances of Them as Publishers and Friends and Especially of Fletcher and Joseph W.—Mr. Alden and Miss Booth.

It is now many years (I fear nearly forty) since I, a trembling débutante in the world of literature, took my treasured manuscript in my hand and started for the great Blue Beard's Castle of a publishing house. I was to be introduced to Mr. Fletcher Harper of the original firm by a gentleman who knew him well, and who promised me that I should meet a very affable individual and no ogre. But, as I look back upon it, I think I was like Thisbe, "who greatly did o'ertrip the dew," and "saw the lion's shadow ere himself." But, unlike Thisbe, I did not run dismayed away. No, I was to keep on, for a lifetime besieging that hospitable castle, for the ogres have always been good to me.

We, my elderly companion and myself, on that delicious Spring morning, went down the old-fashioned street known as East Broadway, then outlined with fine trees, and where old-fashioned houses seemed very comfortable to my then young eyes. When we at last reached Franklin Square, (I do not remember how)—well, not until I saw the Pitti Palace at Florence did I see anything so feudal and so Italian Middle Aged and mysterious looking as was that pile, erected to industry and bookmaking. I could see as we mounted stairs mysterious bridges thrown across like the Bridge of Sighs in Venice between the two parts of the great front and the greater back, and it occurred to me that here were enacted greater tragedies and here were more tears shed than even in the Pitti or the Cenci, or in the famous rooms under the Piombi.

For what heart-thrust is so great and so unbearable as a publisher's suave, "Thanking you for the privilege of reading your book, we regret," &c.? I have often thought how much more agreeable would be a sterner language: "You are an awful fool, and we do not want any of your stuff and nonsense," which is what it means. I believe, however, it would have been impossible for Fletcher Harper to have been harsh to anybody. Had he been a headsman by profession he could have cut off your head so pleasantly that you would have enjoyed it.

He was very handsome, with a neat, dapper side whisker, I should say of a reddish color, and was exceedingly well dressed, and had, I remember, beautiful white hands and a most agreeable smile. A tall, dark gentleman came into the room as we were talking, and he introduced him as "his brother James," (the Mayor.) After talking to my friend a few minutes, but ignoring me, "brother James" made his escape, at which Mr. Fletcher laughed. "He is afraid," said he. "They always put me forward to talk to the young ladies."

The conversation turned on an event which was agitating the house of Harper considerably just then. "John Halifax, Gentleman," was beginning its extraordinary career of popularity, one of those careers which those who read it now never can scarcely understand. (I dare say the reader of "Trilby" will be equally astonished in less than twenty years; perhaps even the admirers of Miggles and "The Luck of Roaring Camp" will be surprised that the whole reading world stood breathless to see the unknown genius on the Pacific Coast who could do such wonderful things; perhaps even the author of "The White Man's Burden"—but it is too soon to even calculate his eclipse.)

The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," had not then confided her name to her New York publishers, but a very dashing lady had arrived from Ireland, well introduced, and had called on Mr. Fletcher to announce herself as the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." And, as they had treated her with every attention and politeness, and were about to bestow a generous check on her, the modest little note signed Dinah Maria Mulock had arrived, and so they hesitated. Yet they had been for a week victimized by an impostor, a very clever one, too, and "handsome and well dressed," but I think they did not bite too soon as to the check. They were full of interesting episodes, and I had almost forgotten that I had come as a suppliant until Mr. Fletcher, desirous perhaps of getting rid of us, exclaimed:

"And you, too, are an author?" He extended one of the white hands for my paper, which I gave him with a tremble. I do not remember what I said, doubtless something very foolish, but the kind way in which he answered, "It shall receive immediate attention; we are always glad to get short stories, and hope that you have written your address clearly on the envelope," will always remain with me. Written my address clearly! I wish I could write as clearly now. But even John Hancock could not have written that noble name of his with such a noble sweep if he had spent forty years the slave of a steel pen.

As we came up home in an omnibus through the divers streets of the then little New York my old friend

congratulated me on having had what he called a "success."

I will not dwell on the anxious six weeks which intervened, nor of the joy with which I cut the leaves of a certain magazine to see "Letitia's Bridal Gifts," by "M. E. W.," announced, nor the new sensation of receiving one of those perforated and important and exceedingly solvent-looking checks, with the square signature, which always arouses a thrill. I have since played with Bank of England notes, and I knew that they were good, but I have never believed in them as implicitly as I believed in the twenty-dollar check which followed "Letitia's Bridal Gifts."

This was followed by many short stories and some essays. Of two of the latter, one called "De l'Amour" and the other "De L'Amitie," Mr. Fletcher Harper was kind enough to express his own personal approval, and it is only a few months since I saw in a treasured volume where I kept my choicest letters that little yellow note. Alas! it was burned with other papers in the Hotel Windsor fire, as well as a choice collection of my own short stories and essays, "of no use to any one but the owner," which I had made, thinking that some great-grandson might in time like to read them. I ought to have remembered what Lord Chesterfield said in his old age:

"Aye, poor old Trelawney and I are both dead, if we only knew it, and it is astonishing that this fact of people being dead for years before they are buried is not more commonly perceived and acted upon than it is, and not only people, but books and newspapers and institutions, and whatever else has once had life! A book, for example, can preserve an amazing air of vitality and popularity for years after all the truth that was once in it has been absorbed into current opinion, and so of human beings. It is immensely difficult for a man to know when he is dead; and, indeed, a great many people are as good as dead when they are born."

All of which we should read ere we attempt to collect our old stories. It was, however, a valuable and a most pleasing experience for me, my visit to the great publishing house. Indeed, its echoes have not died yet, and I had the pleasure in London in the year of the great jubilee of 1887, was it? when Dr. Holmes was there, of meeting at a party given by him to return some of the many civilities paid to him a quiet pleasant-faced, tall lady with a queer little flat cap of Honiton lace on her head, who was introduced to me as Mrs. Craik, the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and I told her this story. "Yes," said she, "I remember that incident well, and it was that which first determined me to announce my name as the author." But her determination to put "The Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,'" at the head of everything she wrote (even a little paper on "A Tour in France," written in 1868, bears that name) has served to keep the book in people's memory.

There came, however, a cloud over my brilliant prospects at the Harpers', and I was handed over to Mr. Alden, who would never accept one of my short stories. He did accept an essay, and paid me for it, but he never published it. It will be found under the Pyramids. So I went off in sorrow and in a great deal of anger, and wrote for The Galaxy some fifty or more short stories, which had their meed of fame, and for the Lippincotts and for The Atlantic Monthly and for newspapers galore, both North and South, and then I concluded to write a novel, which I was too proud to ask the Harpers to publish, and then I got a letter from them! It was from Mr. Joseph W. Harper, and an invitation to write for Harper's Bazar and to compile a book of etiquette. If anything could dim the pleasure with which I remember that most amiable man, it would be the shock I received when he proposed this downfall.

Had Byron, after writing "Manifred," been asked to advertise bootblacking, he could not have suffered what I did. To say that I indignantly refused is to state it mildly; but I need not go through the arguments which he used, and he clinched the business by asking me to write a novel, which should also appear in serial form in the Bazar. Hence the "Transplanted Rose," which was a very great success, and is now used in the schools of San Francisco as a textbook.

Mr. Joseph W. Harper had all the suavity of his uncle Fletcher, all the kind heart, and a charm all his own. "You see, Mrs. Sherwood," said he, "we have a hundred applications a day for books on etiquette, and we have none which we can conscientiously recommend. Now, you know about these things, and you should help your young countrywomen. Write a series of articles for Miss Booth, (then editor of Harper's Bazar,) and if they please the public we will make a book out of them. It will be a far more valuable literary property to you than all your novels."

And so was born the book called "Manners and Social Usages." Thrice I tried to sell it to him outright, thrice he refused to buy it, saying, "It is an income for life to you," and his words have come true. Had I taken his advice and written a cookery book, I should now be a Vanderbilt. It is these books which pay. When I reflect that old Siro Delmonico came to see me and offered me all his collection of cookery books, put up to it by Mr. Harper, I can scarcely sufficiently deplore my own besotted folly in refusing Siro Delmonico's help.

"We are some of us dead before we know it." Poor Delmonico wandered off into a swamp near Toms River and was found dead, not long after this, and I had only the memory of two or three talks with him on the interesting science which he knew so well, and which would be to me now a most agreeable pastime. I would rather now write a good cookery book than write a drama, a novel, or a poem—in cantos. I know now what people read, and I have learned that most people like a good dinner better than a love song or a drama.

My acquaintance with Mr. J. W. Harper was a constant pleasure and a constant advantage. His uncle, my old friend, had been long dead, and the younger men held the fort. Dining opposite a young married man whose name was Harper at an elegant dinner, I was shocked at the lapse of time when I said to him: "What relation to you was Mr. Fletcher Harper?" "He was my grandfather, Madame!" I believe that young grandson is now the head of the house. I fear I shocked him by saying: "Oh! I adored your grandfather!"

I knew well as a friend outside the publishing house Mr. Fletcher Harper, the son of my old friend, and often met him, although his business seemed to be in the art department principally. He was a very handsome man, always beautifully dressed, and fond of showy horses, good dinners, and the pride of life. It was my painful, sad experience to pass the last Summer of his life near him at Aix le Bains, where the fatal disease which killed him first made its gloomy manifestation. But he was the prince to the last, giving us dinners and flowers, although he could not join our gay company.

I once tried to straighten out the cousinships. Every Harper had a large family, every young Harper came back and became a publisher. They were all very handsome, a singularly good-looking family. I only got so far that I knew that the family of Mr. James Harper were dark, and that Capt. James Thorne Harper grew to look like an officer. I knew that my dear friend, Mr. Joseph W. Harper, became a great victim to gout, which never, however, impaired his temper. I knew that there was a family of beautiful women over in Brooklyn, who were a bunch of hundred-leaved roses—all Harpers, and, I suppose, sisters of "Brooklyn Joe." I knew delightful ladies here and there—all Harpers—and then I gave it up. Guizot's "History of Civilization" would alone help to straighten out such a conglomerate of handsome people.

"Harper's," therefore has become to me an institution—my memories centre about Mr. Fletcher, the first, and Mr. Joseph W. Harper, personally, and I trust that their descendants will keep on being as kind to me as they were until the sap has ceased to flow.

One of my dearest friends now is Mr. Alden, who had been my intermediate enemy, and who would not accept my short stories. (I trust no one will say this has been the secret of the success of Harper's Magazine!) He and I had a serious talk on one occasion. He pleaded with me that he had 70,000 magazine articles (more or less) locked up and no room for more—accepted, &c. "Unless," said he, "you write the best one of all; there is always room at the top." Then, like Mrs. Gamp, I was "nonplushed." Why did he wish to "nonplush" me like that?

He then suggested mildly that perhaps the time had come for a cool and graceful retirement into the region of reminiscence, and hence the "Epistle to Posterity," which was a good suggestion, and perhaps I owe to him that the new Harpers, the young Harpers, the grandsons, and the nephews, accepted it and brought it out in so beautiful a fashion that it sold itself.

I intend yet, however, to get even with Mr. Alden, my dear and intimate enemy, by writing that story, which shall be "at the top," a story which shall make Dr. Weir Mitchell, Kipling, Richard Harding Davis, (you see there are such a lot of them,) all pale their ineffectual fires. I will "nonplush" them all! and Mr. Alden as well. "Ay," said Lord Chesterfield, "poor old Trelawny and I are both of us dead, if we only knew it!" Pooh, pooh! We are not all dead yet.

One of the kindest memories of the house of Harpers is that which I cherish of Miss Mary L. Booth. For ten years she was my faithful friend, and often called me her favorite contributor. She was the wisest, the most consistent adviser, and my intellectual prop. When I was in ill-health or in sorrow, trouble, or any sort of depression, she recommended work, and gave me out of her vast repertory a thousand hints of how to live and how to keep up one's courage. It was she who said: "If one editor fails you, go to another." She encouraged me to try my luck with The Galaxy when Mr. Alden would have none of me, and that led to a long literary intimacy with some very bright minds.

I write these things for the benefit of young writers. Never be discouraged. If you have anything to say, say it. The dictum of one editor is not final. The stone which the builder rejected may become the chief of the corner. A thousand and one reasons influence the editor of a magazine; some may be personal, some may be selfish, not all depend on the value of the goods delivered. Sometimes a story or an essay is refused in 1892 and gladly welcomed in 1898. A clever writer, one who has a true message to deliver, may have offended some all-powerful personage, who has a stupid writer cousin whom he wishes to forward. We know by the books we read, or try to read, that the writers are not all inspired. There is a quaint proverb about the exceeding fallibility of critics. The Harpers once told me of the mistakes made by their readers; that one of them rejected "Vice Versa," which became the great success of another house.

These thoughts also lead me to another branch of my subject. Such generous publishers as the Harpers do not get overburdened with a lot of driftwood, which can only obstruct the channel. There are too many books and too many good books. It is sometimes an open question with us whether the men who are wise do not inflict more misery upon us than those who were always fools. There are some successful and very popular writers who give me nothing but pain. I cannot read them, even in the hour when I am kept waiting at a railway station, and yet they are great favorites with Mr. Alden!

How can I tell but there may be somebody alive who would regard a book of mine as a tremendous but striking disaster? We know that the total eclipse of any writer is borne with great calmness by the whole of the reading world. In fact, eclipse is the least terrible word. To the average reader and to the publisher, I fear, that it is a favorite word. What geniuses, now forgotten, I used to see at the great ogre's castle in Franklin Square! Poor Fits Hugh Ludlow, the hashheesh eater! His eclipse was a sad one, and yet he held the town in his slender right hand at one time. How many such an impoverished genius did their generosity keep alive! How kind and good they were to all their people! How promptly they paid, and how well! How their noble attention in sending Miss Booth to Europe was appreciated by her and by all her friends! How devoted they were to George William Curtis, and how well he appreciated them! They have been the Murrays of New York, and I wish I had the fame of Mrs. Oliphant and her graceful pen with which to do them honor.

"To be sure, they all ride in their carriages, and we all go on foot," as Howells says of authors and publishers, and we who supply the brains do not seem to be able to make the intermediate, middle-man unnecessary. That may not be their fault. Let us compel ourselves by reflecting on the fact that they must lose dreadfully on somebody's books (not mine or yours) by that stupid Mrs. So and So. It must be a wearisome occupation to read all the manuscripts. I would not be compelled to judge of the value of anybody's manuscript. I would starve first; nor should I like to make young female poets cry by telling them that their verses were a foot short, nor do I envy the man or woman sub-editor. A publisher's lot is not a happy one if he takes it too conscientiously.

Those visits to the great publishing house were delightful to me for more reasons than one. I could see all the new books. I always had a friend at court who gave me a chance at these well-filled counters. How pleasant the odor was! It was a flower garden of freshly cut leaves; and when I had overcome the danger of the middle passage and had trodden safely the Bridge of Sighs to Miss Booth's sanctum and back again, I perhaps had a little talk with Mr. Fletcher Harper or later on with Mr. Joseph W., and I always left the once dreaded temple of bookmaking far happier than when I entered it. It is a long day since I ventured up its staircase, and I shall never see it again; but it has brought into my life pleasures and memories which I would not willingly let die.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

MR. MONKSHOOD'S APPRECIATION OF KIPLING.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Please accept our best thanks for your very fair, scholarly, and interesting review of Mr. Monkshood's monograph on Rudyard Kipling, which appeared in your issue of 8th inst. Will you, however, permit us to point out one little inaccuracy? You say that the book has been "slated" by the London "press" for bad grammar and faulty diction. This is not correct. The only paper which made this false accusation was the very well hated paper, The Daily Mail, and the spite and vindictiveness displayed by the critic of this paper was so very evident that it was commented on by the reviewers of other and better class journals, the general idea being that The Mail notice, besides being an attack—a personal attack—on Mr. Monkshood, was an indirect attack on Mr. Kipling. However, we are happy to say the book is popular in spite of The Daily Mail's slanderous attack. Mr. Kipling expressed (in a letter now in our possession) his good will to the author, and the publication has his entire sanction and authority. Can you make this known in America through the medium of your very influential columns? There appears to be a false impression current in U. S. A. that Mr. Kipling objects to the book, and some of your publishers say they are afraid of it in case Mr. Kipling should take action against them. Mr. Kipling's admirers on this side, and in all our colonies, have shown their appreciation of Mr. Monkshood's "appreciation" in a most unmistakable manner. With compliments and thanks, we are, Sir, yours faithfully, GREENING & CO., Ltd.

ARTHUR W. COLLINS, Managing Director.

20 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London, July 24, 1899.

BOOK FRAUDS.

Look into a book, the inside of it, before you buy it. A cover with a title does not suffice. We do not tax the Fulton Street or Ann Street book fakirs with any intention to defraud, for, so far as our experience goes, their literary wares are square. In London, however, a charge has been brought against a dealer in second-hand books for applying covers with titles to paper books, and the insides were intensely foreign to the names on the outside. Thus "Nicholas Nickleby" outside had not a word about "Nicholas," and an "Oliver Twist" never made mention of the lad's appeal for "more." The defendant owned up and said it "was his and others' habit to buy old books and stick covers on 'em." It looked, too, as if covers alone commanded in the London market a higher figure than ordinary waste paper. As some one remarks: "Literary enterprise has no encouragement to-day."

MR. QUICK'S WISDOM.

Striking Passages Selected from His Literary Remains.*

"The Life and Remains of the Rev. R. H. Quick," which was reviewed in the columns of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for July 22, is a noteworthy book. The editor, Mr. Storr, says there is not a dull page in the forty notebooks from which the volume has been made up; certainly there is not one in the volume itself. In passing we should like to say here that after her husband's death Mrs. Quick presented to the Teachers' Guild some 2,000 books on educational subjects, and has also lent them a valuable collection of old books and tracts on pedagogy. A Quick memorial fund is being raised to establish a library, with these books as its nucleus, in recognition of the great services Quick rendered to the cause of education on both sides of the water.

As would naturally be supposed, a majority of the extracts given in the book are closely connected with educational matters and the proper training of children. So thoroughly did Quick understand the latter, the drawing out of the best in them and the starting them in the right direction, that one might well think the finest memorial to the memory of so great an educationalist might be a small book on the theory and practice of teaching, made up from matter contained in these notebooks, which is of vital importance to all teachers; the book to be published at a price within the reach of all. The impression Quick made on his friends and associates was very striking. Dr. Butler of Harrow says of him:

> His affectionate, brotherly ways; his instinctive sympathy; his readiness to receive as well as to give help; his sturdy common sense; his "many-twinkling smile" of humor; his quiet enjoyment of being quizzed by his friends—these human gifts, added to the fact that he was one of the very few men who had made a scientific study of the history and principles of education abroad and at home, gave to his companionship a unique worth.

Perhaps the keynote of all Quick's educational theories lay in his love for and knowledge of children and in his perfect understanding of the workings of their minds. Hardly a boy ever came under his influence but recognized and was helped by it. Dr. Butler says of him:

> There was one region of the earth where he reigned supreme, and that was the nursery floor or the drawing room rug. * * * In truth, he dearly loved young children. They were present to him as he wrote his books, as he preached his sermons, as he chatted on education with his friends and colleagues. They colored his personal religion and inspired his personal efforts after educational reforms. Firmly believing in their intuitions, their poetry, and the preciousness of their fresh immaturity, he could not bear that they should be "offended" by rigid systems of training, which seemed to him to force and cramp and materialize, under the guise and in the names of discipline, or uniformity, or competition.

One of his friends says of Quick: "He was the most faithful, the most unselfish, the most sympathetic of friends," and in this verdict all seem to agree. Another remarks on Quick's transparent character, utterly free from concealment of any sort, and still another writes of him that he never knew a man of happier disposition and temper; singularly modest, too, but with very firm judgment. Quick himself says: "Most writers, periodical writers especially, think because they write. But one claim to attention my writing certainly has—I write because I think." So true is this statement, and so much in evidence the thought underlying so much of his writings, that the following extracts have been chosen to exhibit the literary side of Quick's character, which has been so overshadowed by his fame as a teacher, lecturer, and writer on educational subjects:

> To-day I have been looking at books and trying to arrange them and settle what to keep and what to throw away. The young man seems to have unlimited time before him; the twenty years he looks back upon seem an age, and he thinks he has twice that time before him as his working time. * * * But at fifty one sees that the time will never come. * * * One looks at one's books no longer as one's own, but with a consciousness that they will soon pass into other hands. At one time, if I bought an old book I struck out the name of the previous owner before entering my own, but long since I have given this up, and simply written my own name below the other. The life of a book is far longer than ours, and the name in it simply states who has the present use of it. I may remark, by the way, that in reading in the British Museum I have often come across small, joking remarks scribbled in books two centuries or more ago, and there is something pathetic in thus overhearing as it were an observation made by some one who has been so long silent.

> I think one should spend a portion of the day with some great writer. One is disinclined to rise to the thoughts of a great writer, but whenever one does make the effort one feels the better for it and gets to understand one's true work. How few intimacies one has with great writers! One has "no time" to cultivate their acquaintance. But one finds plenty of time to read newspapers and periodical twaddle, which does one no good at all.

> "Books That Have Helped Me." This is the title of a pleasant short article by Dr. A. Jessopp in The Forum for September, 1887. He seems to have made permanent friends among books. How few of us have! There are lots of books which have at one time or another seemed so precious to me that I could not help treasuring them up. * * * I remember when volumes of Manning's sermons seemed to raise me to a higher region. * * * I had for some years a genuine friendship for Macaulay, and was never tired of his society, but I now rarely look at him. Carlyle had a great influence upon me. I read him still with delight when I do read him, but that is not often. Helps I got a great deal from some five years ago. I read his "Companions of My Solitude" again, and was surprised to find how much I owed to Helps, but though I could read him I don't. Perhaps the most lasting friendships I have formed are with Charles Lamb and Matthew Arnold. My wife and I have spent many happy hours together reading Lamb. I know no greater pleasure than delighting in a book in common with one's alter ego, reading it aloud, and talking about it after.

> I have lately been reading R. H. Hutton's essays on "Some Modern Guides." Carlyle, Newman, and Maurice are to my mind the men best worth studying, and for this reason, they are all in earnest. They have faced the great question of existence. Are we the outcome of certain laws and tendencies or is there behind all these laws and tendencies a Mind which our mind can, in part, conceive of because they were created in the image of Its?

> "Now that the pressure of the weekly lecture at Cambridge is taken off I hope to recover to some extent the essayist attitude of mind. I usually spend my life under conditions similar to those of the London tramps. The policeman Duty shows himself the instant I want to stop and observe anything, and orders me to move on. So I never have a leisurely mind, and yet one cannot observe without leisure. I wish I could find time for reading, for when one has been in the society of men like Montaigne and Helps, (alike in their essayism, though in little else,) one catches their way of looking at things and can think about one's surroundings."

> "I am coming more and more to admire blind energy as Caryle admired it. A man like M., with splendid energy for work, gets through all he has to do and then has leisure, which I never have. But then it sometimes happens that when leisure comes to such men as M. they don't know what to do with it. There is no world of thought opened to them either by their own mind or by books. Which is worse, to know of a world of ideas into which one has not energy to penetrate, or to have plenty of energy, but to be like Johnson's schoolgirls 'unidea'd?'"

> "Nothing is more wonderful than the different effects of the same words on different people, nay, on the same people at different times. It has happened to me to read a book on education of which I might have been supposed a fair critic. I decided that the book was worthless. Some two or three years later I took it up by chance and thought it most valuable."

> "It has often been observed that when one's mind is full of a subject everything we fall in with seems to connect itself with that subject and afford illustrations to it. Now, if everything is capable of affording illustrations to the subject of our thoughts, what a mass of illustrations we should suppose would occur to people of great memories! But, practically, there is a limit to this crowding of illustrations. Our memories are for the most part not active memories. They seldom suggest illustrations to us. When our minds are full of a subject we may read something apparently not connected with it, and find all sorts of unexpected illustrations, but if we did not read that book, however familiar we might be with it, the chances are that the illustrations would not occur to us. Most of what we hold in our memory is stored away and not ready for use. I have observed this even in Macaulay. When I was very familiar with his Addison I read Johnson's Addison, and found that Macaulay had not gathered his material from all quarters, but had just read up Johnson and used his Addison almost exclusively. Similarly Ruskin has lately written on Byron, and he takes most of his quotations from a poem not much known, 'The Island,' which Ruskin had evidently just read. He then talks about style, and he gives some very apposite quotations from Shakespeare, but, except one from 'Coriolanus,' they are all from 'Henry V.,' which he no doubt had just been reading. I dare say we could, by careful study, find out what authors had been recently reading when they were composing."

> "Collectors in another sense we all are. As we grow older we lay up a store of associations, a store much vaster than we have any conception of, but almost everything we see, each place we visit, reminds us of something, and we become ourselves mere collections of past impressions, and the events of the day do little but revive this or that impression received long ago."

> "Millais's pictures are now on show at the Grosvenor Gallery. How strange it must seem to him to walk through this collection of the main works of his life! How each picture must carry him back into his past and remind him of thoughts and feelings and efforts which have long passed away! In one picture he must see his triumph over difficulties which for a time seemed insuperable, in another he may note defects due to this or that obstruction, or to mere weariness or negligence. The outcome of it all passes before him as a panorama. To him they are not pictures as they are to us; they are his past self. Perhaps some day our works may come before us again. We may see our successes and our failures and find that every genuine effort told for good far more than we ventured to hope, and that every negligence and every yielding to our lower nature left defects that never can be remedied."

> "Reading some books is like going down hill—you can hardly stop. Reading others is like going up hill, and the ascent sometimes becomes so very steep that further progress becomes impossible. * * * Some people speak of 'reading' as if books were all of one kind. But books are really our guide into the world of imagination and the world of thought. Few indeed can pass into either of these worlds alone, and, though called by the same name, the mental process in following one author is utterly different from that required in following another. We read the light novel, which would pall if we attempted to look at it a second time, and we read the sonnet, weighty with meaning in every word, so weighty that we understand nothing perhaps at the first reading, and know it by heart before we have mastered it."

> "About thirty-five years ago I, then an undergraduate at Cambridge, heard Thackeray give there his lectures on the Humorists. It was reading, not lecturing proper, but it was the most delightful and most musical reading imaginable. The wonderful beauty of Thackeray's prose came out as that of Beethoven's melodies comes when Joachim plays them, and after all these years the music is in my head still. What I remember best is the contrasted pair of portraits, Addison and Swift. How well I remember, "If you happened to be his inferior in intellect, which, with all respect for the present company, I think only too probable." On reading these letters of Thackeray I am reminded of the Journal to Stella, and I see much resemblance between these giants. Thackeray has been accused of cynicism, of arrogance, of snobbery, just as Swift was, and the charges in both cases are only superficially true. Both were men of deep feeling, who assumed a cynicism to disguise a deep tenderness. Both were melancholy men, weary of existence. Both exposed the meanness of humanity with a painful consciousness of their own share in it."

> "'It is the very essence of the idyl to set forth the poetry which lies in the simpler manifestations of man and nature, yet not explicitly by a reflective moralizing on them, as almost all our idyllists—Cowper, Gray, Crabbe, and Wordsworth—have been in the habit of doing, but implicitly, by investing them all with a rich and delightful tone of coloring, perfect grace of manner, perfect melody of rhythm, which, like a gorgeous Summer atmosphere, shall glorify without altering the most trivial and homely sights.' (Charles Kingsley.) I should not enter into this simile so thoroughly had I not had a similar sight once in my life which I can never forget. One Summer evening, before the days of the Holborn Viaduct, I was driving in a hansom from Newgate Street westward. * * * I looked across the valley * * * and saw the other side, with its commonplace houses and very commonplace chimneys lighted up by the evening sun, and making a most lovely landscape—so lovely that it impressed itself on my mind's eye for life."

> "I don't know whether anybody has ever made the observation, but writing might be marked like music—adagio, largo, &c., up to prestissimo. However, it is not necessary to mark it; a few sentences will decide. * * * Macaulay is the greatest writer I know of the rapid style. * * * Carlyle in his earlier essays (his later work is abnormal) gives admirable specimens of this more thoughtful writing. Here the thought is not beaten out, so that he who runs and reads may understand; but every sentence gives up its meaning, somewhat slowly, but not too slowly, and every word seems chosen with care, and therefore to deserve care in reading. In poetry Scott is perhaps the best of presto writers. Byron, too, is good. Tennyson's idyls are medium, but much of his other poetry, especially "In Memoriam," belongs to a class of reading which cannot be read straight off with any understanding. * * * I have spoken above about rapid style—how a man is tested by being read in excerpts. Most writing tastes as vapid as porter in a tea spoon, but careful writing, like Carlyle's, stands the test like fine wine."

WHY SUFFER FROM ENNUI

IN THE COUNTRY? ANY OF THE BOOKS NAMED BELOW IS A SURE CURE

A DASH FOR A THRONE.	*By A. W. Marchmont*	*1.25*
BY RIGHT OF SWORD.	" " "	*1.25*
DEADMAN'S.	*By Mary Gaunt*	*1.50*
AN EXILED SCOT.	*By H. A. Bryden*	*1.50*
A KEN OF KIPLING.	*By Will M. Clemens*	*75c*
THE COPSFORD MYSTERY.	*By W. Clark Russell*	*1.25*
A SAILOR'S SWEETHEART.	" " "	*1.25*
AN OCEAN FREE LANCE.	" " "	*1.25*
UNDER SEALED ORDERS.	*By Grant Allen*	*1.25*

If there is no book store near you, write us and the book will be sent you by the next post.

NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK COMPANY,
156 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. CITY.

The Story of Zola's Exile in England Told by Mr. Vizetelly.*

Mr. Ernest Alfred Vizetelly finds in M. Zola his opportunity, and writes a clever book about the novelist, the stanchest champion of Dreyfus. When M. Zola made his run for England, M. Vizetelly must have had much to do with arranging for Zola's escape, and certainly managed the business with cleverness and a becoming zeal. Above all it was a necessity that M. Zola should not be bothered to death with enterprising interviewers. Fairly up in newspaper methods, Mr. Vizetelly tells in an amusing way how his journalistic comrades were hoodwinked.

In the preface of "With Zola in England" there is a just appreciation of the man and the fullest explanation why it was necessary that M. Zola should leave France. Unquestionably the Dreyfusards would, besides, having put him in prison, have done their best to stifle his voice and would have felt no scruples had they killed him. The author writes of Zola:

> I regard Zola as a man of very calm, methodical, judicial mind. He is no ranter, no lover of words for words' sake, no fiery enthusiast. Each of his books is a most laborious, painstaking piece of work. If he ever brings forward a theory, he bases it on a mountain of evidence, and he invariably subordinates his feelings to his reason. I therefore venture to say that if he has come forward so prominently in this Dreyfus case, it is not because he feels that wrong has been done, but because he is absolutely convinced of it. Doubtless many of the expressions in his recent letter to President Faure have come from his heart, but they were in the first place dictated by his reason.

This was Zola's opinion as to the late President of the French Republic:

> Félix Faure was then still President of the republic, and I am abusing, I think, no confidence in saying that M. Zola regarded that vain, showy man as one of the great obstacles to the victory of truth and justice. Faure, he said to me, had undoubtedly at one time enjoyed well-deserved popularity; he (Zola) had been received by him and in the most cordial manner. But the President's intercourse with crowned heads, and his intimacy with arrogant general officers, coupled with all the flummery of the protocol, all the pomp and display observed whenever he stirred from the Palace of the Elysée, had virtually turned his head. He was in the hands of those military men who opposed revision, and he shielded them because their downfall would mean his own.

In England, M. Zola first went to the Grosvenor, in London, then later on lived at Wimbledon and at Norwood. Habits of work were retained, and his pen was always in use. Here is an amusing bit, showing how the romance maker was in want of socks and how supply followed demand. He sought a shop in Buckingham Palace yard and a rather dull shopman:

> Here are socks of all colors, dark and light, spotted, striped, in mixtures, in cotton, in wool, some ribbed, and some with silk clockings. But they are huge! I look at one pair; it is too big; he shows me another and another; they are still of a larger size. Then, impatient, and perhaps rather abruptly, I hold out my fist for the man to measure it, and thus gauge the length of my foot, as is done in Paris. But he does not understand me. He draws back close to his shelves, as if he imagines that I want to box him. And when I again lift my foot to call his attention to its size, he shows even greater concern. Fortunately an idea comes to me. I take one of the mammoth socks that are lying on the counter, and fold parts of it neatly back, so as to make it appear very much smaller than it is. Then the shopman suddenly brightens, taps his forehead, climbs his steps again, and pulls yet more boxes and parcels from his shelves. And here at last are the small socks! So I choose a pair and pay the bill. And the man bows his thanks, well pleased, it seems, to find that in thrusting out my fist and raising my foot I had been actuated by no desire to injure him.

Many and diverse things attracted M. Zola's attention in England, and he tells Mr. Vizetelly his impressions, discoursing on English nursery maids, English soldiers, and English cookery, which latter he thinks is bad; and he deems an apple pudding "the invention of a savage race." M. Zola studied the birth rate in England and compared it with the French one. In his new romance—to be called "Fécondité"—he treats in a general way human conditions, physical and mental, and what he saw in England may shape some of his arguments.

Innumerable bright and clever sayings of M. Zola Mr. Vizetelly reproduces. Just before bidding England good-bye this is what Zola said to his English friend:

> "If you should come across Esterhazy," he said to me, "tell him that I've gone back, and ask him when he's coming."
>
> "Well," I replied, "he will probably want another safe-conduct before answering that question."
>
> "Do you think that a safe-conduct to take Dreyfus's place would suit him?" was M. Zola's retort.

*WITH ZOLA IN ENGLAND. A Story of Exile. Told by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. London: Chatto & Windus.

A Romance of Old Sweden.*

"In Castle and Colony," Emma Rayner's romance, has most to do with the settlement of the Swedes and Finns in Delaware and their disputes with the Dutch as to the territory. The author begins her story in Sweden and the misfortunes of Mme. Botorpa in the year 1641 are described. The little girl Agneta is a sharer of the troubles. Eric Helm, who has or has not set a house on fire, is exiled and goes to the new American country, where he renders good service to the choleric Swedish Governor Printz. Somehow or other Agneta finds her way to Delaware. There are combats with Indians and skirmishes with the Dutch, in which Eric and Agneta play conspicuous parts. Old Colonial wars of the remotest past are well described. Finally Agneta and Eric are happy, for their acquaintance had begun in old Sweden.

*IN CASTLE AND COLONY. By Emma Rayner. New York and Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

LV.

John Bigelow, at The Squirrels, Highland Falls on the Hudson.

"The Squirrels" looks out over the Hudson River, a quaint, charming old house, with lawns that sweep to the steep cliff's edge. Far below and at one's very feet West Shore trains dash, slowing up for their stop at Cranston's on the river bank under this same hill. They call the rambling Hudson River village on this cliff top Highland Falls. Within the old house, in the library, made because of the tastes of the master into the most important and interesting room of all, stands welcoming a sturdy, white-haired, white-whiskered man, whom diplomacy, literature, and journalism knew well thirty years ago and more. This is John Bigelow, yet statesman, littérateur, man of affairs, young at eighty and a fraction, with enthusiasm undiminished.

This greeting has a triple grace to it, that of a Frenchman of the old school, an English gentleman, an American of old stock. There is that indefinable "savoir faire" of the man who has lived at European Courts and has dwelt with books as well. And, besides these, the jollity, the light comedy humor of one who has fought his battles and won them, and yet continues actively in the world, finding it more to the point of life to fight other battles and to accomplish than to rest supine on what has been done.

Such men are not often to be met with to-day, and will be rarer yet in the time to come, because of the ceaseless hurry of latter-day life that brings age before fifty, to little purpose, burning down vitality as never before. It is certain that, despite a busy existence, editing, writing, occupied with problems of state and many other things, John Bigelow shows no sign of the strain of years.

He was dressed this day in an immaculate suit of linen or madras, loose woven and loose fitting, these garments giving his dignified proportions a distinctive air. The room he stood in well suited its occupant. A long, narrow writing table was placed not far from two windows that opened in the French fashion upon an end of the lawn. A sofa was near by, a light rug thrown upon it. Beyond a few curios and a few small pictures over the mantel, all else was books. A library indeed, and yet on these shelves but a small portion of the twelve or fifteen thousand volumes constituting Mr. Bigelow's collection! Some of these are in New York, others scattered about nearly every room of this Highland Falls house, and yet others in a unique outbuilding that will be described later on.

"At my time of life," said Mr. Bigelow, "one has naturally collected much, and books keep collecting of themselves. Owing to my position in the New York Public Library, catalogues constantly keep coming to me. I often cannot resist the temptation to buy. Here," and stepping across the room, he brought back a slim little volume. "Lord Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes!" he said, "whom I knew, whose works I thought I knew, and yet I never had heard of this. It is a rare little book, and you see here, fastened in front, a letter from Wilberforce Eames, who has a wonderful knowledge on matters of this sort, and can answer any question. When I received the book I wrote to Eames, and here is almost a history in this letter of how Lord Houghton came to write it."

The sage of Highland Falls looked along his bookshelves intently, half with the air of the bookman, to whom books are tools, half with the air of the bibliophile. His mood had already changed. When I had entered its dominant note was gayety, a hearty laugh; now it had drifted into earnestness. And, strange as it may seem, this man wore both of these moods equally well.

Before passing on to other things, however, there must positively be given the story that followed Mr. Bigelow's greeting. It was so capitally told that it was impressive, so effective that the listener had to laugh, though the point was at his own expense. "You wrote that you just wanted to see me," said Mr. Bigelow. "Now, don't take this personally to yourself, but let me tell you:

"Tyler's Secretary of the Treasury was John C. Spencer, a famous New York statesman of those days. He was a man of much importance up the State, and the farmers especially had much to say in his praise. There was one old farmer who had made up his mind to go out West, and the one thing he determined to do was to have a look at Spencer before he went. It would be something to tell his grandchildren on late Winter nights, how he had been face to face with the great statesman, had spoken with him, perhaps touched his hand. So he journeyed to Canajoharie, and finally stood at the door of the old lawyer's office. He timidly went in, and asked the young clerk seated there for 'Mr. Spencer.' The clerk motioned toward an inner room, 'There!' Tremblingly the farmer went through the door. Spencer was seated at his desk, buried in papers. For a moment he did not look up. Then he showed a preoccupied face. 'I—I—'m Farmer ——,' the visitor said, 'from ——' 'Well?' said Spencer. 'I—I've come here just—just to s—see you!' Spencer turned squarely toward him. 'Huh!' he said. 'Now that you're here just take a d—d good look!'"

In a measure the writer took the point at once to himself. A good look of the quality named was indeed worth while. There could have been no better picture of the John Bigelow of to-day at home, merrily laughing in his study chair. It was almost a chapter of history of itself to recall that this man was he who had edited, along with William Cullen Bryant, The Evening Post ten years before the breaking out of the civil war, was he who during the sixties had been first American Consul, then Chargé d'Affaires, and later United States Minister at Paris, was he whose home in Gramercy Park, New York, was a famed centre of entertaining and a gathering place for all interested in art, literature, and science a quarter of a century back. Fifty years had been the cycle of these events, and yet the hero of them all sat there fresh and vigorous, having placed yet another volume to his credit three years ago, "The Mystery of Sleep."

It is as a country gentleman of comfortable means, of perfect surroundings, and of an ideal mode of life that the John Bigelow of to-day impresses the onlooker. The harness of the man who writes and who has influence on public affairs is all there, visible in the study table, the bookcases, but it is plainly not a harness that is oppressive. The Squirrels has for some years been Mr. Bigelow's chief home. The old Gramercy Park home, one of the broad and deep city mansions of a former time, has recently been rented, a late occupant of it having been Spencer Trask. But The Squirrels is frequently deserted for months and weeks at a time by its master. He spent much of last Summer at Mount Desert, several months of the past Winter in Washington, and this June he came very near to going abroad.

This house and grounds, which he purchased in the fifties and occupied, going in and out each day while he was yet one of The Evening Post's editors, form a delightful mansion. The lawns run to the very edge of the cliff, as has been said, there being from the little platforms erected here and there a clear drop to the bank. To the south the rocks abruptly end, with a view of a hilled and wooded valley in the foreground and a panorama of the Hudson beyond. Northward the river gives no less fine a prospect. Here is the Hudson's lordliest point, the culminating stretch from Cranston's to Newburg Bay, commencing its range at Peekskill. No country place on the river has a more remarkable picture of nature spread before it. These are the highlands where Rip Van Winkle played at bowls, thereby making them immortal. Here, there, and everywhere Dutch traditions and legends abound. A more fitting resting place for an American man of letters could not well be imagined, and it is to be questioned whether any other littérateur from the Atlantic to the Pacific has a home of one-half The Squirrels' charm.

"I have always been planning to build," says John Bigelow, as we step away from the house over the lawn, under some score of superb trees, accompanied by an excellent little Spanish terrier, who is her master's constant companion. She follows him when he walks, lies quietly in his library when he studies or writes, and even when he drives goes along if possible, occupying with great sedateness and the best of canine manners a seat alongside of The Squirrels' coachman.

"This house, you see—some of it—is very nearly a hundred years old. The rest of it was added somewhat later." Mr. Bigelow went on: "It has always been a wish of mine to erect a great mansion here, directly on the very edge of the cliffs, so that its piazzas would look down on the river. I have always wanted to put up a landmark here, a great stone house, that could be plainly seen from the boats as they pass up and down. Several sets of plans have been drawn for such a house, one set of very recent years, by Hunt. I first had such a house in mind when I came to live here. But many things have prevented its building. I was abroad for many years, for one. For another one does not always have the funds to build a house of this sort. I do not know now whether it will ever be built. But the plans are there, and I know very nearly what I want."

The visitor shakes his head. Superbly set as a new stone mansion of this sort would be, grand and lordly on its site like a fortress at the true gate of the Highlands, the quaint old structure of The Squirrels, with its dignity of years and its furnishings in perfect keeping, is better far. Given time and money, great new mansions may readily be built, but the quaint dwellings of an era long past, though they may be imitated, can never be replaced.

Without the house is a plain, wooden structure, white in tint and tone, its drawing room on the river side, with an old-fashioned white piazza leading from it. The library, where Mr. Bigelow, save for the Spanish terrier, is undisputed master, has as its chief feature bookcases fronted with wire netting, holding the many valuable volumes under lock and key. No description in detail could quite do justice to this collection. It need only be said that it has been for years the working library of the diplomat and man of letters, and is strong in volumes that relate to statecraft. In process of being brought together for considerably over half a century this working library is continually thinned out here and there to make room for fresh books. Mr. Bigelow is a believer in the theory that what a man reads he should own, and so frequent are new arrivals in the way of literature within the four walls of this room that he finds himself constantly cramped for space.

The books get on the shelves somehow, the greatest task being to find a resting place for the mass of papers, correspondence, pamphlets, and documents that constantly receive additions. One end of the large room is pretty completely taken up with shelves containing pasteboard cases for material of this sort. The library study opens out of a sort of anteroom leading from the hall. Here there is less to indicate the bookman and student, though the further room has overflowed into this, and books are not lacking by any manner of means.

Not many dining rooms short of those in the historic mansions of Maryland and Virginia have the fascination possessed by that of The Squirrels. A low-ceiled apartment this is in the oldest portion of the house. A picturesque bowed window opens upon the driveway, at the side of the entrance door. Several pieces of rich mahogany are in evidence, mahogany of a type and fashion scarce these days, and at luncheon on this occasion the table service was of blue china of the order envied by many a housekeeper.

Such are the surroundings of John Bigelow, and such the latter-day man. With his books and his correspondence he spends his days quietly, keeping continually in touch with the outside world, but out of its turmoil. Just what direction his studies or his special line of work is taking now he does not care to say. In fact, he feels that, in a way, he no longer belongs to the public as he once did. As he would express it, though not in so many words or precisely in these terms, he is a veteran not in the service at the moment, but liable for calling upon and ready to respond if the call should come.

He drives a great deal in an easy-springed, two-seated carriage, low in the body, and a good mountain climber—an essential about Highland Falls, for the finest drives here are over steep hills. This is drawn by two capital horses, who, though they may not have records behind them, can yet move along at a speedy gait. But a mile or so away extends the reservation of West Point, with its bits of fine military road, and this is a favorite drive to take the visitor upon, with its stretch of park land and its ranges of hills. Driving in this manner is a favorite diversion with him, and he also spends much time about his lawns, superintending the work of his men.

The Squirrels stands directly in the village of Highland Falls, "close by the butcher and the baker," Mr. Bigelow says. But it might easily be a hundred miles away from the little village, save for purposes of convenience. The house, set back a considerable distance, has not even a gable end visible from the road. Even when rolling up the winding driveway it does not appear in sight until one is almost upon it. Great trees, very nearly a grove of them, hide lawns as well as house from the public eye. A small white lodge is at the entrance gate.

Fronting on the road, on the outermost edge of the Bigelow property, stands a rather strange-looking structure. The history of this is even stranger than its appearance. Those who look closely at it will see under the trees back of it a variety of graying stones, cut in many different shapes, upright stones for the most part. A closer examination will reveal the fact that this is a small country churchyard. Curious as this may seem, it is quite true. The structure spoken of is an old church that has been made over by Mr. Bigelow, turned to other uses than that of a sanctuary, and this is the story of it.

The Presbyterian Church, located for years on property adjoining Mr. Bigelow's was finally abandoned, and the congregation built themselves a new building. The old church was still on their hands. There was no other Highland Falls denomination in the market for a church edifice, and it seemed a pity to let the stanch old building that had sheltered on Sabbaths at least two generations of worshippers molder away. So, no purchaser appearing they at last suggested to Mr. Bigelow that he should buy it. The possibilities of the ancient church appealed to him, he needed more living space for his workpeople and more storage room. He bought and forthwith remodeled the church within. Small for a religious edifice, it yet made a good-sized dwelling house, and, added to The Squirrels' acres, was far enough off not to be obtrusively in the way. The churchyard went with the rest of the property, and must be to-day the only church burial ground owned or ever owned by a private citizen.

One room in this remodeled church John Bigelow reserves for his own private use, though it should be said that it is used weekly by one of his daughters for the meetings of a village sewing class. It has been made into a supplementary library, or, rather, a storeroom for literature and papers not immediately in use. Every inch of the walls, except that required for the windows, is lined with book shelves. Here there are law tomes of past years, old reports—foreign, National State, railroad. Huge, bound files of French and English journals of the sixties are pushed into a corner. Great wooden boxes of papers are piled indiscriminately aside. It is to this room that the flotsam and jetsam of the real library keeps on going.

The old church without is as little recognizable as within. And who but John Bigelow would have seen the possibilities of converting it?

CROMWELL CHILDE.

In commenting on the legends that surround a successful book our friend The Bookman again says that many of the "faked" stories which have attended the popularity of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" are quite distressing. It then proceeds to enumerate a few, and declares that "the reading public, who is a party to the conspiracy, lightly finds entertainment in them and as lightly forgets them." In the next paragraph the editor, having dropped the censorial pen, assumes that of the historian and proceeds to tell a few things about "David Harum" which are quite as distressing as the "faked" stories his censorial acumen so justly condemns.

Not only has enthusiasm for the cause of Finland in its political aspect aroused in England great interest, but Londoners are seeking opportunities to delve into the literature of Finland. A useful commentary on the present situation in the Grand Duchy may be found in a clever novel by Miss Elsa d'Esterre Keeling called "Appasionata," published in 1893. The scene of the story is laid in greater part in Finland; the heroine is a Finnish girl who marries a Rusian. So far as we know, no American edition has yet been presented of the work.

MARKHAM'S POEM.

Three Prizes of $400, $200, and $100 Offered for Another Poem on "The Man Without the Hoe."

The New York Sun on Wednesday of this week printed the following letter containing an offer of three prizes, respectively of $400, $200, and $100, for the best poem on "The Man Without the Hoe," that is, the man who has no chance to hoe, no chance to work. In an editorial paragraph, The Sun stated that the letter was "from a well-known gentleman whose entire responsibility is unquestionable":

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sir: Last January the much-lauded poem of Edwin Markham, "The Man with the Hoe," was published in a San Francisco newspaper, and the author promptly found himself famous. While it would detract in no degree from the beauty, grace, and strength of his versification, it seems to me that Mr. Markham has twined some very leafy and flowery vines around a vacuum. Either the "Man with the Hoe" is a type of the great mass of those who use farming implements for a livelihood, or else he is an exception If the latter, then the strength of the sentiment uttered lies in the concealment of its weakness, and if the former, then the poem does wrong to a most respectable and able-bodied multitude of citizens, every one of whom ought to resent Mr. Markham's attempt to throw "the emptiness of ages in his face," and certainly deserves better of the poet than to be called a "monstrous thing" and "brother to the ox."

From time immemorial the tiller of the soil has been invested with his full share of the honor of this world, and where any individual example of the class—or, in fact, of any honest and respectable class—has given reason for Mr. Markham's inquiry: "Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?" it can, I think, be safely said that the man's own breath blew it out. There is no occasion for a farmer to have his soul quenched or to become a "dumb terror." He can hold his head as high as any man's, and he generally does, and what calling is more honorable—at least in this country?—to which, by the way, I understand Mr. Markham's observation and study have been confined.

What about the man without the hoe? he who cannot get work, or, having the opportunity to labor, won't do it? There are thousands of young men in this country who have been educated up to the point where the honest and healthful occupation of their fathers in the field has become distasteful to them, and, in many cases, they have grown to be ashamed of it and of their parents. In European countries, particularly, there are multitudes of young men, the younger sons of titled people, for instance, who have been taught that common labor or work in the trades is beneath them, and they sink their individuality, their manhood, and their future in the ranks of the army and in petty Government positions. They must have money, but they must earn it only in a "genteel" way. These are the men without the hoe—the real brothers to the ox. Who shall tell their story? Who shall best sing the bitter song of the incapables who walk the earth, driven hither and thither like beasts by the implacable sentiment of a false social education, suffering the tortures of the damned and bringing distress upon those dependent on them because they have lost that true independence of soul that comes to him who dares to labor with his hands, who wields the hoe and is the master of his destiny.

The writer would like to see a good poem written on these lines, and the subject is a great one. He therefore offers to give for the best poems written on this general subject $400 as first prize, $200 as second prize, and $100 as third prize; the competition to be decided by a committee of three, one to be the editor of The Sun and the others to be Mr. T. B. Aldrich and Mr. E. C. Stedman, if those gentlemen will be willing to serve on such a committee. All poems to be sent in to the editor of The Sun before Oct. 15 next. Brevity, strength of sentiment and expression, and literary grace and beauty to be the factors of merit.

RESPONSIBILITY.

New York, July 26.

Progress, Not Degradation, the Law.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A chorus of approbation has welcomed the remarkable poem "The Man with the Hoe," remarkable for its beauty and not less for the untruth it so eloquently preaches.

The poem asserts in the strongest manner that the man Millet pictured was a creature crushed and degraded by his fellow's greed.

Now Mr. Markham, teacher and scholar, knows that progress, not degradation, is the law of our being. He knows that however sad may have been that man's lot, it was infinitely better than that of his savage progenitor. "Savagery was the formative period of the human race. Commencing at zero in knowledge and experience, without fire, without articulate speech, and without arts, our savage progenitors fought the great battle, first for existence and then for progress, until they secured safety from ferocious animals and permanent subsistence."—Vide Morgan on Ancient Society, Page 41.

Great as is the distance between Mr. Markham and "The Man with the Hoe," it is as nothing as compared with that between them both and their prehistoric ancestor. The gain to "The Man with the Hoe" is enormous. He too "is heir to all the ages," and has received a part of that great inheritance. The human race is not being degraded. It moves onward and upward. Our own generation has seen the abolition of slavery in America and of serfdom in Russia. The Peace Congress at The Hague is a stepping stone toward Tennyson's dream of a parliament of men, a federation of the world. Men are better fed, clothed, and housed than they were fifty years ago. Children are being educated. Pestilence has lost half its terrors. Famine is met and conquered. Disease is alleviated. Justice is softened. Manners are milder. The passion of philanthropy extends. We have much yet to do, but the desire to do it is widespread and reaches all ranks of society. Let us thank God and take courage.

Beautiful as the poem is, it is false in tone and in intention, for pessimism is not the law of life. OGDEN E. EDWARDS.

Blowing Rock, N. C., July 22, 1899.

A Blasphemous Assumption.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I should like to say a word in reference to Mr. Albert E. McKay's comments in the last number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on Edwin Markham's "Man With the Hoe." If the sentiments contained in his letter are his real sentiments, I would like to ask him: Has he ever read (understandingly) Carlyle's "French Revolution?" Did he read the newspaper accounts of the riots in Italy last year? Has he ever stood among a crowd of strikers and listened to their conversation? Does he know that it is only those officers in the army who manifest the spirit of men that are considered "hangels," and that as a class they are more often looked upon as "bloomin' horficers?" Does he remember that the Word of God says: "This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, coveteous," &c.? (Second Timothy, iii., 1-2.) (According to some Bible commentators, we are now in "the last days.")

In my humble opinion, Mr. Markham's poem is a picture of life—and the conditions brought about by man, Gray's "Elegy," a beautiful fancy, depicting social conditions as the autocrat aristocrat would like to have them.

Does Mr. McKay remember what the man who had every right to be called "aristocrat," but who remarked, "take that for what it is worth," said? "The general spread of the light of science has revealed to every view the palpable truth, that the great mass of mankind were not born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them by the grace of God."

O, let us not close our eyes to the truth, and stumble blindly on! Mr. McKay seems to claim that the Almighty created one man rich and another poor. What blasphemy! What a shame to malign the Almighty and misrepresent His character so. If men would follow the Almighty's plan, to wit, restoration every fifty years, there would now be no need of "sociologists," nor of books like "Looking Backward."

If only some Thomas Jefferson could arise to inaugurate a true independence! Then the historian—if any were left to tell the tale—would not be able to say of us, as the master said of the French: "O, ye light mortals, how ye walk your life minuet over an unfathomable abyss, separated from you by a film!"

Are not Burns's words, "A man's a man for a' that," immortal because they are true? What a pity that the evil spirit which seemed to have been exorcised by Thomas Jefferson should again be rehabilitated in our midst with "seven others."

I must not close without telling you how much I appreciate THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. My husband forgot to bring last Saturday's paper home until this week, and it seemed almost as though one of the family had failed to come home.

A. M. STRAIN.

Brooklyn, July 26, 1899.

Millet's Picture Not To Be Forgotten.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One word more about that poor "Man With the Hoe." Mr. Markham's poem should neve. be read without the picture of Millet, which suggested it. It is beside the question to describe and depict jolly and intelligent agriculturists. It was that man Mr. Markham sung, and in France among the peasants their name is legion.

A. D. PERKINS.

Union College, Schenectady, July 29, 1899.

True When Its Picture Is Remembered.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Most of the critics of Markham's poem seem to lose sight of the fact that it does not refer to any man with a hoe, but only to the man in Millet's famous picture. Taken strictly in conjunction with this work of art, nothing, surely, can be more true or more just than Mr. Markham's powerful lines. The other men with hoes on whom so many have tried their powers of versification during the past month or two, are simply beside the mark. I am, however, loath to believe that Millet's laborer is fairly typical of French tillers of the soil. It would certainly be almost impossible here to find any "white" wielder of the hoe who could have sat (or stood) for the Breton artist's portrait. The faces of our men with hoes indicate grades of intellectual ability and often of intellectual culture much less "lower than the angels."

Mr. P. P. Williams, whom you so kindly allowed to advertise his own poetical effusion, must have forgotten the above-quoted words of the psalmist when he charged Mr. Markham with showing "very gross ignorance" in the line:

What gulfs between him and the seraphim.

God, we are told by the writer of the Eighth Psalm, made man "a little lower than the angels," and man himself, as Mr. Markham so well points out, has widened that little gap to "gulfs." But in the twenty-eighth chapter of Ezekiel we have the King of Tyre twice addressed, in language of magnificent poetry, as a "cherub."

600 Copies a Day

"The Letters of Captain Dreyfus to his Wife" is attracting profound attention everywhere. It has been published only a fortnight, and now over 600 copies are being sold a day. It bears directly on the famous trial which is to be held this month at Rennes, France.

DREYFUS

If you would judge for yourself of the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus, read these letters which he wrote to his wife from prison. They cover the period between December, 1894, and March, 1898. They give, as no legal report can, the human side of this case, which has aroused extraordinary comment all over the world.

PRICE $1.00

TWO EDITIONS IN TWO WEEKS

Third Nearly Ready

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York and London

The marvelous pre-eminence of the Phoenician people at that time in all the arts and sciences is thus exalted to the utmost in order to magnify the contrast of the terrible doom which awaited them. I am aware that some commentators, unable apparently to enter into the spirit of the passage, have applied these words to Satan; but there is no sufficient reason for thus doing violence to the plain language of the text and lessening the transcendent vividness and force of the whole description.

CHARLES J. GEDGE.

Carpenteria, Cal., July 22, 1899.

Defects of Markham's Poem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A certain agricultural paper, a copy of which has come to hand, prints prominently Prof. Markham's now famous poem, "The Man with the Hoe," together with a woodcut of Millet's painting which suggested the verses. The picture shows a dreary stretch of treeless plain, wherein a solitary man, poorly clad, stands in a stooping attitude, with his hands resting on the top of the very short handle of a clumsy hoe. The face is coarse, unintelligent, unrefined, that of one apparently devoid of ideas beyond his daily narrow routine of monotonous labor, with a soul scarcely more lifted above the soil than is that of an ox. This peasant figure Prof. Markham baptizes with melodious pity. He sympathetically and tragically hints at wrongs which it has suffered at the hands of society and warns the world that creatures of this sort are likely at some future date to arouse themselves and shake down the social system under which they have been allowed to develop into what they are. The poem reflects the tone of a dismal sociology which has found some favor in the West, and so it was inevitable that it should appear in the columns of a journal which circulates in Western rural localities.

Of the literary form and quality of this poem the writer of these comments has nothing to say in dispraise, but he insists that the poem is altogether too pessimistic, while its thought is warped, partial, superficial, and, therefore, wrong. It is not calculated to enlighten the minds of dwellers on farms who may read it, but rather tends to confirm them in bad reasoning and discontent. The lines are a striking example of mere intense, impulsive writing. They are dominated by a single feeling, of which they are an extreme expression, and in consequence of this they distort and caricature the truth. Not only are the broad facts in the case ignored, but also there is exhibited an absolute lack of the sentiment of hope. A really great and satisfying poem on this subject would take note of all the conditions, deal out censure or approval judicially and fully, and be pervaded by a joyous, or at least serene, faith in a beneficent outcome. Prof. Markham's sociological point of view appears to be considerably biased. He seems to be thoroughly convinced that the existing social system is arbitrarily imperfect, and that well-to-do persons, although they themselves are at the best very imperfect, are to blame for this lack of perfection. But the social system is not the artificial creation of a deliberate intent. It is a necessary product in the natural course of evolution of the forces and conditions resident in man and nature.

The poem assumes that the peasant in the picture, evidently regarded as typical of a large class, has been degraded by his social condition. How is the professor to prove that this is true? Base and crude as the peasant may be, his ancestors may have been still lower in the scale. Is he a degenerate or only unevolved? Most likely the latter, for history in general shows that the peasantries of the nations were not so far advanced centuries ago as they are today. This man's environment may have been deficient in the stimulus needed to evolve him to the limit of his capacities, but who can tell how potent a part heredity played in the plotting of his lot. For this factor in the problem, at least, contemporary society was not responsible. And granting that, if the peasant had been sought out and given every advantage, he would have become a better, happier, and more useful man, who should justly be criticised because this was not done for him? There are myriads of peasants and the vanguard of civilization is comparatively few in numbers. It is impossible for it to give individual attention to all mankind. It has its own necessities to provide for and its means and energies are not unlimited. With the greatest desire to elevate humanity, the leaders of the race in all lands possess only power to set in action certain impulses the remote effect of which may be the uplifting of the low. This duty they are discharging zealously and conscientiously in many parts of the earth, and the good results of their efforts will eventually appear in individual instances. But it is not within human capability to raise an entire class to a higher plane at once. Even advanced society adopts reforms but slowly; its lower elements often resist and nullify the most excellent plans for their well being, and it is said that the peasants of Russia are the despair of those who would educate and improve them in the mass. The "masters, lords, and rulers in all lands" are to be condemned only when it is clearly shown that they are not doing their best for their peoples under all the circumstances.

As an abstract proposition, it may be stated further than it is not the wielder of the hoe or any other implement who is to be pitied, but the unfortunate fellow who has no hoe or other implement, or who has no opportunity to use it. It is not the hardest workers, but the workless, who should appeal most powerfully to the sympathy of society. The grumbling farmer may not care to believe it, but the man with the hoe and with soil on which he is permitted to ply it, is highly fortunate in comparison with many dwellers in the tenements of large towns. In any city Prof. Markham could have found much stronger basis and justification for such a poem.

The poem asks:

"How will you ever straighten up this shape?"

Well, one answer, given in all seriousness, might be, "Lengthen that hoe handle." The psychical effect of an erect physical posture is not to be sneered at. The continued bodily stoop of the peasant, due to the use of a hoe adapted only for a ten-year-old boy, must more or less infect his mental and moral constitution. Improved tools would enable the peasantry greatly to amend its condition. The first needed missionary of awakening to such as Prof. Markham has in mind is evidently an enterprising introducer of modern agricultural devices. Manufacturers, rather than "masters, lords, and rulers," should attend to this.

Prof. Markham's note of warning and alarm is unduly hoarse. Society is doing its duty by mankind to the best of its present ability, and is doing it more successfully from year to year. Altruism is becoming more and more prevalent, but at the same time it is growing more and more sensible. It rightly demands that each individual shall do his own share in putting himself forward, and it does not aim at the impracticable task of correcting all evils and defects in a twinkling. Evolution's perfect work is necessarily slow. Prof. Markham's poem is too much of a jeremiad. On first reading the vigor and felicity of its diction compel admiration; but after repeated perusals its intellectual narrowness and lack of optimism become faintly apparent, and its value, in the reader's judgment, as an addition to American literature is thereby distinctly lessened.

TUDOR WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1899.

An Auk's Egg.

Every now and then the egg of that extinct bird the great auk turns up, and then naturalists are excited. There are probably sixty authentic auk eggs so far known. The egg is somewhat smaller than that of the ostrich. Mr. Stevens sold an auk's egg recently in London. It was one of the three formerly in the collection of the Comte Raoul de Berace. This specimen, which is slightly cracked, was figured in the Memoirs of the Société Zoologique de France in 1888, and, with additional notes on its history, it also appeared in the bulletin of the society in 1891. Bidding started at 100 guineas, and at 360 guineas it became the property of Mr. Middlebrook of Regent's Park. This is the same price which Sir Vaucey Crewe paid for his specimen in 1856.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, July 28.—Mr. Stephen Gwynn probably wishes by this time that he had never been born. He had the temerity to write of Miss Austen in The Cornhill Magazine, and to hint that the prospect of meeting her in paradise would cast a gloom over that place. Of course, the admirers of Jane Austen have risen up in their wrath and buffeted Mr. Gwynn. Mr. Andrew Lang is especially severe on the audacious man, and when Mr. Lang wishes to be severe he knows how to do it. After reading what he says one comes to the inevitable conclusion that a man who does not admire Miss Austen's novels is wholly unfit to live, and can never by any possibility be fit to die. What is to become of the miserable wretch in these circumstances it is difficult to see.

The moral of Mr. Gwynn's fate is clear. If a man ventures to entertain any opinions different from those entertained by the great majority of his kind he should sternly suppress such opinions. I have learned, through much tribulation, that if I do not like Miss Austen the less I say about her the better. Mr. Gwynn is now learning the same lesson, and it is to be hoped that it will do him good.

When we all have precisely the same opinions concerning everything, or, at all events, studiously suppress any opinions that other people do not share, this will be a very quiet world. Conversation will become impossible when every one fully agrees with every one else, and it will therefore come to an end. Newspapers will be filled solely with platitudes, which can give no one any offense, and the average man will commit suicide before he reaches thirty through sheer weariness of such a colorless life.

The terror which seized upon the British public when it was informed that important changes were to be made in Punch has subsided now that it knows that the contemplated changes will consist chiefly in adding two or more pages to that venerable periodical. Nothing could show more clearly the profound conservatism that is inherent in every Englishman. Even the most violent political Radicals, whose mouthpiece is The Daily Chronicle, betrayed alarm at the prospect of changes in Punch. Nobody denies that Punch is susceptible of improvement, but the mere fact that an improved Punch would not be the same as the Punch with which we have been familiar for so many years, is regarded as a sufficient reason for not improving it. It is doubtful if the addition of a serial story to the other contents of Punch will be justified by the approbation of the public. Punch is read in driblets, at odd moments, and no man ever dreams of sitting down to read it from beginning to end. When the proprietors provide it with a serial story, as it is said that they intend to do, it is probable that the public will never find the time or inclination to read that story. If Punch really wishes to increase its circulation, it should revive its old cartoons, just as a clergyman repeats his old sermons. A sermon that has thoroughly pleased the people is always welcomed when it is repeated. The reissue of many of Punch's cartoons would not only please those who liked the cartoons when they first appeared, but it would be so nicely in accord with British conservatism that it would be sure to be welcomed gladly.

The Academy has been guilty of chaffing Col. Roosevelt's story of the Rough Riders. It points out that those heroic men actually waded through streams that were ankle deep and performed other equally reckless feats of bravery and endurance. Of course no one outside of America can be expected to understand the intense interest which the American public took in the Spanish war. In the eyes of European nations it was a very little war, vast as may be its consequences. That a long book should be written about the feats of a single regiment at the siege of Santiago seems to people here as something quite out of proportion to the achievements of the regiment. Nobody doubts that the Rough Riders were excellent soldiers, and that they were well led by Col. Roosevelt, but the English reader will probably say that there are dozens of young British subalterns who in the course of a year and with the help of a Corporal's guard of soldiers accomplish things that certainly seem quite as remarkable as anything accomplished by the Rough Riders, though they never think of writing books concerning their achievements. I should be the last to suggest that Col. Roosevelt and his men did not do excellent service and are not fully entitled to all the recognition that they have received at home. For that very reason I doubt the wisdom of republishing the history of their exploits here, where they cannot arouse the interest that is felt in them at home. I fear that the result will be that the British public will echo the chaff of The Academy. The book should have been kept for home consumption, and in that case the regiment and its Colonel would not have been exposed to the ridicule of those who cannot enter into the feelings with which Americans regard every man who served in the Spanish war.

Nothing succeeds like success. The other day a paper—or was it a magazine?—published a photograph of Mr. Guy Boothby in the act of dictating a new novel into the receiver of a phonograph. Mr. Boothby was represented as reclining at his ease in a comfortable chair in a gorgeously furnished room, smoking a cigarette, and spinning out his novel simultaneously. And yet it was only four or five years ago that Mr. Boothby arrived here from Australia an unknown man. He happened to make a hit with a novel, in which a mysterious and impossible man called Dr. Nikola figured, and since then all he has had to do has been to recline in his chair and turn on his story-telling stop. I am glad that he has succeeded, but his success is a new proof that when a man writes a novel that the public buys his fortune is made. He can continue to write stories, good, bad, and indifferent, and they will sell equally well. The public never deserts the novelist that it has once taken up. Mr. Boothby has written perhaps a dozen novels since he invented Dr. Nikola, and they have one and all sold largely. If he had not happened to meet with that initial success he might have written books infinitely better than those he has written, and the chances are that they would have remained unsold.

Mr. Crockett is another man whose first success has made anything that he writes salable. He has his merits and his faults, but the sure popularity of every one of the innumerable novels that he writes is due chiefly to the initial success of "The Raiders." His last published book, "Ione March," would in all probability have sold something less than a thousand copies had it been his first book. As it is, it will doubtless sell by the ten thousands—and I sincerely hope it will.

The moral of this seems to be that it is folly for a young author to try to make his first book a good one. He should aim exclusively at making it popular. No matter how ardent may be his desire to write an artistic novel, let him smother that desire and write something that will appeal to the average novel reader. When he has thus made a success he can write what he chooses. He can even write a thoroughly good and artistic novel, and yet it will sell. It was nearly a generation before George Meredith's books became financially successful. If instead of writing "Evan Harrington" or "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" he had written as his first book a typical detective story, with a nice murder and a detective officer of superhuman skill, he would probably have been a popular author thirty years ago, and could have written "Evan Harringtons" and "Richard Feverels" with impunity.

Now that George Borrow has been rediscovered, and there is a prospect that we shall have a Borrowian cult, will not somebody make an effort to revive the books of Herman Melville? They have been forgotten, except by the few, just as were "Lavengro" and "The Romany Rye," but their day will surely come. Let us hasten it. Why should we not have a Melville society? We have Ibsen societies, and there is more true poetry in Melville's books than there is in all of Ibsen's plays. Besides the poetry, Melville's books are full of genuine realism, and not genuine power. We may grant all their defects, their occasional melodrama and pathos, and rank rubbish, which Mr. Melville sometimes shot into them, but for all that Herman Melville is far and away the most original genius that America has produced, and it is a National reproach that he should be so completely neglected.

Of course I know that many of the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will not agree with me, but have they read Melville? Do they know the opening chapters of "Mardi"—I won't say a word in behalf of the rest of the book? Have they read "Moby Dick," that masterpiece of sea lore and sea poetry? Have they seen Jackson fall from the yard in "Redburn," and have they lounged with White Jacket in the frigate's maintop? Melville needs to be studied with care, just as does Walt Whitman. The reader must recognize the chaff and the wheat and refrain from making the mistake of assuming that because Whitman and Melville wrote pages of unmitigated rubbish they did not also write pages of which their country should be forever proud. By all means let us have a Melville society, which will devote organized effort to the task of securing for Melville the recognition which he deserves.

The controversy between Dr. Nicoll and Dr. Conan Doyle, has passed into the hands of experts. Reams may be written concerning multiple reviewing, but the instinctive feeling that a single critic has no right to produce on the public the impression that he is six different critics will remain. W. L. ALDEN.

STORIES OF TWO AUTHORS.

A characteristic story of Björnson is going the rounds of the Parisian press. It seems that the recent Congress of the Scandinavian Press at Christiania was more important than many of the invited authors and journalists imagined. King Oscar and many of the intellectual lights of his Court were present. Ibsen in declining the invitation, which is said not to be particularly attractive or informing, wrote a polite note. Björnson, evidently thinking only of the journalists who were to be present, declined in a brief telegram, which ran as follows: "I do not make long voyages to dine with people who spread calumnies against me and who daily attack my honor."

With the revival of Thackeray in London comes the publication of some of the stories that the famous author used to relate about himself at the clubs. Here is one: "Once when Thackeray went down to Reading to lecture at its literary institute—then a flourishing young organization, and able to attract the best men of the day—he was received by the Secretary and one of the committee in the ante-room. Thackeray's manner was inclined to be haughty, but at length, catching sight of a portrait on the wall, he remarked: 'Ha! so you have there a portrait of my old friend, Gustavus Adolphus!' At that moment the caretaker was crossing the floor with wine and biscuits; but hearing Thackeray's remark, he stopped suddenly, as though withholding the refreshment, and said in a tone of superior knowledge: 'No, Sir, you are mistaken; that is the King of Sweden.' At this a thaw set in, and Thackeray related, with a smile, how the moment he emerged from the railway station he had told a hackney coachman to drive him to the nearest hotel. The driver closed the door ceremoniously, mounted his box, and they started. In half a minute the cab was at a standstill, and Thackeray saw the cabman at the door, bowing to him to come out. He did so without a word and found that he was at the portico of the station hotel, which he had failed to see was not a dozen yards off. But he handed the man a shilling, and was entering the hotel, rather pleased with his own sang froid, when he was amazed to see the cabman taking off his coat and offering to 'fight him for the other sixpence.' It appeared that on that day a resolution of the Reading Town Council had come into operation, empowering hackney coachmen to charge eighteenpence for any distance within the township. This was its first fruits! It is unnecessary to add that the cabman got his money and Thackeray a good story to tell at the clubs."

"COLLECTORS AND DEPARTMENT STORE BOOKS" AGAIN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I see, Mr. Editor, that in your editorial article on "Collectors and Department Store Books" you have got the dry goods booksellers on your top. You must of course let them say their say, but it is vain to have controversy with those institutions. I was in one of the big ones about a week ago, and looking around, asked a young woman in the book department if they had received the "Anglo-Saxon." I explained briefly what it was, and yet she told me that they kept it, but the July number had not come in. I remarked to a floor walker near by that there was a young woman in the book department overtrained. "Overtrained, how?" and I related the thing to him. He saw nothing wrong in it; thought it "pretty good." In such a matter "custom hath made it in him a property of easiness."

Speaking generally, that is dry goods methods, Mr. Editor; nothing is evil there but losing a sale. Of course there are honorable exceptions. I was once ordering some goods from another of those houses, and, for the discount and convenience, ordered through it "Donne's Poems," Muses Library edition, in two volumes. They had not got it, and sent me instead "Lorna Doone," in two volumes. I had specified the edition I wanted and all particulars. That also is the outcome of dry goods methods. But if these methods are in the least degree inexpedient or open to objection, whence do they spring and how are they sustained? From the ignorance and by the credulity of the public, among whom is UN SCIOCCO.

Suo Paradiso, Irvington, N. Y., July 18.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Although perhaps a little late in the day, will you permit me to add a word to the letters you have recently published on department store book departments? I have but lately become a regular subscriber to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and so have not read all the letters on the subject, but take it that some pretty severe criticisms have been passed on the management of book departments. [Our correspondent obviously has not seen our editorial article of July 1 entitled "Collectors and Department Store Books," which began the discussion readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW have since been carrying on.—Ed.]

Now, I have always been treated with uniform courtesy in such departments, allowed to browse at will among the books, have found the clerks as a rule intelligent and well informed, and my bookshelves attest to the benefit I have derived from them. I have a set of twenty handsome volumes, bound in half calf, splendidly printed on heavy paper, and containing specimens of the best literature of the world, from Herodotus to Kipling, and costing me a little more than $2 a volume, when $5 would be a fair price; I have a biographical dictionary, published at $2, but which cost me 75 cents; several volumes of the poets, which cost me $1.10, though published at $1.50, and many other equally good bargains.

So you see I have no quarrel with the book departments of department stores, and relate the following two incidents partly for the hint that may be found in them that extreme care should be used in selecting clerks for such departments, and partly for the humor contained in them. The first was told me by a friend immediately after its occurrence. He was looking around in the book department of one of the largest department stores in New York, when he was asked by one of the clerks if he was looking for anything in particular. "No," said my friend, "but if you have a copy of Josephus, I would like to look at it." Said the clerk: "I don't know whether we have it or not; but if you will tell me the author's name, I'll find out!"

The other incident was an experience of my own. In the department store where perhaps they make more of a specialty of books than in any of the others I asked a young lady clerk to show me a set of "Pepys's Diary." "You'll find them down stairs in the stationery department, Sir; we don't keep diaries here!"

A. T.

Bloomfield, N. J., July 25.

Prof. William James seems to be justifying his reputation as "the psychologist who writes like a novelist." The first impression of his "Talks to Teachers on Psychology," published by Henry Holt & Co., is exhausted. Now that he is to lecture in Scotland, the effect of his informal psychology on the sedate "Hoot Mons" is awaited with interest.

LITERARY MATRIMONY.

"La Gioconda" Writes Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Though I do not desire to lay claim to being a "woman's rights" girl, I feel my sex needs a champion to reply in part to the communication of M. S. in this week's issue. I agree with the writer in a couple of his (?) statements, but do not think he handles the subject under discussion from a correct standpoint. He has, I fear, "a mental squint." What does he mean by "a literary mania"? Are all female writers crazy? He assumes the view that because a woman is an author, she will necessarily be deficient in her ability to perform the duties devolving upon her in the married state. And again comes the rather brusque assertion: "She is as unwomanly as a prizefighter is unmanly." So female writers are compared to prizefighters! We are not all reporters, for that is about the sphere he assigns us. I know charming, womanly women handling the pen who possess none of the bohemian attributes M. S. would bestow upon the genus. I, at least, am spared from being classed with his "writers of problem novels and conductors of newspaper beauty columns." "That," adds your correspondent, "is the general way in which the field of women literary workers is occupied." Is that your opinion, I wonder, Mr. Editor?

Ponder, M. S., upon the lives of three such women as Mrs. Browning, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the late Mrs. Oliphant. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote her work in stolen moments between looking after the children and attending to her kitchen drudgery. But the latter was not neglected. Extracts from Mrs. Oliphant's letters reveal the beautiful soulful nature struggling in the depths of literary labors, but withal retaining amid unspeakable sorrows the instincts of a true woman. Did she darken the days of wedlock? Mrs. Browning's sweet nature is too well known to need quoting here. These, I take it, are shining examples, and we must always seek the highest for our models, not the lowest.

With thanks for information received and appreciation for the good editor's patient task, admiringly your reader,

LA GIOCONDA.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., July 31, 1899.

Two Suns with Separate Orbits.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In answer to the first half of La Gioconda's question, I would say: Yes, a literary life does lessen a young woman's chances of matrimony, more, possibly, than any other vocation with equal opportunities for social intercourse between the sexes.

The manly man holds the woman as tenaciously to her inherited curse, viz., "that her desire shall be unto him," as he holds to his own, viz., that he shall obtain his bread (and hers) "by the sweat of his brow." The literary young woman has that within her which gives her a satisfying desire within herself and makes her capable of earning her own bread.

In the order of nature, two suns do not travel in the same orbit, but a sun and its satellites. A man prefers that his wife's mind shall shine with the reflected radiance of a satellite rather than with an inward consuming fire. He needs a wife to contribute life and light to the side of his life that is turned away from the refulgent glare of the world, unless, indeed, he is conscious of a lack of brain power that he thinks she can supply; then must the intellectual woman marry an inferior. In other words, I think no woman secures a husband worth having unless she has aroused in him the enfolding, protecting, chivalric love of the stronger for the weaker.

The young woman who is drifting "hitherward and thitherward" without an anchor, is continually appealing to his manly nature to help her trim her sails and direct her course, while the literary young woman manages her skiff with such skill and purpose that only a brave man indeed, perhaps a pirate, would care to intercept her course. Again, the young woman who has pushed ahead intellectually till she can reasonably hope for a literary career has left the crowd behind and the number from whom she may choose a congenial mate is limited and her chances consequently lessened. The choice would have been wider and the chances greater further back along the road of high endeavor.

The latter half of your question I will answer with a page from personal experience. Years ago I decided, let it cost what it would, to give up a purely intellectual life to become a wife. For several years I struggled to combine the two, till the care of babies and the training of sons broke my allegiance to two masters and compelled me to serve one devotedly. All the "strong, inspiring thoughts" acquired under the old master are needed here, and the hopes and aspirations that once filled my heart for my own attainment are now transferred, with joy, from me to mine.

This June, for the first time in years, I attended the commencement exercises of my Alma Mater. As I sat before the class of slender girls full of the beauty and hope of youth, the contrast the years had wrought in me since I stood where they were standing was vividly impressed upon me. Of all the hopes I had then, so few had been realised, and now I had reached the fortieth milestone. The refrain "forty and a failure" rang in my ears till I was ready to cry. Tired and sad hearted, I journeyed home in this ungrateful frame of mind. My boy of eight met me at the threshold with open arms. "Home has been so lonesome without your sweet face, mamma."

What mattered failure in an intellectual life after that, or what praise of the world would I give in exchange for that "fruit of the Spirit"? What higher meed does life contain than that "her children shall rise up and call her blessed"?

May La Gioconda have a chance to prove herself the loving mate of a true man.

A WIFE.

Bordentown, N. J., July 29, 1899.

Women Workers the Women He Reveres.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is my confirmed opinion that in the years to come the common speech of human beings shall be poetical, and the subject of most discourses artlessly delivered shall be "The Improvement and Emancipation of Our Fellow-man." Man's efforts on the upward path from self to soul are too often fictitious and lack the consistent self-denial and zeal that characterize woman's attitude and activity. Dare we place a curb upon woman's ambition, or cast a slur upon her intellectual strivings? It is a fallacy to suppose that the home-keeping woman, blest with a worthy husband and a heart that appreciates his every quality, loses even a fractional gleam of merit when she essays the platform of publicity or thinks aloud. There are niches illimitable, opportunities always available, impulses ad lib. to tempt, encourage, and inspire the novitiate of the intellectual life. There the distinction and limitation of sex are disdained. In that purer atmosphere, where the ultimate good and purpose of life holds sway, a woman's talent suffers no lapse because of her garb, neither does her versatility defraud nor minimize her chances of marriage. The training that a preparation for the intellectual life necessitates and provides is useful in every phase of woman's development. Every access of spirit, every impetus to generalization, every charitable feeling in the heart should be welcomed by woman gladly, and in the vein of pure prophecy and cheer she should send the sweet tidings to her sisterhood and brethren. The real requirements for bringing up children properly will hardly ever be understood, but the present status of motherhood, commonly considered, may be amplied and beautified by the literati in woman's ranks. Women are victimized through ignorance and weakness, and knowledge reverently absorbed and practically made use of by woman raises the value of her separate attractions and enhances her charms in the eyes of all men.

"To know, to do, and dare" are as much woman's prerogative as man's, and how much more preferable it is than for them "to guess, to pine, and tremble." History may cite instances of mésalliance, where men of genius were yoked with unsympathetic wives, and they self-chosen, and yet are we very wrong in supposing the greater depth and richness of their work if they had been blest with more congenial and equal helpmates.

Commend me to the woman whose morals are sound, whose thoughts are deep, whose views are broad, whose days are full. They are the workers, and such is the type of (new) woman I revere. J. F. F.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

Papa First and Then Other Fellows.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The question of "La Gioconda" whether a young woman should give up her intellectual development for fear she may thereby impair her chances of marriage, constrains the following reply.

The principal reason why woman at present occupies an inferior position to man is because, instead of developing her latent powers and broadening her mind in every direction, she makes the seeking of a husband her chief aim and object in life. Ninety per cent. of the thought and effort of the average woman is expended in dressing and beautifying her person, that she may make an impression upon the male sex. For the promotion of her schemes, she learns the art of dissimulation, practicing first upon her papa, and usually being eminently successful in cajoling him into granting her what she asks, she adopts that method of attaining her ends and pursues it systematically through life. Her art is that of the politician rather than of the diplomatist, and while her success is not to be denied, what must be its effect upon her character!

If the same energy were expended in unfolding her own nature to the sunshine of noble thoughts and high aspirations, what a different woman she would become! She chooses, however, to dwarf her nature by ignoble conduct and to choke the germs of the soul with the weeds of worldliness, all for a mess of pottage. She marries, and is as happy as her nature and circumstances will allow. Fortunately marriage is seldom a happy state, and its trials and sorrows raise many a woman from the low plane of deceit and selfishness to those heights upon which we lovingly place our ideal woman. It is often affirmed that the highest conditions of a woman's existence are to be found in wifehood and motherhood. Such a belief is carefully fostered by man. Undoubtedly it is in a measure true, but it is not true for every woman, as the earnest seeker after truth may discover for himself.

To "La Gioconda" we say, do not allow the thought of marriage to influence either your conduct or your development one iota. Pursue the even tenor of your joyous way, giving free scope to any talent you may possess, remembering that it was given you for a purpose. If you need to pass through the school of marriage and learn its lessons, many of them sweet, but more of them bitter, be assured that fate will open the door.

"They let or perdon in Rio" said the Caliph Ali, "is seeking after thee; therefore be at rest from seeking after it."

Brooklyn, July 25, 1899. ORSON.

Unselfishness and Chivalry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The two letters published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 22, signed, respectively, "Deanne" and "Kinahan Cornwallis," and written in response to the article entitled "Literary Women and Matrimony," are both so chivalrous—so keenly appreciative of what is really admirable in woman—that it is a pleasure to read them.

Still one cannot help feeling regret that such sentiments as were expressed by "La Gioconda" should be regarded by any one as something unusual coming from a literary woman. Her cheering femininity "shines like a star," writes "Deanne," and to one who knows that those thoughts, balancing, at it were, the great question of the best possibilities of a woman's life, are the thoughts of thousands of young women who may be talented, and yet possessed of all the best and truest of womanly instincts—to such a reader the figure of speech suggests a lone star shining from between clouds, the clouds representing the prejudice existing in the masculine mind regarding literary women that obscure from their mental vision the many, many stars shining clear enough to make a goodly light if those clouds could only be swept away.

Wasn't it "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that was said to have been written largely from the corner of the kitchen table? Is there not regret implied in "La Gioconda's" assertion that "Man, fastidious at best, [and he truly is,] stamps the literary female worker with a name whose meaning conveys the opposite to all that is sweet and womanly"? It is unfortunate that men so largely fail to understand women. Not alone unfortunate because of the possible loss of a husband to many a woman, but more so because men and women would do each other good in the forming of wholesome friendships.

Men do not believe in friendships—that is, believe in the sense of realizing both the possibility and the benefit of them to both sexes. So they do not cultivate women as friends. The attraction is almost invariably sex. And, alas! not sex of the intellect.

In one of the letters the literary woman is advised against isolating herself by being too much absorbed in her work. No one is conscious more than the thinking woman of the harm done by being out of touch with the human world. But it is not from too much devotion to any pursuit that a woman's life often grows starved and lean, (and grows so during those years when her intellect should be at its ripest and richest,) but because the conventional regulations of society make it the man's prerogative to take the leading and aggressive steps toward the more retired sex, in social life as well as in every phase of human existence.

It can, of course, be asserted that if womanly sweetness is a part of the feminine individuality, it will surely manifest itself, and all are aware that such is the truth. But how often are the best qualities of a woman—sometimes even a gifted woman—only known to a very small circle, and one who thoughtfully observes must sometimes realize that the circle need not be so small if men and women placed by conventional rules or by more fortunate circumstances upon the vantage ground of seekers and choosers of friends would be more generous, thoughtful, and kindly in their seeking and choosing; a certain unselfishness upon the part of women who have social advantage and chivalry on the part of men—real chivalry, which prompts them to appreciate women for higher qualities than mere physical charms—might perhaps be rewarded by the discovery of gold where only valueless substance was thought to be found.

CAROLYN F. DWIGHT.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

Problems of French Peasants That Equal Those of New England Set Forth in a Story.*

The "abandoned farm" is not unknown in our country. It is to be found throughout the Eastern, and especially the New England States, in melancholy frequency, and there are those of us to whom the thought of it is as the memory of neglected graveyards, where sleep loved companions long lost. But the oldest of the States where these deserted homes are to be found are new compared to such a land as France. The roots that have been torn up had at best been penetrating the soil only for as many generations as in France centuries have been given to the process. And we have never had anywhere in the United States a region wholly and solely agricultural, nor a population so firmly attached to the soil as is the peasantry of France. Ours has been a restless, active people from the first, and the farms on the New England hillsides are but little more ancient than the mills and factories and foundries and potteries that sprang up among them. The hardy men who cleared the forests and fought the Indians were as eager to become mechanics, sailors, tradesmen, and adventurers as they were to subdue the fields. And when, in obedience to the stirring call of their ambition and energy, they left the farms, it was only to press further in their own country the conquest they had begun along its eastern coasts.

It is quite impossible for Americans to understand what to a French peasant or farmer is meant by the term so often on their lips, "la terre." Three centuries ago Rabelais spoke of "that last tender embrace of our dear foster mother which we call interment," and it reads still like the half articulate cry of the love of the class from which he sprang for the soil, to which they owe nourishment in life and the only hope of real rest from the hard struggle. To this day the French peasant dimly personifies the earth in which he toils and renders to it the passionate, though dumb, reverence that was expressed in the sacrifices of his Gallic ancestors.

"La Terre Qui Meurt" is the story of the almost hopeless contest waged by the tiller of the soil in France with the conditions that make the tilling to which he and his farm are used profitless, or desperately difficult. These conditions are mainly two: the competition in the staple crops of the cheap and fertile lands over sea, and the desertion of the farm by the young men, attracted by the charm or the better chances of the cities o. of other countries. It is not easy to give the exact meaning of the title. "The Passing of the Farm," the nearest to the original that suggests itself, does not express the poignant sentiment of M. Bazin's phrase, nor can any English words be fraught with the associations attaching to the French. And M. Bazin's tale, while singularly accurate in its basis of facts, is woven essentially of sentiment. No translation could really reproduce it, even in the imperfect degree to which translation may sometimes aspire.

The scene of the story is laid in The Vendée, among the marshy levels of the coast of the Bay of Biscay, between the towns of St. Gilles and Les Sables d'Olonne, south of the mouth of the Loire, in the old Province of Poitou. It is a purely agricultural region and the people, of the Breton strain still wear the costume of the country and till their land in the old way for the old crops, save where the vines have yielded to the cruel ravages of the phylloxera and have not been replaced. Toussaint Lumineau, the chief character of the book, is a "metayer," or tenant farmer, holding his farm of the Marquis de la Fromentière, as have his ancestors for centuries.

His wife is dead. His children are five in number, Mathurin, a nearly helpless cripple, from an accident in early manhood; François, Eléonore, André, and Rose Marie, the latter a girl of twenty. François, on whom the farm should devolve, a "slack" youth of twenty-seven, leaves the father in order to take work on the railway, and his elder sister is drawn away with him; André, a vigorous and ambitious boy, fresh from three years' service in Algiers, finally, after an honest struggle to cling to the father and the farm, emigrates to Brazil. The eldest son dies from exposure in a desperate attempt to row across the wintry marshes to seek his former fiancée, and ask her to marry him and re-establish his right of seniority at the farm. Rose alone is left to the father, whose character she inherits, and with it all his love of the farm, his pride in it, his passionate devotion to its ways and its duties, his unwearying patience with its hardships, and his invincible faith in its future. Only one sentiment is stronger in her than these, her pure love for the young farmworker to whom she has given her troth, and whom the father, in his pride of race and country—Jean Mesny is a "Boquin" from the hill country, full three leagues distant, and as alien from the families of Le Marais as a Spaniard from Danes—had banished when he learned of their attachment. At the end Touseaint recalls the lover, who, despite his alien blood, "was a brave worker and loved my land," gives him Rose, and with her "command" of the farm. "The long tradition comes to an end, the name of his family and that of the metayery, inseparable for centuries, are no longer to be blended," "but he was of a race too old and too strong for despair, the blood that flowed in his veins had in it the germ of something of perpetual youth," and he faces the future calmly and with courage.

This is a bare and unsatisfying sketch of the framework of M. Bazin's story. The story itself is wrought with great fullness, care, and symmetry. Its style is extremely simple, delicate, sober, and refined. The characters are firmly and exquisitely drawn. Each is distinct and individual. They are very varied, and their mutual relation and reactions are subtly realised. The movement of the story is continuous and easy, and its outcome, though sufficiently unforeseen to keep the interest unflagging, is natural and harmonious. As a work of literary art the book is of a rare and high excellence, in accord with the best traditions of the French. It is a pure book in subject in treatment, in all its suggestion. The love story that is woven in it, and is essential to its development, is tender, delicate, and delightful, without a shade of weakness or sentimentality. It is the story of the love of two simple and noble human creatures, the love that, whatever the modern school may imagine, is the hope of all the possibilities of the race that are worth realising. As a record of a phase of life in the land of its author that is possibly passing and is of intense interest, and as a piece of literary work such as a reader of to-day is seldom privileged to find, M. Bazin's book is to be most heartily welcomed.

*"LA TERRE QUI MEURT." From Bazin. Paris: Calmann Levy. New York: Mayer Brothers & Co.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1899.

READ THE OLD BOOKS.

No doubt it is true that the human mind is in a state of lassitude in the warm weather. No doubt the hardy people of these northern climes then suffer from something of that indolence which is the constitutional characteristic of those upon whom the sun always pours down his most debilitating rays. Does it necessarily follow that the reading of really serious books should not be attempted in the Summer? Is it too much for a person to undertake to peruse anything but the most ephemeral of that class of literature which is poured from the press every year, only to be forgotten when the ladies change their shirt waists for cloth? Must one of necessity confine himself in the sweet Summer time to the cheap and inferior novel of the butterfly order?

It is hardly to be expected that even those who are fond of substantial reading will sit down to Bacon's "Novum Organum" when the thermometer is at fever heat, and even the enchantments of a starry night in August will barely induce a man to begin Humboldt's "Cosmos." But is there no happy mean? Is there no sunlit slope on which the mind may rest in sweet contemplative poise, floating somewhat below the proudest heights of philosophy and yet lifted above the shady valleys of the commonplace? It seems as if there must be; indeed there surely is. Sometimes in the still peace of the Summer night a weary and heartsick soprano is heard to warble that she cannot sing the old songs. But no one ever heard a lover of literature proclaiming from the housetops that he could not read the old books.

Here, indeed, is a pretty suggestion for the Summer months. If a man does not wish to wallow in the mire of the cheap novels, let him go back to the books that have stood the test of time. They will not disappoint him. They have fed so many generations of minds. They will feed ours. Do you desire fiction? Then let us ask if you have read "The Vicar of Wakefield," and "Tom Jones," and "Tristram Shandy" and the "Sentimental Journey"? And if you have read them, how long ago was it that you did so? Are you quite sure that your memory treasures every one of the exquisite touches in them? Try reading them again.

When have you read your Hawthorne over, gentle reader? And how long is it since you read "Elsie Venner"? If it is a long time, try them again. These, too, are the days when the great American tourist is abroad on the Continent. He is not always a happy and creditable representative of his people. Would you like to read the impressions of an American traveler who was a credit to us? Suppose you try the "Alhambra" of Washington Irving. If ever there was written an ideal Summer book, that is it. It weaves around the reader the very atmosphere of eternal Summer, the Summer of love and song and poetry. And then it gently leads one back to the dreams of childhood, and with its wondrously poetic rehearsal of the legends of the old palace it takes the grown man and woman into the realm of fairyland and makes them almost believe, as the author's honest guide did, that all these things really happened—more than a thousand years ago.

Do you perhaps fancy that you would like to make yourself believe that you are not reading simply for pleasure, but also for instruction? Then try the same author's "Conquest of Granada." In that you will find history of the most romantic kind told in such a romantic style that you will be inclined to doubt its truth. But you will not hesitate to pronounce it very good reading. Perhaps you have read it. How long ago, dear reader? If it was very long, try it again. You will not be sorry. And after you have finished it, if you think that you need a little more history, take up the marvelous works of Prescott. Revel once more in the wonders of the "Conquest of Peru" and the "Conquest of Mexico." Could there by any possibility be better books than these for Summer reading?

And then, when the tired-out day sinks down in the west and the little stars come trembling out over the tops of the tall and whispering maples, take down from the shelves the masterpiece of the great master of fiction, and live a new life in the pages of "Vanity Fair." One does not need to read the cheap stuff which is offered as Summer reading. There are, indeed, good books put forth every Summer, but there are more poor ones. And it is so easy to find in the treasures of the past works which moth and dust do not corrupt, though where they are thieves do break in and steal. But those who have not tried the plan of reading over some of the old standard works in the Summer will find it a scheme well worthy of consideration.

WHAT WE OWE TO ALFRED THE GREAT.

A careful reading of the Alfred the Great memorial volume, recently issued in London and noticed in last week's number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, shows us how many of our present ideas and customs are really traceable to the most ancient times and how much the English-speaking race on both sides of the water owes to the efforts of this great King. Perhaps the keynote of King Alfred's life and character may best be stated in his own words:

> I have desired to live worthily while I live, and after my life to leave to the men that should be after me a remembrance in good works.

Coming into possession of the throne at a time when the Danes were in possession of the entire country; when there was no national spirit and no love of country to help in firing the courage of his people; afflicted with a disease that never gave him a respite; what did he not accomplish for Wessex and for England? Not only did King Alfred recover possession of the land, either driving the Danes entirely out of the country or Christianizing the others, and allowing them to settle in East Anglia, north of the Thames, where they gradually became a component part of the English race; but he immediately began a process of welding together the different races into one nation.

Besides building ships and putting his navy on a solid basis, Alfred saw the great importance of walled cities, and London, whose old Roman wall was a complete ruin, was the first to be so defended, the result being that in the second invasion of the Danes London successfully resisted six separate sieges. Other walled towns were soon added, among them being Winchester, York, Exeter, and Canterbury.

The country once recovered, Alfred set about making a code of laws, the underlying principle of which should be justice for every man, high and low, rich and poor; next taking up the work of restoring the schools. The King desired universal education, and at his Court furnished instructions for his own and the children of the nobility, who studied their own language and its poetry, Latin, and what were called "the liberal sciences," and music; but Alfred's ambition was "that all the first-born youths of my people may persevere in learning until they are perfectly read in the English Scriptures." It is hard, perhaps, to realize how far beyond the spirit of the ninth century was such a desire for universal education.

That Alfred carefully preserved the poetry of his time, based, as it was, upon old legends and traditions, is quite certain. Green says that King Alfred put aside all personal ambition and gave himself up entirely to the welfare of his people. He read widely and was well educated for that time; the result of his reading being presented to his people in the form of translations or adaptations. One of his principal translations is Boethius's "De Consolatione Philosophae," but this translation is also filled with Alfred's own thoughts and ideas on government, the duties of a King, and kindred subjects. Innumerable are the books attributed to Alfred among them being a translation of the Psalms and a Book of Proverbs.

Alfred is said to be the father of English history, and is known to have given impulse and form to the English Chronicles, the oldest national record in modern Europe. His policy was to call to his assistance the scholars, artists, and craftsmen from all parts of his own country and from the Continent, and, until his people had learned seamanship, he engaged Frisians to man his ships, and took into his service such Norsemen as Ohthere and Wulfstan, who made long voyages of discovery—Ohthere was the first man to double the North Cape, he being without doubt the first arctic explorer who made expeditions for the sake of discovery and exploration only. Indeed, it was not until nearly 700 years later that Willoughby and Chancellor touched a point further north than that reached by Ohthere—Wulfstan's voyages were to the east, through the Baltic; thus opening a new way for Eastern trade and affording communication with India.

Alfred's labors in the cause of geography were of astonishing importance. He carefully studied all that was known on the subject, made and encouraged voyages of discovery in all directions, and left such accurate accounts of so much of the earth's surface that, 700 years later, Hakluyt used portions of the former's descriptions in his own Chronicles. So King Alfred may well be said to be the founder of the science of geography in England.

To show the range of Alfred's investigations and studies, it may be mentioned that he invented candles to mark the time. These were divided into twelve equal parts, the whole candle being measured to burn four hours. Then, because the candles would not burn steadily in the draughty buildings of those days, he made boxes for the lights, with doors of white oxhorn as thin as glass, which were the forerunners of our lanterns.

King Alfred's entire income was devoted to the support of his monasteries and schools, his soldiers, and the navy, the nobles who attended his Court, and for the support and payment of the skilled workmen he had gathered from all parts of the world. Alfred's idea as to the kind of learning most suitable for his people is shown by the character of the works he translated for them: "For general history and for the history and geography relating to their own race on the Continent of Europe, he chose Orosius; for mental study, the 'Consolations' of Boëthius; for realization of the true principles of the life and work of religion, the 'Pastoral Care'; for the Church history of the English people, of course, the great and priceless book of the 'Venerable Bede.'"

Besides being conqueror, King, lawgiver, and writer, Alfred was also a good architect and musician, but we chiefly remember his love for books, establishment of schools in which writing was taught and practiced as a fine art, and for the encouragement of skilled workers in gold enamel and inlay. From recent discoveries in grave mounds in Kent, the results of which are in the Mayer Museum, in Liverpool, it will be seen that these designers worked not only in gold, silver, and other metals, but also in glass.

The manuscripts of Alfred's time and shortly after are much finer than those produced in any other country in the world, he having workmen who knew how to make the most beautiful vellum, prepare colors which were worthy of the vellum, the gold beating and gilding with the leaf being carried to a perfection never since surpassed. Sir Walter Besant remarks how in history from time to time, usually during periods of great trouble and when things looked darkest:

> There appears one who restores the better spirits of the people by his example, by his preaching, by his self-sacrifice. There passes in imagination before us a splendid procession of men and women who have thus restored a nation, or raised its fallen ideals. But the greatest of them all, the most noble, the most godlike, is that of the ninth century Alfred. There is none like Alfred in the whole page of history, none with a record altogether so blameless, none so wise, none so human.

Sir Walter sums up his sketch of King Alfred and his appeal for a suitable memorial in he following words, which, as will be seen, are addressed to the English-speaking race all over the world:

> I venture, lastly, to express my own personal hope that great as were the achievements of Alfred, the keynote to be struck and to be maintained will be that Alfred is and will always remain the typical man of our race—call him Anglo-Saxon, call him American, call him Englishman, call him Australian—the typical man of our race at his best and noblest. I like to think that the face of the Anglo-Saxon at his best and noblest is the face of Alfred. I am quite sure and certain that the mind of the Anglo-Saxon at his best and noblest is the mind of Alfred. * * * He is truly our leader and founder, our King. When our monument takes shape and form let it somehow recognize this great, this cardinal fact.

TO PRESERVE KELMSCOTT TRADITIONS.

The Guild of Handicraft, the owners of the Essex House Press, whose Guild Gallery is at 16 Brook Street, Bond Street, W., London, have so far issued three books. The first book from this press, which intends, so far as possible, to preserve the traditions of the Kelmscott Press, was Mr. C. R. Ashbee's translation of the treatises of Benvenuto Cellini on metal work and sculpture. The book contains five plates engraved by Le Rat, taken from a French edition issued by Pedn. It was priced at 25 shillings, at which price a few copies can still be procured.

The second book was "The Hymn of Bardaisau: the First Christian Poem," rendered into English verse from the original Syriac by F. Crawford Burkitt of Trinity College, Cambridge. The edition was limited to 300 copies, twenty-five of which are for sale at 7 shillings and sixpence; twenty-five copies were also issued in special bindings, executed for the guild by Mr. Douglas Cockerell, some of these being designed by the latter and others by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. These copies in special binding are valued at from £1 1s. to £3 3s. extra, this hymn being a daintily executed volume of very small dimensions.

The third Essex Press book issued—Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," came out in June of the current year, and was limited to 700 copies bound in white vellum, at £1 10s. each, and fifty copies, in special bindings, to correspond both in description and price to those given above. Among the books announced for future publication are the following:

The Poems of Shakespeare. Edited by F. S. Ellis.
The Book of Psalms.
The Vision of Piers Ploughman.
Sir Thomas Hobby's Translation (Elizabethan) of Baldossare Castiglione's "Courtier."
Froissart's Chronicles.
The Poems of Burns.
An illustrated account of the work of the Guild of Handicraft.
Monographs on Famous London Buildings, to be issued from time to time for the Committee for the Survey of the Memorials of Greater London; Womburne Wodehouse, Wolverhampton; The Record of an Ancient House.

These volumes will be printed on the Essex House Press, and sold for the Guild of Handicraft by Mr. Edward Arnold, 37 Bedford Street, Strand. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Douglas Cockerell for special bindings for the Essex Press books as they are issued. Special half bindings for the Cellini volume, leather back and vellum sides, can be had for 17s. 6d. extra, while whole bindings in African morocco are to be had for £1 1s. up to £3 3s.

LORD MACAULAY'S MOTHER.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The remarkable meagreness of information concerning Lord Macaulay's mother in the biography of the great essayist by his nephew, Trevelyan, leads me to suspect that there is some unexplained reason for it. Mrs. Macaulay's marriage and the birth of her distinguished son are recorded, one letter from him to her is given, and that is all. Her death is mentioned only incidentally in the following paragraph:

> A few soft words induced Macaulay to reconsider his threat of withdrawing from The Review, but even before Mr. Napier's answer reached him the feeling of personal annoyance had already been effaced by a greater sorrow. A letter arrived announcing that his sister Jane had died suddenly and most unexpectedly. She was found in the morning lying as though still asleep, having passed away so peacefully as not to disturb a sister who had spent the night in the next room, with a door open between them. Mrs. Macaulay never recovered from the shock. Her health gave way, and she lived into the coming year only so long as to enable her to rejoice in the first of her son's Parliamentary successes.

The exact date of Mrs. Macaulay's death is omitted, as we see, but the "threat of withdrawing from The Review" was expressed in a letter to Napier, dated Sept. 16, 1830. On Sept. 26 Macaulay wrote to his father, in answer to the announcement of his sister's death: "This news has broken my heart. I am fit neither to go nor to stay. I can do nothing but sit in my room and think of poor, dear Jane's kindness and affection." The "first of his Parliamentary successes" was achieved on March 30, 1831, when his speech on the Reform bill made him, as he wrote to his friend Ellis, "a sort of lion," and "set him in the front rank." His mother therefore must have died some time in April, 1831; yet on May 27 following he writes to his sister, afterward Lady Trevelyan, an account of a concert at Lansdowne House, where he met "just everybody in London," and was presented to Lady Holland; on May 28 he tells her of "more gayeties and music parties," on May 30 of a dinner at Holland House, and on various other dates through June, July, August, and September he writes of "great dinners," and other entertainments at which he was a guest. Evidently he did not go into mourning for his mother; her death did not break his heart, as his sister's did, nor did it keep him out of society for a single week. Trevelyan's indifference to his grandmother's memory may be explained by the fact that she died before he was born, so that he never knew her, but why did Lord Macaulay take his mother's death with so much indifference, and why did he not write to his father a word of condolence upon his bereavement?

CENTURIAN.

The Century, July 23, 1899.

Too Much for the Money.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have one fault to find with THE REVIEW. Six years ago it became necessary for me to take my business affairs into my own hands, and I determined that my watchword should be "for value received." First—That I would accept nothing for which I did not give full value. Second—That I would grant nothing, pay nothing, for which I did not receive full value. Of course, after six years' experience I must confess that in order to balance accounts I have had many times to place experience gained against dollars and cents lost, but in regard to the first, every Saturday morning I feel myself immeasurably your debtor. I know of no way to balance accounts in this direction except to express my appreciation to THE REVIEW and add that I am only one of many who gladly acknowledge THE REVIEW to be an inspiration and a help.

Brooklyn, July 16, 1899. N. A. H.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1899.)
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Literature at present is stagnant here. Publishers and authors have gone on their holidays. Not even the Fall announcements are ready to any particular extent. Nothing is selling; not even the six-penny edition of Maurice Hewlett's "Forest Lovers," issued by the Macmillans. The six-penny editions are being overdone. They have lost their uniqueness, and the public is satiated.

***

Dr. A. Conan Doyle is spending his holidays playing cricket. Most of the other authors are in the country or on the Continent.

***

Some interest was recently created through the announcement that a life of Andrew Carnegie was being prepared by Herr Morrison, the directing librarian of the Edinburgh Public Library. This is the library founded by Mr. Carnegie, who gives Herr Morrison all possible assistance in his work.

***

The subscriptions toward the William Black memorial have reached a respectable sum. It was intended to devote the money to a lifeboat, but the authorities now prefer a lighthouse on Duart Point Mull. It will probably be erected.

***

It is said that Rudyard Kipling has resolved that his latest poem on cruisers shall not be published in America. He considers that Americans would not appreciate it, as its theme is distinctively local.

***

Some literary men are advocating a scheme for the teaching of history by a course in historical novel reading for the schools. The Dooley book is suggested for the period of the Spanish-American war.

***

Mr. John Morley is working on the Gladstone biography at Hawarden, and is said to be keeping the work down to a reasonable size. One great difficulty arises from the mass of undated material, original letters, postal cards, &c. Mr. Morley has given no intimation as to when the work will be completed.

***

Dr. Robert Wallace, whose sudden illness while speaking in the House of Commons resulted fatally, was at work on his autobiography at the time of his death. Several chapters had been completed. These will be published with other writings of Dr. Wallace.

T. B. F.

The Very Oldest Egypt.

At University College, in London, there are now on exhibition the Egyptian antiquities brought together by Prof. Flinders Petrie and his associates during the last year. One particular portion of the collection adds much to our knowledge of ancient Egypt, and of the time long anterior to the so-called dynasties. Before Manes, if ever such a personage existed, there must have been a long series of rulers. Archaeology follows invariably the same rules, whether early man lived in America or Egypt. At the very beginning man's first start toward a higher civilization was the fashioning of stone implements of flint or chert, just as they came to hand.

These Egyptian stone tools then are precisely like those discovered in the river gravels and caves of Europe, and to these we give the general name of paleolithic. The major part of these rough tools were discovered in the desert upland, several hundreds of feet above sea level, but last Winter Prof. Flinders Petrie came across two specimens which were novel. They were picked up in a small lateral valley "not much higher than the present level of the Nile."

These must have been dropped where they were fashioned, because they show scarce a sign of that attrition which would have been due to rolling. They are still fairly sharp. The conclusion arrived at then is that the Nile Valley has changed but very little during many thousands of years.

The neolithic tools belonging to a comparatively nearer period are exceedingly well made. We have before this noted a collection of specimens of this early Egyptian neolithic work brought together by Mr. A. E. Douglass, and to be seen at the Museum of Natural History.

At the University College exhibition there are axes, daggers, and arrow heads. Some of the finds in copper and bronze show how remote is metallurgy. It looks as if the casting of copper and the making of bronze were well known in prehistoric times. In making of bronze there is still the puzzle. Where did the tin come from? Two rude vessels of hammered copper, supposedly of the Second Dynasty, are among the exhibits There must have been overlapping of the stone and bronze periods.

Owing to its particularly equable climate, the possibility exists of finding in Egypt the exact object lessons which are to help us in the study of man's advance. We are to learn, too, in Egypt when decorative art had its beginning, for these early people used gold, pear shells, agate, and lapis lazuli.

One strange find of a much later period, possibly of the Eleventh or Twelfth Dynasty, is a plaster mask. It turned up in a coffin where there was a skull in good condition. Placing the mask on the skull, the fit was found to be perfect, and so it is likely that Prof. Petrie can give us the precise likeness of an Egyptian who lived several thousand years ago.

Mr. Gelett Burgess.

It is a highly clever début Mr. Gelett Burgess has made in The July Century, in his short story, "A Romance Invaded." There is nicety in handling the subject, cleverness in the dénouement, and an exact sufficiency not of the ludicrous or farcical element, but what is a high comedy effect. "Collaboration is the thief of time," so Griflet, the artist, tells Churchill, the publisher, but he does join his work with that of Miss Ola Prince. Mr. Gelett Burgess has been furnishing The Criterion with a whole series of illustrated articles which were delightful pleasantries. Can we not afford to be prophetic and so believe that Mr. Gelett Burgess will make his mark in literature? Mr. Louis Loeb's illustration to the story is excellent. You may depend on it that Miss Ola Prince always insisted that Griflet as an artist should follow precisely her text, and so the snug room where Miss Ola is writing and correcting her bothering proof looks exactly like a corner in The Century office.

Stevenson and an Editor.

In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17 there appeared an anecdote concerning Robert Louis Stevenson, which ran as follows:

"When he (Stevenson) visited New York for the first time he called upon the well-known editor of a well-known magazine, presented a letter of introduction, and asked the privilege of writing something. The editor eyed him dispassionately, and told him that his stuff would hardly do. Nine years passed. In the meantime the 'stuff' had been disposed of elsewhere, and the literary journals were filled with notes about the new author. In the full blaze of his fame he paid another visit to America. Among the first to leave cards at Mr. Stevenson's hotel was the aforesaid editor of the aforesaid magazine. Mr. Stevenson * * had a very retentive memory. He rolled a cigarette, and repeated the incident. "How provoking," said the editor. "I wonder which of my clerks could have been so discourteous to you." Stevenson lighted his cigarette, and replied mildly and with his usual beautiful smile: "Why, now I recall his face. You are the man I saw."

Of course, as the story ends, the laugh is on the editor. We have recently had our attention called to his reply, however, which redeems him quite. It is to be found in The Century for July, 1895, as a footnote to "Personal Memories of Robert Louis Stevenson," by Edmund Gosse, and reads as follows:

"Since our friend Mr. Gosse has mentioned the matter, let us once for all correct this unpleasing error. Before starting across the Continent Stevenson spent one wet and dreary day in New York in the manner described in The Amateur Emigrant. He went, unknown, to several publishing houses, but describes his visit to only one book store, where he was first treated brusquely by a clerk, and then most cordially. This is not the visit (referred to by Mr. Gosse) to the office of the old Scribner's—now The Century—on the upper floors of 743 Broadway. What happened there the present writer once tried to find out from Stevenson himself.

"He seems to have appeared at a small window in the business department, and asked the clerk whether he might write for the magazine. He brought no credentials or manuscripts. If he saw any of the editorial corps, none of them had any remembrance of it, nor did he seem himself to have carried away any impression of any editorial conversation. Certainly he remembered no rudeness.

"Doubtless the angel Gabriel may any day suffer the same fate at any little window of any publisher's, and no one be to blame.

"It is just such a possibility as this, however, and the fact that every editor knows in his heart how often he does disastrous things in his own proper person, and not by proxy, that keep him in a perpetual state of anxiety and make him waste precious time over possible angel Gabriels, who are so often nothing but poor (literary) sinners.

"Shall the present writer ever forget the bad quarter of five minutes that Stevenson once gave him out of pure devilry? 'Now, whom did you see there that day, Stevenson?' said he. Stevenson looked his questioner straight in the face. 'Come to think of it, I believe it was you. Yes, it was you!' If ever blood ran cold it did then. 'Now, let us get at the date,' quoth the accused. Ah, the date! That settled it! A protracted sick-leave, a European 'alibi,' released his victim from torment!

"It was during that same visit abroad that the writer first heard of Stevenson, and, fitly enough, from Gosse himself. If a happy fate ever brings him back to London he thinks he can go to the very spot in the very street where the author of these 'Personal Memories' spoke to him the name of his friend, with quiet and sure conviction of his unique genius. It is a pleasure to remember that The Century was the first American monthly magazine to welcome him to its pages." R. W. G.

Luminous Fungi.

From Good Words.

It was across the famous Black Spur of the Dividing Range, in the heart of Victoria, that certain fungi shone so brilliantly at night. We had been shooting the flying phalangers (commonly known as the flying squirrels) among the eucalypts of the Australian bush, when chance brought us to a rivulet at the base of the beautiful waterfall at Marysville. There, in a peaceful nook, sheltered by huge tree ferns, and clad with rare mosses and lycopods, clusters of cup-shaped fungi, intensely luminous, nestled amid a bed of filmy fern, and lit the immediate surroundings with a white, mysterious glow. I can convey little idea of the weird effect thus produced, and merely record the fact that a handful carried back to the township gradually lost the intensity of light as the organism slowly shriveled away. In a lesser degree there are fungi similarly luminous at home. The exact raison d'être of the appearance I cannot explain. If you exclude the atmosphere the fungus ceases to shine, hence I infer that it is the action of atmospheric air upon exhalations of the organism which induces the radiance.

COSIMO DE MEDICI.

His Life and the Florence of His Day.*

Florence in the fifteenth century, though only a city in name, was, in fact, a State—indeed, she was more than a State; she was, in miniature, an empire, since she ruled over several subject towns. Her size as a State introduced conditions which were entirely removed from those of modern republics. Only the fully enfranchised could take part in politics. Industry was largely controlled by the guild system; in fact, this system was the original basis of political and social organization. These guilds, or "arts," as they were called, were divided into classes. Of these the highest class included the Major Arts, seven in number—the guilds of the lawyers, doctors, bankers, merchants, furriers, and manufacturers of woolen and silken goods. The fourteen Minor Arts comprised the trades which were less important and less lucrative, and below these were numerous smaller guilds. Political predominance rested with the Major Arts. The military system was originally organized under "quarters," in which the Florentines, divided into four companies, assembled. Each marched under its own gonfalon, or flag, and was led by its own Gonfalonier, or Captain. These early organizations left a strong impress upon the subsequent career of Florence. Likewise the great thirteenth and fourteenth century contest between the Guelfs and Ghibelins was an inspiration to the people of succeeding generations to continue their struggle against the nobles. During the early years of the fifteenth century the oligarchy was supreme in control, and, under its leadership, the republic accomplished one of the most brilliant feats in her history—the conquest of Pisa. The immense cost of the wars waged against Milan necessitated the levying of a "castato," or graduated income tax, such as had been successfully enforced at Venice. But this equalizing tax did not succeed in checking the dissensions which existed in Florence between the governing and unenfranchised classes.

One of the wealthiest and most popular leaders of the period was Giovanni de' Medici. Upon his death his wealth and influence passed to his eldest son, Cosimo de' Medici, who was destined to become one of the most celebrated characters in the list of famous men whose names grace the annals of Florentine history. Like his illustrious ancestor, Salvestro de' Medici, he was the favorite of the middle and lower classes. After the unsatisfactory Lucchese war, he fell under the displeasure of the Signory, and in 1433 was banished to Venice. His exile was greatly lamented by the lower classes, who felt that they had lost a real benefactor, and deeply regretted "the banishment of so glorious a citizen as was Cosimo, the pillar, fountain, and banner of all Italy, and the father of the poor." In various commercial and military enterprises the republic felt the need of Cosimo's liberal purse. After a year's absence, Cosimo and his brother Lorenzo, who had been proscribed at the same time, returned to Florence, welcomed by a successful revolting faction, which had expelled the leader of the opposition, Rinaldo degli Albizzi, and many of his followers. The accession of Cosimo to power marked the termination of the rule of the aristocrats who for fifty years had dominated Florentine affairs. The twelve years immediately following Cosimo's entrance into authority witnessed incessant warfare between the neighboring States of Venice, Florence, and Romagna on the one side and Milan, Naples, and the exiled Albizzii on the other. The Florentine league was ultimately successful at every point, and Cosimo was able to greatly strengthen his influence and power by the reputation gained as a wise and successful leader.

One of the worst features of warfare at that period was the necessity of hiring professional soldiers, as the citizens of the various contending nations were too much engrossed in commercial pursuits to take an active part in the actual encounters. Sforza, the son-in-law of Visconti, Duke of Milan, and one of the hired soldiery, attained considerable notoriety and great wealth and influence through the campaigns in which he participated while employed by Florence and Venice. Sforza eventually succeeded to the Duchy of Milan, and the aid of France was invoked to secure Milan and Florence from the combined attack of Venice and Naples, by far the two most powerful of the Italian States. Through all these struggles Cosimo maintained the balance of power, which he had conceived and hoped to see realized, and as a result when a twenty-five-year league and peace was established in 1454, Florence came out of the protracted struggle with increased importance and a better standing among the Italian States. France's aid had been secured by Sforza and Cosimo, and the first invasion of Italian territory gave the French an idea of the ease of securing French supremacy. First Charles VII. and then his son, the crafty Louis XI., gave attention to Italian politics. The diplomacy of Cosimo, which made him easily the first of modern statesmen, was equal to every exigency which arose. Not alone did he have to battle with foreign foes, but also had to contend against numerous active enemies at home, who left no stone unturned in their efforts to overthrow his power. His great wealth, remarkable prudence and caution, and his uniform success finally enabled him to overcome all opposition.

Upon his death Florence passed under the control of Lucca Pitti, whose splendid palace on the Arno, constructed in that period, is now used as a part of one of the most superb art galleries in the world. Cosimo was practically a dictator of a so-called republic. Pope Pius II., a contemporary observer of no mean power, gave as his opinion that "nothing is denied to Cosimo; he is judge of war and peace, moderator of the laws, not so much a citizen as lord of the country; the policy of the republic is settled in his house; he gives commands to the magistrates. Nothing regal is wanting to him but the name and state of a King." The great secret of Cosimo's power lay in his skill in managing all the diverse classes of people into which the Florentine population was divided. He made the higher classes dependent on him for official advancement, and punished any attempt at independence by exclusion from the Government and heavy taxation. To the laboring poor he gave food in times of scarcity, built them model houses, spared them as much as possible the burdens of taxation, and was liberal in almsgiving. His popularity with them was maintained by the economic advantages which they enjoyed under his rule. He governed by means of the upper classes, thus keeping all elements of society contented and at the same time blurring the distinctions between them. He was the first patron of the new art and the learning in which the Florentines were so passionately interested, and this added much to his influence in various directions. His death was lamented by all classes of citizens. To them he was the "pillar, fountain, and banner" of the State, the "father of his country." A shower of lengthy panegyrics were poured out in memory of this great citizen, but the brief verdict of Rinuccini, himself an ardent Republican and far from a flatterer of tyrants, "a wise man, with such wealth and reputation that his equal has never before been seen in our city," fairly estimates the man in the opinion of the modern world.

Cosimo de Medici is certainly entitled to a position in a series treating of "Foreign Statesmen," and the author has prepared a remarkably well arranged story, which is carried forward in such a concise, comprehensive, and spirited manner that it is attractive and instructive in every sentence. New light for English readers has been shed on the career of a remarkable man. While Italian, French, and German literature are well supplied with exhaustive studies of Cosimo and his contemporaries, English literature is but scantily provided. We are more familiar with the life of Lorenzo de Medici, the renowned grandson of Cosimo, but a perusal of this volume will familiarize us with the doings of a man to whom students concede the position of the first of modern statesmen.

*COSIMO DE MEDICI. By K. Dorothea Ewart, Late Scholar of Somerville College, Oxford. 12mo. 240 pages. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, 75 cents.

DOES HE KNOW NOW?

(An Ode to Robert G. Ingersoll.)

Thou, too, most wondrous conjurer of doubt,
Whose epigrams have put thy peers to rout;
Whose scorpion-sting has stung to nameless scorn
The myriad-minded fancies that adorn
The faith, the hope, the logic of the brave—
Thou, too, at last, hast found a godless grave,
Wherein are laid beneath the worm-worn sod
Thy mighty instincts that were born of God;
The charm, the force, the stress, the afterglow
Of power that like cataracts did flow,
And now in the holy hush of listless dreams
Forever stilled and hushed and listless seems.
Dost thou yet cling with all-denying doubt
To fevered phantoms roaming round about?
Or hast thou learnt in starlit planet spheres
The noblest truth which mystery reveres?
And failing that, hast learnt, at last, to bear
With all the whims and aims and errors rare
Which man, weaving in the loom of lowly time,
Spins and broiders with reasoned thread of rhyme
Into silken-shimmered curtains that are spread
O'er those aims and whims and errors when they're dead?
Canst now call us from thy resting place
Of his unending, unabating grace?
Or art still proud, still prone to prophesy
That man, human only, needs must die?
Thy tongue, so truth-betouched, so silver-tipped,
For who dare deny thee this God-given gift?—
Fain would recall the phrase of long ago:
"I do not know!"

GEORGE ALEXANDER KOHUT.
Schroon Lake, Adirondacks, July 27, 1899.

ART AND BOOKS IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 18.—Now that the salons are closed, the most interesting collection which is being shown is that of the early works of the late Puvis de Chavannes at Durand Ruel's. Not that the pictures are greatly pleasing in themselves, but that they describe the gradual development of the French master's genius very clearly. Until within the last few years of his life one could not, I think, have included Puvis de Chavannes among the great masters. The timidity of his character is visible in the tentativeness and hesitation of his work. At first we find him painting portraits in the Barbizon style, and suggestive of Corot. His portrait of himself as a young man, with luxuriant black hair, and a very Southern look, is hard and bituminous. His portraits in chalk are out of drawing, as are also his Oriental scenes, which are nevertheless rich in color effects, of the Turkey carpet pattern, which Mr. Frank Brangwyn has since made his own. Puvis was to pass through all these stages and linger at none of them. His "Beheading of John the Baptist," is the first glimpse of the great Puvis, who was to become immortal; but his drawing, even in this picture, is still bad. It was only until quite at the close of his career that Puvis de Chavannes knew himself and produced the exquisite things which all the world admires. This should be an encouragement to perseverance on the part of younger artists, who are still dissatisfied with their productions; but at the same time the case is to be recorded as almost unique.

One of the reputations which has been most rapidly made of late years is that of M. Anguetin, whose "Combat of Horses" was perhaps the most sensational exhibit at this year's new Salon. M. Anguetin is chiefly famous for his great qualities as a draughtsman, in which respect his admirers hold that he may be ranked with no less a genius than Michael Angelo. His "Combat of Horses" was painted in six weeks, and was therefore deficient in some of those very qualities of draughtsmanship which are M. Anguetin's distinction. Moreover, M. Anguetin does not admit that the artist should slavishly copy nature. In a brief conversation, which I have just had with him on behalf of THE NEW YORK TIMES, he explained to me "that what he particularly wished to render in a picture is the sensation, just as the poet, who, after having felt, goes home and resumes his sensations and his sentiments in a poem, at which he works with a rested brain in solitude, while at the same time giving free rein to that little creature called imagination. His theory is to learn a great deal, and to work freely. "Put out all the lights and create." He is absolutely opposed to the studio system. "I, too, began," he said, "by perpetrating exaggerations, having been carried away by enthusiasm for the impressionist school, and the realists and the naturalists, and what not. I attempted to make painting render what it could not give. But my eyes have since been opened, and I have recognized that there is but one truth—the Louvre! And it was not possible for one to perceive that truth in all its splendor until I had made a special study of anatomy and decorations for two years and a half. Without anatomy there is no painting. How many of our modern painters are versed in this science? Take, for instance, the recumbent figure of Christ exhibited in this year's Salon by Henner. There is a fault in the drawing of the knee, which would strike anybody who had a thorough knowledge of anatomy. I never work with a model, but compose my pictures in accordance with the harmonious proportions of the human or animal frame.. What I aim at is to give to the picture the expression of our own soul. Render nature, yes, but add to it what we ourselves, as artists, see in it. That is my dream. To know nature after having studied her profoundly. To place myself in front of a canvas and create. Everything in my picture, the expressions, the gestures, the looks, must harmonize together, and express my thought."

M. Anguetin is at present engaged on a vast canvas representing a racing scene, which is studied from nature, but in which the element of imagination is large. This is to be succeeded by a tableau of the streets, which is to be entitled "Sur la Rue."

How different are M. Anguetin's theories on art from those of M. Auguste Rodin, which I repeated from his own lips some weeks ago in this supplement! M. Rodin is a pure devotee of nature, which, according to him, contains everything from whom all our thoughts, impressions, imagination are derived. Of the same opinion as M. Rodin is that admirable woman artist, Mme. Madeleine Lemaire.

"How do you feel about nature?" I asked her a few days ago. "It is in nature, and for nature, that I live," was her reply, "and it is from nature that all my inspiration is drawn. The sight of a flower intoxicates me"—Madeleine Lemaire is quite the best flower painter in France—"the feature of a face discovers an entire nature to me. Then I have but to take up my brush in order to translate my sensations, and I always find afterward that my execution is unworthy of my sublime model." As Mme. Lemaire pronounced these words her charming daughter, whose portrait by Chaplain hangs on the studio wall, entered the room. "And since she became a widow," she added, "here is the unique object of my life—art excepted." Mme. Lemaire is busy with the illustrations to Anatole France's famous book, "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard," to be published next Winter by Calmann Levy.

In the literary world there is not much activity, and most of the authors are out of town. The Regency at Blanche et Chollins is the period selected by M. Henri de Bornier of the French Academy for his new play in five acts, which is to be entitled "Royal Duty." M. Henri de Regnier, who married M. de Heredia's daughter, and is the acknowledged leader of the new poetic generation, is bringing out a novel, to be entitled "The Double Mistress." This will be his first effort in fiction. His new volume of poems will be entitled "Medallions of Clay." M. André Theuriet of the French Academy, delicate prose writer and poet, is busy with the reminiscences of his youth, to which he has given the title of "Summer Tours." They will begin to appear next month in the Grande Revue. M. Hugues Rebell, whose novel, "La Nichira," ran into so many editions, is writing a story, the scene of which is laid at Milan during the period of Prince Eugène. There was a curious battle going on at that time between races and religions, which is, in many respects, suggestive of the Dreyfus case. There was a party in favor of the Pope and an opposition which clamored for liberty, though very unwilling to grant the least liberty to the other side. In M. Rebell's book two old women are the leaders of this strife, assisted by some of their young female friends. Its title will be "La Place aux Herbes." In October next an illustrated edition of M. Rebell's "The Woman Who Knew the Emperor" is to appear, together with a new novel now being published in the Revue Blanche, "La Calineuse," and a philosophic romance entitled "Le Diable est à Table," ("Satan Is Served.") Another philosophic romance, which is also a social study, is that which Vicomte Melchior de Vogue of the French Academy has just terminated. It is to be the continuation of the series commenced with "Les Morts qui Parlent," but the definite title has not yet been fixed on. It will be a story with a key. Léon Daudet is writing his first play, which is to be called "La Desoeuvrée," and it will be the tragedy of a man of talent, ruined by a vicious woman. The Daudets have sold their beautiful house at Champrosa, which teemed too painfully with reminiscences of Alphonse Daudet, and are now living at the Château de Pray in the Department of the Indre-et-Loire. A novelist well known for his studies in cosmopolitan life, M. Léon de Tinseau, tells me that he has as yet found no title for the book he is at present writing. Very often his titles occur to him several weeks after the work is completed. The plot of it, however, is laid in Paris, and its leading idea is a comparison between American and French notions of life in general and matrimony in particular, the difference in the freedom of choice, in the valuation of money, &c. "Tell THE NEW YORK TIMES," added M. de Tinseau, "that I have visited the States several times and admire America very much."

M. Raymond de La Tailhède, who narrowly missed being elected Prince of Poets, is bringing out a historical romance, "Sabina Poppea," the heroine of which is of course the famous mistress of Nero. M. Georges Ohnet's "Wedding Guests" is almost finished, after which he will write a play. Catulle Mendès is bringing the history of modern French poetry, commenced by his father-in-law, Théophile Gautier, down to the present time. The French Government has ordered this work, which is being got ready, in view of the exhibition, and he also has in hand a drama in five acts and in verse, entitled (provisionally) "Thérèse d'Ahumada."

ROWLAND STRONG.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.*

When one considers that in the twenty-three years since Charlotte Cushman died the contemporary dramatist, the real fashioner of current opinion, the real teacher of audiences, has turned his attention from the domestic virtues and plain, blunt sinners to the domestic vices and morbid problems; that the audience of to-day includes a much larger proportion of the unlearned and the tasteless, and that the quiet, earnest voices of the real critics are often drowned by shrieking eccentricity, one feels that she did not die too soon.

Not long after she was laid in her grave her friend Miss Emma Stebbins collected some of the many letters in which she had poured out her heart; a few fragments of recollections coaxed from her at intervals; interesting letters received by her and prose and poetical tributes laid before her, and choice criticisms of her impersonations, and incorporated them in a discursive account of her career under the title of "Charlotte Cushman: Her Letters and Memories of Her Life." Literature is not Miss Stebbins's chosen art, but with the material provided, and with her own memories of Miss Cushman's Roman Winters and English Summers, her stage triumphs, and her undisputed social queenship it was impossible to go wrong. The book was carefully and widely read, and the later "Life" in the American Actors' Series was necessarily little more than a summary of its story. It now appears in a new edition, to tell another generation what manner of woman it was whose reign was as unquestioned in her time as Forrest's or Booth's.

It is a figure like and unlike the actual actress of to-day; in every way unlike the actress of the interview, the diamond robbery, and the carefully spiced and exaggerated gossip. With three stems of Mayflower ancestry, Allerton, Bradford, and Cushman, in her genealogical tree, and with many a college diploma and ordination certificate among the family papers; a father who came to Boston on foot and penniless in the proper traditional way, and a thrifty mother, who gave her the best musical training to be found, it was no weakling who appeared in opera at the age of nineteen, and, losing her voice, almost instantly sought and obtained an engagement as actress. It was no selfishly ambitious woman who no sooner found herself with $20 a week than she took the support of her mother and brother and sister upon herself. It was no cowardly woman who, landing in England with a few pounds and finding herself depressed and homesick, boldly gave herself a few weeks of travel and then lived upon a mutton chop a day, her maid buying the baker's dozen of muffins "for the sake of the extra one," until, when she was at her last sovereign, an engagement came. It was no narrow woman for whom Rogers gave breakfasts, whom Chorley called friend, with whom Jane Carlyle chatted for hours, who fascinated women as widely different as Helen Hunt and Miss Jewsbury and Mme. Ristori, and was "big Mamma" to all the children whom she knew, and the munificent friend of all her young kinsfolk. She loved horses and dogs, was a bold rider, and an untiring walker. As a guest she was widely sought, but she loved best to play hostess, taxing the capacity of her large house at Newport to entertain her guests, even as, when young in London, she had talked with guests every afternoon until she was too tired to drink her tea.

In many of these things it would be easy to find living actresses who resemble her, but it would be impossible to find one who in all her business relations and in her professional work was so entirely masculine. An early disappointment, of which but the barest hints are matter of knowledge, had left her without the least capacity for thinking of herself or of her future as most women think of them. She looked the whole world in the face and asked no favors but commanded respect. She told stories, she sang, she talked, to entertain, not to win; to make others happy, not to conquer happiness for herself. She wrote to men as to equals, to women with a suspicion of the protecting spirit; she addressed the public at rare intervals as an artist and a citizen. The type was rare, even in her time, within or beyond the bounds of her profession. It was almost impossible to the generation now coming forward, a generation which desires to join in every masculine amusement, smoking and the employment of mild slang included, yet cringes and moans under adverse criticism; which wears divided skirts, but desires to drag its bicycle on the footway, and wishes men to stand unless it is seated; which tans and freckles its arms on the links, but begs for compliments in a diaphanous ball costume; which professes emancipation from ancient restraints and is self-conscious to its very marrow. That generation needs to read of brave, noble Charlotte Cushman, who won fame but not notoriety.

*CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN: Her Letters and Memories of Her Life. By her friend Emma Stebbins. New edition. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8vo. $1.50.

THE JESSAMY BRIDE RELICS.

It sounds so frightfully modern and Frenchy to call Mrs. Gwyn "née Horneck," when all the world knows that Mary Horneck was Goldsmith's our dear "Jessamy Bride." Have we not been told that Oliver's ire was excited on one particular occasion, and that he went forth intent on thrashing a yellow journalist or his day who had dared to write something libelous about Mary?

Mary Horneck became in time Mrs. Gen. Gwyn, her husband having been equerry of George III., and Mrs. Mary became bed-chamber woman to Queen Charlotte. The Jessamy bride lived on, and died in 1840.

But why waste sentiment? Let us be matter of fact. The "Jessamy Bride Relics" were auctioned off in London the other day. There was a black enamel brooch, and in it was a lock of Oliver Goldsmith's hair—genuine, because Goldsmith's coffin was opened so as to get it. That brooch sold for 10 guineas.

UNAESTHETIC ENGLAND.

Max Beerbohm, who has the reputation of saying the most disagreeable things, scoffs at Mr. Walter Crane and his ideas of making the English people aesthetic. Have we, asks Max, done anything more than to put "reps and mahogany" out of fashion? We have replaced them, in England at least, with sitting rooms, "plastered with horrid little fans, horrid little saucers, and horrid little pieces of art cretonne." Coals are served out of "imitation Dutch milking pails, and you sit on an imitation Dutch milking stool in lieu of a chair." London, then, according to Max, is to grow uglier and uglier. One quality Max has is exceeding impertinence.

Some one has been forging "Original Brontë Letters," and Sir Algernon West has been imposed on. In a reminiscence of Charlotte Brontë, contributed by Sir Algernon West to The Nineteenth Century, there was a letter which read, as purporting to have been written by the author of "Jane Eyre": "It is with extreme sorrow that I have to inform you of the death of my poor father. He died at a ripe age, full of ailments, but surrounded by his daughters." Here a sad blunder has been made, because the Brontë father did not die until six years after Charlotte.

An early magazine serial by J. M. Barrie has just been unearthed in London, and may possibly be presented in book form. It was written in the days when Barrie signed his stories Gavian Ogilvy, and before his "discovery" by Dr. Nicoll. It is an Irish tale, and is said in its opening chapters to be similar to the beginning of "Sentimental Tommy." It first saw light in the periodical called Young Man. Mr. Barrie's authorization for its reproduction is now being sought.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

How the French Take Care of It —The Commission of Old Paris.

An article in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a few weeks ago described the very interesting work of the City History Club. It must have occurred to many readers that where so much is done to make more popularly known a local history so rich in picturesqueness, incident, and contrast, it is a pity that by the City of New York itself so little is done to preserve that history, and the evidences of its truth which are still written across the city. Of late years, as is well known, there has been a great revival of interest in local history all over the United States; but in New York, as in nearly every other city, most of the commemorative work, whether in the preservation of historic shrines, the erection of memorial tablets, or other effort, is left to the public spirit of individuals working separately or in association.

In the course of some investigations, which the writer is making on the spot, of certain phases of the municipal administration of the City of Paris, there has been handed to him a pile of pamphlets relating to the cognizance officially taken by Paris of the respect which is due to the city's history, and of the need which that history has of champions at a time when enthusiasm for civic improvement spells destruction for much that is old.

It may be that the example of Paris contains no lesson for official New York, but it may at least be suggestive to the public spirit of private citizens, and offers certainly a record of a very remarkable and interesting branch of municipal activity.

Paris, then, in recognition of what we may call her obligations to history, established as long ago as 1879 a commission that is known as the Committee of Parisian Inscriptions. Its membership of twenty-five is very distinguished, the entire committee being composed of men who have made local archaeology a special study. The duty of the committee, established "with the view of perpetuating the remembrance of historical deeds interesting to Paris," is to study the questions submitted to it by the Prefect of the Seine, (who is the city's Executive,) or by the Municipal Council, and it can, on occasion, take the initiative, addressing to the Prefect any proposition which seems to it opportune. It amounts, then, to a consulting board of historians, to whom the city can look for expert advice on matters concerning the perpetuation of the memory of her past.

Encouraged by the success of this commission, and desirous that other divisions of the city's commemorative activity should have the benefit of similar advice, a prefectorial decree of two years later established a second commission. This is called the Commission des Travaux historiques. It is composed of six ex officio members, of twelve members nominated by the Prefect from the scholars of Paris, and of two consulting members. The members "de droit" include the Prefect, the President of the Council, and the conservator of the Historical Library of the City of Paris; and the duty of the committee is to supervise and direct such works as have for aim the general history of Paris. In this way, for instance, the great work of Felix Narjoux, which fills several magnificent volumes with an account of the monumental structures that have been raised by Paris since 1850, is announced as published "under the patronage of the City of Paris," because the Commission des Travaux historiques traced the plan of the work, indicated the edifices to be pictured, and the number of plates to devote to each.

Within little more than a year a third commission has been appointed. It has as duty the seeking out and preservation of the historic riches of Paris, the supervision of such changes as prove to be necessary, and the preservation of authentic records. This is called the Commission du Vieux Paris, and its large membership fittingly includes a number of municipal councilors, many members of the other commissions of history, such well-known names as Jules Claretie and Victorien Sardou of the Academy, and officers of voluntary citizen bodies which have affiliated purposes—for with all the official care now given to her history, Paris does not dispense with individual interest. Such associations which have representation in the Commission du Vieux Paris are the Society of the Friends of Parisian Monuments, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and the Society of French Artists. And these three large general commissions are in addition to that which has as its special care the surveillance of the library and the historical collections of Paris—of which the Carnavelet Museum should make an article in itself—and to those which have to seek out documents relative to the history of Paris during the French Revolution and to their publication.

The Commission du Vieux Paris though only organized by a decree of Dec. 28, 1897, has taken hold of its work with an enthusiasm which has already accomplished much. A series of officially published pamphlets, illustrated by plates, gives a complete record of its proceedings that is full of interest. The first pamphlet appropriately includes the memorial which M. Alfred Lamouroux—member of the Municipal Council, of the Commission des Travaux Historiques, and of the Committee of Parisian Inscriptions—addressed to the council on Nov. 15, 1897, and which, copiously signed by his colleagues, resulted in the passage of the resolution inviting the Prefect to appoint such a commission as that of "Old Paris." It cited various cases of recent destruction which might have been prevented, or at least made less permanently serious, had there been such a commission as suggested to cover the ground which those already existing for special purposes missed.

In accordance with suggestions made by M. Lamouroux at the commission's first session, its work was organized as follows: On the first Thursday of each month the full committee meets to hear the reports of sub-committees, act as clearing house of ideas and centralizing agency. The duty of the first sub-committee, consisting of fifteen members, was to be the making "of an inventory of all that which had been shown by historians to be important and the seeking out of that which was likely to be forgotten," with power to propose measures for the preservation of things which it would be possible to save, but which were otherwise destined to destruction. A second sub-committee, composed of twelve members, was to have surveillance of excavations and demolitions and look out for levelings and changes of line that are likely to modify the topography of Paris and menace her monuments. The third sub-committee, with a membership of ten, was to have as its duty the preservation in memory, by photography or other artistic means, of the appearance of parts of Paris presenting a picturesque aspect or destined to rapid disappearance, these reproductions being designed to go in the Carnavelet Museum.

At the second session the efficiency of the commission was further assured by various acts. It was voted that each member should be given a card granting him access to all parts of the city where things pertaining to the history of Paris could be observed, and especially to all city works; that the engineers and architects of the city and of the department should be instructed to notify the commission of excavations and other works to be undertaken in Paris; that intimate and friendly relations be established with the learned bodies unofficially engaged in similar work—such as the Anthropological Society, the Society of Antiquarians of France, &c.; that negotiations be opened with the large public companies and with the services of State regarding objects of historic or artistic interest that might be found in the works undertaken by them; that correspondence be begun with other cities to learn what measures are taken by them for the preservation of their history and its monuments, and that the Municipal Council be asked to award to the commission a credit of 10,000f. for the carrying on of its work. This by no means exhausts the list of propositions which the committee considered and adopted at its second session, but, taken in conjunction with the duties assigned to the sub-committees, they indicate very well the field mapped out for the Commission du Vieux Paris and the earnestness with which it took up its task.

In the record of what it has actually done, the commission does not disappoint the hopes aroused by the energy of its organization. The minutes of the first meeting include a learned report on a fragment of Gallo-Roman construction discovered a few weeks before in the Ile de la Cité, and of the very interesting discussion which followed the presentation of the report; those of the second meeting include the findings of the first sub-committee in a visit to the Rue Danton to learn what of interest was destined to disappear in the prolongation of that street, an account of some discoveries just made in the bed of the Seine by the workmen on the new Alexander III. Bridge, and of others made in the excavation for a sewer, and a report from the third sub-committee of the work which it had done. In the minutes of the third meeting there is a long report on the ancient stained glass in the churches of Paris, announcement of various gifts to the commission, the replies received by the commission from other cities as to what is done officially in them for the preservation of local history, accounts of inspections made by the first sub-committee, a long report on the fragments of sculpture piled in the garden back of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, a report of the researches of the second sub-committee, and other matters of interest—the whole making a pamphlet of twenty-eight pages about half the size of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and closely printed in small type.

It has seemed worth while to give in this special detail an outline of the work of the Commission du Vieux Paris—first, because it is so extraordinary a municipal activity; second, because it is so new, this account being probably the first of any completeness that has been published in English, and, third, because there has grown out of the vague rumors of its activity a strange misconception of its character, and one hears it spoken of by those who should know better as though it were a voluntary association of individuals without official status or authority. It is young yet, but it is already one of the most remarkable of the many commissions of Paris, and if it contains no suggestion for other cities, and especially for official New York, at least it illustrates well, in connection with the other historical committees, the means by which Paris secured to herself the service of the talent and best minds of the city, through appointments to commission of honor and of power. C. M. R.

Paris, July 20, 1899.

Joanna Baillie's Birthplace.

The English Society of Arts is to affix a memorial tablet on the house at Hampstead where Joanna Baillie, poet and dramatist, was born. The house is called Bolton House. When Joanna's mother died in 1806 the girl came to Bolton House. It is situated near Windmill Hill, and thither often came Scott, Rogers, Wordsworth, and Henry Crabb Robinson. Joanna Baillie died Feb. 23, 1851, and was buried at Hampstead Church.

SALES.

The Splendid Peel Collection—Its Contemplated Sale.

Considerable interest has been shown in England as to the possible fate of the Peel heirlooms. The present Sir Robert Peel, who is tenant for life, being practically bankrupt, has asked the sanction of the court, so that he may dispose of the entire art collection in Drayton Manor, these heirlooms being worth, say, $500,000. Viscount Peel and his son, who are entitled to the reversion of the estate, object strongly that the family house shall be sacked of its treasures.

The case having been brought into court, the Justice authorized the sale of the silver, appraised at some £20,000, and that a list be made of the pictures, statuary, books, engravings, &c., and that their value be estimated, so that some, but not all, might be sold, if the proceeds of these selected objects would pay the present Sir Robert Peel's debts.

What is the character of the collection made by Sir Robert Peel, the great English statesman, is worthy of presentation. Drayton Manor has not been open to the public for some years, but that it is a remarkably good collection, rich in historical portraits, need not be questioned. For years Sir Robert Peel was desirous of forming a gallery of celebrated contemporaries. In 1824 he wrote to Sir Walter Scott: "I am building a new house, and in it a gallery for pictures, and I want, above all things, a portrait of you, but no pencil but Lawrence's will satisfy me. He is to paint for me his own portrait, Davy's, and the Duke of Wellington's; and he has painted for me Lord Eldon's and Lord Stowell's." But there was some difficulty in getting Sir Walter to sit, and after five years had elapsed Peel wrote again: "What am I to do about your picture, which I must place in my gallery of contemporary portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence? I want it more than ever, for he has just finished for me a portrait of Southey." Lawrence dying in 1830, he did not paint a portrait of Sir Walter for Peel, though there is a picture of Scott by Lawrence now at Windsor Castle.

Sir Robert wanted too, a portrait of Hallam, and he wrote Hallam in 1846: "I have formed a collection of portraits of the most eminent men of the time in which I have lived. I miss your portrait from the series and am very anxious that this great blank should be supplied."

Sir Thomas Lawrence and Sir Robert Peel were intimately acquainted, and the artist was often called upon to exercise his judgment. In the exhibition of 1826 there was a portrait of Sir Robert, the work of Lawrence, and in 1827 he painted Mrs. Peel. At Drayton Manor there are twenty portraits painted by Lawrence, and among them the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Huskisson, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lords Eldon and Stowell, John Kemble as Rolla, besides the Peel family pictures. The respect in which Sir Robert Peel held the artist was shown, for he was one of the eight pall bearers at Lawrence's funeral.

In the collection there are two Vandykes, a full length of a Genoese Senator, and for a companion picture the portrait of a lady. These Vandykes are mentioned by Lawrence in a letter of 1828 addressed to Sir Robert: "I have seen the Vandykes—very interesting portraits, and in each identity itself; of his earliest time in execution, but still of great truth and force. They are entirely free from the ravages of repair."

Winterhalter was an artist very much in vogue in the early Victorian era. He painted the essentially pretty picture. In 1846 the Queen and the Prince Consort sat for Winterhalter, and he made full-length portraits of them, which pictures they presented to Sir Robert in 1846. There are three Reynolds at Drayton Manor, a sketch of Samuel Johnson, a portrait of Burke, and one of Arthur Murphy. Besides these there are Wilkies, Mulreadies, and a fine Hoppner. Altogether, there are 160 pictures, the major part of great value from their historical associations.

In statuary there are nearly 100 objects. Five of them are by Chantrey, and one is a marble bust of the Queen, taken in 1841, and presented by her Majesty to Sir Robert. One work of Chantrey is of the greatest importance—it is the bust of Sir Walter Scott, made in 1828. This bust passed direct from the artist's studio to Drayton Manor. There is also a bust of Southey by Chantrey. There are several examples of Nollekens's work, as a bust of Pitt, of Wyndham, and of Perceval. At Drayton Manor there are busts of Prior, Pope, Voltaire, and Rousseau, from the chisel of Roubilliac, and an Apollo by Thorwaldsen.

In smaller objects the Drayton Manor is very rich, for Sir Robert had a decided taste for curios. In the collection there is a box of tortoise shell which bears the inscription "Presented by Mrs. David Garrick to her esteemed friend Samuel Johnson, 1762," and something else, a real bibelot—the original pistols used by Sir Robert when he fought his famous duel with Daniel O'Connell.

Pictures.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold recently in London the pictures belonging to the late Sir William Eden. The principal pictures were the following: Jan Van Beers, head of a lady, in black mantilla, on panel, 12 inches by 9 inches, 48 guineas; T. S. Cooper, three cows on the banks of a stream, 1871, on panel, 11½ inches by 15½ inches, 60 guineas; J. B. Corot, an avenue of trees, with cottages in the distance, 31 inches by 50½ inches, 105 guineas; H. McCulloch, R. S. A., Loch Katrine, 41 inches by 70 inches, exhibited at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867, 300 guineas; W. Müller, a landscape, after a shower, with a rainbow, a boy with white mice, and two children in the foreground by W. Collins, 38 inches by 48 inches, from the Gillott collection, 400 guineas; G. Romney, head of a lady, turned to the left, 14½ inches by 12 inches, 190 guineas; E. Verboeckhoven, sheep on the downs, near the Scheldt, 1878, 74 inches by 114 inches, 755 guineas; Jan Van Beers, "A Jester," 13½ inches by 9 inches, 62 guineas; B. W. Leader, sand dunes, 1881, 45 inches by 68 inches, 584 guineas; Sir H. Raeburn, portrait of Mrs. Renny Strachan of Seaton and Tarrie, Forfarshire, in white dress with red robe, fair hair, 30 inches by 25 inches, 850 guineas; R. Wilson, an Italian scene, with castle, buildings on a hill, and anglers, 37 inches by 50 inches, 210 guineas; three pastels, each 24 inches by 17½ inches, by J. Russell, R. A., portrait of Mrs. Earle, in white dress with yellow sash, holding her infant daughter, 310 guineas; portrait of Joseph Earle, husband of the above, in blue coat and white stock, 50 guineas, and portrait of Jack Banister, in brown coat, white stock, powdered hair, signed and dated 1799, 100 guineas; two by J. B. Corot, a landscape, with windmill and figures, 9½ inches by 12½ inches, 180 guineas, and the edge of a wood, with two figures, 11 inches by 15 inches, 165 guineas; Degas, "The Drover," 130 guineas, and B. Morisot, "La Débutante," 25 inches by 21 inches, 190 guineas. The drawings included the following: F. Boucher, a lady walking on a terrace, 50 guineas; R. Caldicott, "The Rivals," a set of four in one frame, 66 guineas; Sir W. Eden, the market place, Nice, 10 inches by 13 inches, 48 guineas; D. F. McKewan, Durham, 1853, 26 inches by 30 inches, 48 guineas; J. M. Swan, a lion, 9½ inches by 14½ inches, 62 guineas.

R. H. MACY & CO
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Books.

All new books as soon as issued at much less than publisher's prices.

Justice to the Jew, Madison Peters, 81c.
Richard Carvel, Winston Churchill, $1.04.
That Fortune, Chas. Dudley Warner, $1.08.
Vacation Incidents, Gardiner, 81c.
A Gentleman Player, Stephens, 88c.
The Maternity of Harriet Wicken, Dudeney $1.08.
The Strong Arm, Robert Barr, $1.08.
The Ladder of Fortune, F. C. Baylor, $1.08.
A Man's Undoing, Mrs. Lovett Cameron, 22c.
Joan, the Curate, F. Worden, 22c.
Cruise of the Cachelot, Frank Bullen, 18c.
Miracles of Antichrist, 10c.
Nigger of the Narcissus, Jos. Conrad, 36c.

Brentano's

CATALOGUES OF
YACHTING BOOKS
PAPER NOVELS
NEW BOOKS

free on request everywhere.
Safe delivery of Books by mail guaranteed throughout the world.
All Books at sweeping reductions from Publisher's Prices.

Brentano's, 31 Union Sq., New York

Books

Worth Reading.

Green's Agatha Webb 1.25
Miss Cayley's Adventures. Illust. 1.50
Philpotts' Children of the Mist . 1.50
Rayner's Rosalba . . . 50 cts. and 1.00
The Untold Half . . . 50 cts. and 1.00
Townshend's Lone Pine 1.25
Vassar Studies. Illust. 1.25

Send for complete list of fiction.

G. P. Putnam's Sons
27 & 29 West 23d Street, New York.

"Interesting and Valuable."
—Springfield Republican.
"There is much humor in the book."—Literature.
"Young Alf and his ways in life, from which a great gulf separates us, have a novelty and excitement about them that awaken interest and admiration, even while we are aware that in all conscience we should pity and condemn."—The Bookman.

The
Hooligan Nights
THE REMINISCENCES OF AN ACTUAL CRIMINAL. Edited by CLARENCE ROOK. 12mo, $1.25.

HENRY HOLT & CO.,
29 W. 23d St., New York.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I. NEW YORK.

We have been permitted to look over the Fall lists of several New York publishing houses, and, although not yet able to make the announcements in full, we can assure the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that the lists are large and well filled with what promises to be an extraordinary amount of good fiction. Two revivals are noted, one concerning Irish stories and another of sea stories. While the revival of romantic historical novels, which was begun last Winter, still holds its own, there will also be presented several volumes of short stories by a group of younger writers whose work has attracted more or less attention in the magazines of the last eight or ten months.

Russell Doubleday, author of "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee," has a new book entitled "Cattle Ranch to College," which will be presented on Sept. 13 by the Doubleday & McClure Company. It is the true story of life in a frontier town of Dakota. On the same date will also be published Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen's new book, "We Win," being the life and adventures of a young railroader. Mr. Hamblen's railroad stories are about as characteristic and American as anything in the world of books.

"The Half Back, a Story of School, Football, and Golf," by Ralph Henry Barbour, will be published about Sept. 15 by D. Appleton & Co. Although this book is primarily intended for juveniles, older people will find much interest in this breezy tale of outdoor sport.

The thirteenth volume of the Outward Bound edition of Kipling, which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing, includes, besides the first part of "The Day's Work," a story, "The Son of His Father," which is not published elsewhere in America. This new volume is the first of six which the author will add to the Outward Bound edition.

Western literary editors seem to forget that there are or were, three gentlemen by the name of Wells who have been responsible for a certain number of books. There was David A. Wells, the political economist, who died a few months ago, and there is his son, David D. Wells, the author of "Her Ladyship's Elephant," which has just passed into its eighth edition at the press of Henry Holt & Co., and there is Mr. H. G. Wells, the fantastic writer about other worlds than our own. These facts would be quite unnecessary to note were it not that the announcement was recently made in a Western paper that "Her Ladyship's Elephant," by D. A. Wells, D. D., "was doing quite famously."

"Where Angels Fear to Tread" is the title of the leading story in the volume of nautical tales which Morgan Robertson will issue in October through The Century Company. The author is a young writer whose work has been promptly welcomed by the leading magazines. His intimate knowledge of ships and sailors is accounted for by the fact that he has spent ten years before the mast.

The series of curious and fascinating tales entitled "The Book of Knight and Barbara" is about to be published by D. Appleton & Co. for David Starr Jordan. This book is illustrated by drawings made by children. The stories were originally told before children connected with the kindergarten department of the Stanford University. The children were asked to illustrate what they heard. How well they did it the "Book of Knight and Barbara" will show.

Amory H. Bradford, D. D., of Montclair, N. J., has a book in preparation at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s entitled "The Art of Living Alone." This little book will be an antithesis and companion to "The Art of Living Together," by Dr. Horton, published not long ago, and forms one of the same series, "Little Books on the Conduct of Life."

The American rights for B. L. Farjeon's new novel, "Samuel Boyd of Catchpole Square," have been secured by the New Amsterdam Book Company. The volume will be published some time in September.

A new short story by Bret Harte, entitled "The Belle of Canada City," will be published in the Christmas number of a leading American magazine. In style it is said to be a return to his old manner of "Snowed Up at Eagle's."

Mr. D. C. Heath, the Boston publisher, recently purchased in London the library of children's books and educational works issued by the house of Newberry, from 1740 to 1800, which was brought together by Mr. Charles Welsh when he was writing the biography of John Newberry—Oliver Goldsmith's friend and publisher. The collection, which is now being catalogued and arranged, is said to contain many unique treasures which form an instructive object lesson in the evolution of children's literature.

Among the interesting books announced for near publication by the New Amsterdam Book Company is "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight," abridged in prose from the middle English alliterative poem by Jessie L. Weston. This poem has long been recognized as a masterpiece of English, pre-Chaucerian narrative poetry, and as one of the finest Arthurian romances extant. "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight" is intended to be the first of a series of Arthurian romances represented in Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," and derived, for the most part, from an earlier and more mythic state of the legend than that found in Malory. The second book in the series will be "Tristem and Idolde."

Mr. Rutger B. Jewett, son of the Rev. Dr Jewett, the famous Biblical critic, is to have charge of a publishing department in J. F. Taylor & Co.'s, where will shortly be presented "Dicky Dale, a Story of Old New York," by Amelie E. Barr; "Little Leather Breeches," by Francis F. Wiehmann; an illustrated edition of the "Potiphar Papers," by Frances Porcher Robertson, and "Bashful's Sin," by J. H. Pearce.

An attractive reading book for children has just been published by Ginn & Co. under the title of "Little Wanderers." It is by Margaret Warner Morley, author of "Bee Babies" and "A Few Families Flowers."

Charles Scribner's Sons have just presented an illustrated brochure of twelve pages containing a descriptive catalogue of the best books for Summer reading recently published by them.

"Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires," a book by Michael Meyers Shoemaker, author of "Islands of the Southern Seas," will shortly be presented by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The new volume deals with Ancient India, Burmah, and Manila.

A new edition is announced by the Lippincotts of Dr. C. W. Doyle's "The Taming of the Jungle." The work, which some critics have considered quite Kiplingesque, is a study of the people of the jungle rather than of the animals.

Allusion was made last week in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, apropos of the announcement of a forthcoming American edition of Sir Edwin Arnold's rendering of Sadi's "Rose Garden," to the late Sir Richard Burton's translation of that masterpiece, "The Scented Garden," which was destroyed by his wife, Lady Isabel Burton, much to the chagrin of bibliophiles all over the world. There is, it is true, a French version of the work that was issued by Isidore Liseux after a lithographed edition made by some staff officers in Algeria, who evidently had access only to a truncated copy of the Arabic manuscript, and from this a still further emasculated and very poor English version was made and published under the title of "The Perfumed Garden." We learn that Mr. Charles Carrington, the English publisher in Paris, has for three years past been engaged in preparing a thorough, complete, and unexpurgated translation of the work from the fullest Arabic manuscripts known to scholars. In a letter to a friend in this city he says: "It has been a very great labor, but also a labor of love, and it is now nearly terminated. I venture to say that the world will learn from this version for the first time the real nature and contents of the erudite Sheik Nafzawih's chef d'oeuvre."

"The Treasure Ship, a Story of Sir William Phipps, the Regicide, and the Inter-Charter Period in Massachusetts," is announced for early publication by D. Appleton & Co. The tale, which will be illustrated, is by Hezekiah Butterworth. The story chiefly concerns itself with the career of a poor boy, who recovered the treasure from a Spanish ship sunk in the Bahamas and was knighted by the King. His subsequent career as a soldier, as a firm opponent of the witchcraft delusion, and as Governor of Massachusetts is related with a graphic pen.

A custom that has become quite common among the publishers is presenting two or three books upon the same theme at about the same time. Thus, in early September London will have "The Life and Letters of Sir John Everett Millais," by J. G. Millais, and "Sir John Everett Millais: His Art and Influence," by A. L. Baldry. One book will take the man and his art together, while the other will concern itself with the artist only.

"Les Lettres d'un Innocent," being the letters of Capt. Dreyfus to his wife during his period of imprisonment, which Harper & Brothers have brought out in translation, has passed through its second edition since the day of its publication, a fortnight ago. The publication is entitled "The Letters of an Innocent Man."

"The Temperance Problem in Social Reform," by Joseph Rountree and Arthur Sherwell, of which three editions have been quickly taken up in London, will be published here immediately by Thomas Whittaker.

Josiah Flynt, a young American, who has made a special study of the tramp question, has gathered together his numerous contributions to the magazines and made a book of them. "Tramping with Tramps," as he calls the volume, will appear in the Fall, with the imprint of the Century Company. The volume will include an introductory note by Dr. Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany, who speaks of the work as one of great importance. Mr. Flynt has lived for many months among tramps at home and abroad, and knows them more intimately, probably, than any other educated man. His work will be illustrated.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis's popular lectures "On Ten Masterpieces of Literature" will be published in book form by The Revell Company in September. The book will be entitled "Great Books as Life Teachers." The works on which the studies are based are Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," George Eliot's Tito in "Romola," Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," Hawthorne's "Scatlet Letter," Browning's "Saul," Emerson's "Conduct of Life," Thoreau's "Walden," Channing's "Symphony of Life," and a study of the personality of James Russell Lowell as "The Prophet of the New Era of Social Sympathy and Service."

Prof. Carla Wenckebach of Wellesley has done much to lighten the labors of German students and it now looks as though she were going to take the austerity off German composition by a book on that subject based on humorous stories, to be issued at once by Henry Holt & Co.

Readers who are particularly pleased with the attempt at colored illustration in the August Scribner will be glad to hear that the October and November numbers of the magazine will have illustrations that have been made in approximately three tones, and it is said that the so-called three-color process, now wide use, and it has been adopted in many ways by illustrators. New developments in the process, which are in the hands of Charles Scribner's Sons, will doubtless be made particularly manifest in future numbers of their periodicals. In general, the process is well-known. It involves the making of three negatives, one for each of the primary colors. From these negatives half-tone plates are made. If the application could be made perfect the colors would be an exact reproduction of life. It is to this end that the efforts of these persons, who are experimenting in the matter are being devoted.

"Tales of the Telegraph," by Jasper Ewing Brady, will be published on Sept. 6 by the Doubleday & McClure Company. This is a story of a telegrapher's life and adventures in railroad, commercial, and military work.

The second edition of "The Queen's Service; or, the Real Tommy Atkins," is announced for immediate publication by L. C. Page & Co., the first edition having been exhausted on the day of publication. The subject of the books, the true experiences of a gentleman, who served eight years in the British regulars, is an interesting one, especially at the present time, when rumors of war make the real condition of the British Army of such paramount importance to the welfare of the empire. It is interesting also to compare the genuine experiences of the real Tommy Atkins with his brother of fiction, so well known in "Soldiers Three" of Rudyard Kipling.

II. BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—"Little Folks," the youngest of children's magazines, is to appear as an "illustrated annual" this year, the two volumes published furnishing some 300 illustrations. It will be issued by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., together with the veteran "Chatterbox," and a volume of Oliver Optic's Annual, probably the last.

Among the holiday books issued by this firm will be one which is curious in itself and original for a Christmas gift, the author being Sextus Julius Frontinus, Water Commissioner of Rome, A. D. 97. Preparatory to the building of the Traiania aqueduct, which was to supply Trajan's baths, this official made a complete survery, historical and scientific, of the history of the aqueducts then supplying the city, and the photographic reproduction of his manuscript with reprint and a translation and explanatory chapter by Mr. Clemens Herschel furnishes the text of this book, which has 130 illustrations. The title is "The Two Books on the Water Supply of the City of Rome."

Mr. Douglas Seaden, writing in The London Queen, and praising "Richard Carvel" enthusiastically, says that Mr. Winston Churchill is the favorite serial writer of the Century Magazine, which statement is news in the Massachusetts town now boasting itself as the author's residence. However, Mr. Seaden redeems himself in the closing paragraph of his review by calling "Geoffrey Hamlyn" "the arch romance of the old colonial days in Australia." Kingsley has always been duly appreciated in Boston, partly because the publishers of his first book advertised it so persistently and so conspicuously that it was impossible not to know of its existence, and partly because when Mr. Aldrich was editing Every Saturday he obtained the advance sheets of "Silcote of Silcotes" and "Hetty" for use in the magazine. Even a dull author would have become well known thus introduced, and Kingsley was anything but dull. It is evidently from him, as much as from Charles Reade, that Mr. Kipling learned his first lessons. He is no imitator of either, but his great ships, in spite of being steamers, are god-daughters of the Agra, every one, and in his passages of pure fun, manly fun without a spark of femininity about it, one catches an echo of Kingsley, delightful to those who have laughed with the young Burtons and Silcotes. Even the school stories are related to Kingsley's description of St. Mary's, and one would be willing to wager a small sum, say all the real pecuniary advantage that Mr. Kipling is likely to derive from the lawsuits now pending, that Beetle, reading "Silcote of Silcotes," in some snug retreat among the furze of a Devon combe, resolved to write the doings about him. It is a good line of literary ancestry, and the new edition of the elder author has added interest because of his relation to the younger.

Messrs. Brown & Co. are bringing out two small volumes, one by Mr. Stanley Weyman, the other by Anthony Hope. The former, "When Love Calls," contains one story something in the manner of a Miss Rhoda Broughton who has learned all the tenses of her verbs; two cleverly devised surprises, and a description of that part of France especially favored by the author in his novels. The latter, "A Cut and a Kiss," is made up of seven stories decidedly worth keeping as specimens of early work as conscientious as anything which has followed it.

Those who really believe that republics crush originality will find their faith sorely tried by two volumes to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., "Life of Charles Henry Davis, Rear Admiral," and "The Life and Reminiscences of John M. Forbes." Admiral Davis, a brilliant sailor, a devout Christian, and a man of no small literary talent, concerned himself very little with the opinions of others, provided he could approach his own high standard, and Mr. Forbes, as financier, as the conductor of railway enterprises, and as patriot, was as independent as he was in the small, everyday matters which made him the object of observation in Boston. His daily rides from Milton to his place of business would alone have served to make him conspicuous among a generation enslaved by trains and street cars, and socially he reigned by virtue of speech not only witty but wise.

Carlyle's "French Revolution" has appeared in many shapes, but its newest is the three-volume edition with thirty photogravures now in preparation by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. The "Photogravure Edition" of "Lalla Rookh" is to be reproduced in a less costly form, with half-tone illustrations, but with the text printed from new plates.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mrs. S. Sandys, Brooklyn: "Please tell me something about the Shelley spurious letters which Robert Browning edited. Can you print or tell me where to find the sonnet Browning wrote about Venice?" In 1862 Edward Moxon published, in London, the "Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley, with an introductory essay by Robert Browning." These letters were probably written by a fellow who called himself the natural son of Lord Byron. He sold them to William White, a bookseller, and White sent them to Sotheby's to be sold at auction. At the sale Moxon secured the letters, and then proceeded to print them. The forgery was soon exposed, and Moxon suppressed the book and gave the original letters to the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. Browning's essay, which is valuable as his chief prose work, was reprinted in 1888 by the Shelley Society. The sonnet by Browning to which reference is made is undoubtedly the one he wrote in 1883 about Rawdon Brown, an Englishman, who went to Venice for a short visit, but staid there forty years. His love for Venice was so great that some one invented a story about him, which Browning told in this sonnet, printed in The Century, February, 1884:

"Sighed Rawdon Brown: 'Yes, I'm departing, Toni!
I needs must, just this once before I die,
Revisit England. Anglus Brown am I,
Although my heart's Venetian. Yes, old crony—
Venice and London—London's "Death the bony"
Compared with Life—that's Venice! What a sky,
A sea, this morning! One last look! Goodbye,
Ca Pesaro! No, lion, I'm a coney.
To weep! I'm dazzled, 'tis that sun I view
Rippling the—the—Cospetto, Toni! Down
With carpet-bag and off with valise-straps!
Bella Venezia, non ti lascio piu!'
Nor did Brown ever leave her: Well, perhaps
Browning, next week, may find himself quite Brown!"

A. C. Thomas, Philadelphia: "Did Swinburne write 'Dolorida'? Did he contribute to Adah Isaac Menken's 'Infelicia?'" "Dolorida" first appeared in "Walnuts and Wine; A Christmas Annual," edited by Augustus M. Moore, in 1883. Swinburne immediately wrote to a paper that "the annual, the editor, the contributor, and the contribution" were "unknown" to him. Wise says that Swinburne "is not to be held responsible for any one of the thirty-one poems of which 'Infelicia' is composed."

Miss Fannie Hirsch, 21 East Eighty-ninth Street: "I recently read in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of a book called 'Spanje,' by Josef Israels. How can I obtain a copy?" A copy may be secured through Brentano's, Mayer, Jenkens, or any dealer in foreign literature.

"A. L. S.," Denver, Col.: "What novel did Mrs. Oliphant and Aldrich, the American poet, write together?" "The Second Son," published in The Atlantic Monthly and by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, in 1888.

Mrs. Julius Osterhoudt, Kingston, N. Y.: "Will you please tell where I can find anything about Frank R. Stockton?" See The Critic, April 16, 1898, an article by James Herbert Morse, describing Mr. Stockton at his home, at Convent Station, N. J. From Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s "Catalogue of Authors" we take this sketch: Frank Richard Stockton was born in Philadelphia April 5, 1834. Graduated at the Central High School of that city, he became a draughtsman and engraver, but later exchanged his occupation for that of journalism. He was connected with The Post of Philadelphia and with Hearth and Home of New York. He then joined the editorial staff of Scribner's Monthly, and when St. Nicholas was established, in 1873, became its assistant editor, continuing in that position until 1880. He is well known as a writer of fantastic fairy stories for children, as well as stories with a similiar quaint originality for older people. His most famous story is "The Lady or the Tiger?"

A slip of the pen in vacation time, though easily made, is not so easily repaired. In last week's SATURDAY REVIEW an anecdote of Thackeray mentioned Jane Austen where Charlotte Brontë should have been named, and ever since the five-times-per-diem-delivered mail of the editor has been freighted with letters, some extremely kind, others ghoulishly gleeful, pointing out the error. "C. C." of Fishkill-on-Hudson, a very old friend, (but the friendship does not account for the kindness of his letter, for "C. C." would always be kind in such circumstances,) writes: "I suppose, by the time you get this, your table will be stacked up with others to the self-same tune and words." Of course, as Jane Austen (delightful writer!) died in 1817, and Thackeray was only six years old in that year, (born 1811,) Jane could hardly have driven him to his club so early! It was of Charlotte Brontë that the story is told." "H. H. B. M." of Brooklyn writes: "This is one of fifty thousand letters you are going to receive from readers, all anxious to air their little knowledge and point the finger of scorn at you. Jane Austen died in 1817, and Thackeray was born in 1811. I know, because I've just looked 'em up. In 1817 Thackeray was living with his aunt, Mrs. Ritchie, at Chiswick, and on the day Jane Austen died, July 18, was doubtless celebrating the sixth anniversary of his birthday. Perhaps the meeting you speak of took place earlier in the year. At any rate, what a comic picture for Punch its hero would have made of the scene your paragraph conjures up. But was it not Charlotte Brontë of whom the story you cite is told?" "B," of Richmond, Va., sends another letter of correction and adds: "Being a subscriber to your paper and a true lover of its entertaining pages, I feel that I may claim the right to this criticism." "H. P. G.," of Baltimore, an old correspondent,

corrects the error in this agreeable way: "One does not often catch the editor of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW napping, but have you not confused Charlotte Brontë and Jane Austen in your issue of the 29th when you say that Miss Austen once took tea with the Thackerays, who found her uninteresting? I am sure that you err in this; as I think I have read the story before, with Miss Brontë (and I think her sister) as Thackeray's silent guest. As a devoted admirer of both authors, I am sure that Jane Austen could never have been dull, but that Miss Brontë might have been shy among strangers." "A. D. P." of Union College, Schenectady, who signs his letter "Yours gratefully," tells us: "Miss Austen died in 1817; Thackeray was born in 1811. Do you not think it was Miss Brontë from whom Thackeray escaped after listening to vain and 'brilliant conversation or even intelligent remarks'? The truth is Jane Austen has a limited audience, who love and admire and keenly appreciate her. But it is useless to try to convince the barbarians; I mean the world outside." "G. L. F." has been somewhat bewildered by the anecdote, and asks a question already answered: "Of course you know that Jane Austen, the author of 'Sense and Sensibility,' died in 1817. Also, that William M. Thackeray was born in India in 1811, and came to England at the age of seven, i. e., in the year following Miss Austen's death. How, then, was the distinguished lady enabled to visit and take tea with him after he had grown up and attained celebrity? And if she could talk at all, was not the utter dullness of her conversation just what was to be expected and in accordance with immemorial tradition, under the circumstances? Mrs. Ritchie's 'picture of the personality of Jane Austen,' as presented on this occasion, must be intensely weird and interesting. Will you not kindly find out and tell your readers precisely where it occurs?" "M. C. S." of this city, "M. B. S." of East Hampton, L. I., and "D. M. R." of New Haven, are other members of the chorus. And so they come, and doubtless still will come, making a singing company large enough to appear in an oratorio.

Needless to add that the writer of the paragraph in question knew quite well that Jane Austen died when Thackeray was a child, and yet all this is true. But, but—well, vacations, as Wordsworth might say, are "too much with us." Moreover, gentle readers in Fishkill, Baltimore, Richmond, Brooklyn, East Hampton, and Hartford that paragraph was written when the weather in York town was quite warm.

"J. M.," New York City: "Have these books any value—Froissart's 'History of England, France, and Spain,' New York, 1844, and 'Past and Present,' by Carlyle, New York, 1843?" They have little value.

W. A. Elliott, Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn.: "The lines quoted by Matthew Arnold, the original of which 'J. J.' desires to know, are from Sophocles's 'Oedipus Tyrannus.'" "E. D.," Sudbury, Vt., writes to the same effect, adding that Arnold gives the same quotation, naming the author, in "Literature and Dogma."

Ezra Bowen, Burlington, N. J.: "Story's 'A Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem' may be found in his 'Poems,' Volume I., Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1893." Answered also by Dan Millikin, Second and Ludlow Streets, Hamilton, Ohio, and by Miss Elizabeth Hermans, 1618 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

L. A. Conklin, 573 Sumner Avenue: "Is there any value placed on D. Fenning's 'Universal Spelling Book, London, 1767'?" It has no value.

"J. A. D.," New York City: "The author of 'The Annuity' was George Outram, member of the Glasgow bar and editor of The Glasgow Herald. He was born in 1805 and died in 1856." Answered also by John Byers, Brooklyn, and by "Vonnie," Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"E. V. A.," New York City: "The lines
'Be the day short or never so long,
At last it ringeth to evensong'
were quoted at the stake by George Tankerfield, 1555. They are from Heywood's "Proverbs."

C. L. Ward, Chatham, N. J.: "The sonnet entitled 'The Evening Cloud,' which 'Student' asked for, was written by Prof. John Wilson, the Scottish poet and editor."

Appeals to Readers.

F. H. Benson, New York City: "Who is the author of the inclosed verse, and where is the entire poem to be found?"

A ROSE SONG.

In a garden's red retreat,
Bloomed this rose for you, my sweet;
Caught the sunshine and the dew,
Dreaming of the lips of you;
Heard your sweet voice in the rills,
And the song of whip-poor-wills;
With the tenderest unrest,
Yearning ever for your breast;
Withered is it worth a sigh,
Do love's roses ever die?"

"W. D.," New York City: "Who is the author of
"They are happiest who dissemble best their weariness;
They are the most polite who squander time and treasure with a smile?"

"M. A. C.," Westport, Conn.: "Who wrote the following, and about whom was it written?"

Give him a sepulchre
Broad as the sweep
Of the tidal wave's measureless motion.
In the arms of the deep
Lay our hero to sleep
Mid the pearls of the fetterless ocean.

It was liberty slain
That so maddened his brain
To avenge the dead ideal he cherished.
So 'tis meet that the main
Ne'er curbed by a chain
Should entomb the last freeman now perished.

H. Carrington Bolton, Minnewaska, N. Y.: "Will you print a few verses sought elsewhere in vain? They begin:

"'Sister,' he said, 'in Bible times
Didn't folks own their clothes?'

and the inquirer adds: 'The Bible says Solomon rent his clothes.' The sister explains that the people here their clothes when in grief, and the boy remarks: 'Who mended them?' And the girl says: 'Ah, I know, "the devil sows tares."' This is the substance of the clever verses."

Marjorie B. Hiscox, Saratoga, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the quotation, 'Give me health and a day and I will make the pomp of Emperors ridiculous'?"

Felix Oussler, Kingston-on-Hudson, N. Y.: "Can any of your readers tell me if the word honorificabilitudinahbus is in Rabelais, and, if so, please furnish the reference?"

"S. C. T.," South Poland, Me.: "Do you know the poem called 'The Three Warnings'? I read it in the reader of my boy school days."

W. H. H. Hume, 17 Broadway: "Where can I obtain a poem that appeared anonymously in 1897 under the title of 'The Parting of the Ways'? All I can remember is:

"You took my heart in your fingers:
It was yours to brighten or break • • •
And what if you chose to mar!"

"An Appreciative Reader," New York City: "I am anxious to know who wrote 'Sometime, Somewhere.' The following is part of it:

"Unanswered yet the prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fail? is hope departing?
And think you all in vain those falling tears?
Say not the Father has not heard your prayer.
You shall have your reward sometime, somewhere."

H. Rintoul Crawford, 42 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street: "Is the story called 'The Battle of the Stairheid' published in book form, and if so, who publishes it? I think it was written by George Roy, author of 'Generalship.'"

"Household," New York City: "Is there a book on bookbinding for amateurs? Who wrote the poem of which the following is a part:

"Ye who look forth on the great race of life,
Remember all those noble souls before you in the strife?"

An excellent little book for amateur bookbinders is Zaehnsdorf's "The Binding of a Book," a pamphlet issued in 1890, and still obtainable, we think, from him at 144 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. C. Among more exhaustive treatises are Zaehnsdorf's "The Art of Bookbinding," London, Bell & Sons, 1880, 10s. 6d., and Crane's "Bookbinding for Amateurs," London, Upcott Gill, 1885, 2s. 6d.

"T.," Northport, N. Y.: "Where can I find a poem, of which these lines are a part:

"O, lovely day, refuse to go;
Hang in the heavens forever so."

"An Appreciative Reader," New York City: "Who wrote the poem, the only line of which I can remember is the following:

"I want to go to grandpa's, where I can make a noise?"

Edward Jay Allen, Braddock Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Who is the author of 'The Old Mill?' This is one verse:

"Under the hill
Standeth the quiet mill,
Deep are the shadows that gather below
Under the dripping flume;
Drowsy the water's musical flow
Down in the noonday gloom."

"J. H. J.," New York City: "Where can I find the poem which begins: 'Casco Bay, O, Casco Bay.' I think this poem appeared in one of the magazines some years ago?"

"E. P.," Memphis, Tenn.: "Does THE SATURDAY REVIEW or any of its readers know what has become of Miss Adeline Trafton, author of 'His Inheritance' and 'Katherine Earle,' published in the old Scribner Magazine during the early seventies?"

W. J. Williams, 217 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn: "Who wrote a short poem beginning

'An ivy grew by the golden walls,'

and where can it be found?"

Wanted and to Exchange.

Under this heading in the department of Questions and Answers, THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will from week to week print items from its readers concerning scarce and out-of-print books they are in search of, books they wish to exchange, and other items of similar character. Judging from the growing volume of letters in this line that are received, the editor believes that readers will find this column of convenience to them. Although such items might appear to be in the nature of advertisements and more fit to appear as such, THE SATURDAY REVIEW will print them for the present as reading matter—a part of the paper for which no charge is ever made, and for which none can be made in this case:

T. M. Thorpe, 339 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City: "I have a copy of Field's 'Model Primer,' bearing the New York imprint. Can you secure a sale or make an offer for this?"

W. M. Savage, Troy, N. Y.: "Where can I get a copy of a book I read long ago—'Honor Bright,' by Sue Chestnutwood, published about 1875, by Carlton & Co., in New York?"

J. M. Day, Elmhurst, Ill.: "Can you tell where a copy of Kate Jordan's 'A Circle in the Sand' can be obtained? Apparently the first edition is exhausted."

W. P. R., care THE TIMES, New York City: "Would the first two volumes of 'The Chap Book,' unbound, be of value to any reader? Any reasonable offer accepted."

"Erin," care THE TIMES, New York City: "Where can I find or inspect volumes of 'The Irishman,' an Irish magazine, published, I believe, at Dublin?"

THE WEEK IN ART.

It is gratifying to those interested in art progress and development in America, and particularly to the New York art public, to learn that there is sufficient art interest and civic pride in the metropolis to inspire a number of the more prominent artists and architects of New York to remain in town at this period of Summer heat and dullness to prepare plans for the artistic decoration of the principal avenues and streets and for a triumphal arch to celebrate the arrival of Admiral Dewey in October next.

The plans and elevation of the fine arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street have been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. They show an arch and appurtenances which will be creditable to the city and an artistic delight to the eye. The scheme of decoration which the committee of artists has devised also reads well and should make an admirable showing. It is now some six years since the Columbian celebration, when an artist committee, by their decoration of Fifth Avenue, showed how that street could be beautified. It is pleasant to know that this agreeable result will be repeated on a more elaborate scale this Autumn. Sketch classes have been organized among the pupils of some of the New York Summer schools, and in the shady woodland of upper Central Park one can now find in the mornings troops of young men and women laden with sketching and painting materials at work. While the new departure is to some extent as yet only an experiment, it is a move in the right direction, and there is no reason why these classes should not develop whatever artistic instinct there may be among the pupils of these schools and make those of them who show adequate talent the better prepared to enter the classes of the Art Students' League and the National Academy of Design when they reopen in the Autumn.

It now begins to look as if the old Academy of Design would hold possibly its Autumn exhibition this year, and in all probability its annual Spring exhibition next year, in the old building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, but no move has yet been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which purchased the building several years ago, to demolish it, and negotiations between the officers of the Academy and those of the insurance company are still in progress. It is a moot question among the friends of the Academy as to whether it would not be advisable for the old institution to hold its exhibitions for some few years yet in a more central location than that upon which the new building is to be erected. It will be some years yet before the new galleries can be completed, and, although these friends bow to the inevitable and recognize the fact that as the Academy has decided to move so far up town, whether wisely or not, its exhibition must ultimately be held there, they believe in taking advantage of all possible excuse for delay, at least as far as the exhibitions are concerned. The display, which is really one of the two leading art exhibitions of the year in America, they argue can never be held to advantage in temporary galleries. Nothing further has been heard from the suggestion that, if it is not possible to arrange for the holding of the Autumn and Spring exhibitions this and next year in the old building, they should be held in the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street—the present home of the Society of American Artists.

The fortnight which ends to-day has been the most successful in the history of the Chase Summer Art School at Shinnecock Hills, L. I. Except during the three days' northeast storm of last week, the students have worked steadily out of doors, and the attendance at the weekly criticisms and the sketch and evening classes has been so great as to make the necessity of larger quarters another Summer evident. Among recent accessions to the school has been the accomplished sister of New York's most prominent young society matron, who gave up the gayeties of Newport to devote herself to the study of art under Mr. Chase's direction.

The up-town art dealers in New York are displaying some of their most attractive pictures, etchings, and engravings at present, and that several of them have returned from abroad is proved by the display of pictures, &c., that were seen in London and Paris this last Spring. New York is really beginning to have a supplementary art season as it were, in Summer. This is due to the fact that so many rich people from the Western and Southern cities spend more or less time in the metropolis during the hot months. A goodly proportion of these visit the art shops and stores, and also the Metropolitan Museum, and many of them make their purchases for the decoration and embellishment of their homes at this season. The record of Summer art sales in New York, if it could be obtained from the leading art dealers, would show a surprising increase during the past few years.

It is of course too late, now that the enormous skyscrapers that have so disfigured New York from an artistic standpoint have been built, to hope for the enactment of any legislation to regulate the appearance and height of buildings. They manage these things so differently in the European capitals, with resultant artistic beauty that it is impossible to obtain over here. When last year two of the old houses on the west side of the beautiful Place Vendome in Paris were purchased by the organizers of a large hotel company and plans were filed for the erection in their place of an enormous structure, the municipality of Paris promptly vetoed the project. When inquiry was made by the promoters of the new enterprise as to the reason of this veto the answer was made that the architectural unity and beauty of the square must be preserved. "But can we not tear down the buildings and erect at least new ones of the same general appearance in their place?" was asked. "No," was the reply. "These buildings have a historic interest and must remain as they are, as far as their exterior is concerned, at any rate." "Well, what can we do?" questioned the promoters. After some consultation between and among the officials, the reply was made that if the said promoters wished to clean the front of the buildings from the smoke and dust of centuries, they might do so, but this was the only privilege accorded them. Imagine a New York Tammany Municipal Assembly or Building Department taking such a stand against, let us say, the erection of any new building which would alter the present appearance of upper Madison Square. There have been many essays written during the past few years on the subject of "the city beautiful" and many suggestions made as to how the newer portion of New York at least could be kept agreeable to the eye if it could not be made to conform to one general architectural plan, but all writers and disputants on the subject fail to recognize the fact that we can have no architectural beauty or improvement until New York has a different Government.

Porcelain and Tapestry.

The Messrs. Christie recently sold a fine collection of old china. The principal lots were an old Worcester sucrier, painted with birds, foliage, and insects, on dark-blue scale-pattern ground, 29 guineas; a Nantgarw plate, painted with a group of roses in the centre and roses on powdered gold ground, 19 guineas; a pair of Marcolini Dresden groups, Spring and Summer, 6½ inches high, 29 guineas; an old Dresden figure of comic muse holding a mask, 36 guineas; an old Dresden service, with foliage in slight relief, painted with flowers and insects, from Mrs. Lyne Stephens's collection, 110 guineas, and a cylindrical-shaped vase of old Nankin porcelain, painted with an imperial audience, plantain and rocks in brilliant hue, 18 inches high, 38 guineas.

In the same collection were a fluted beaker-shaped vase of rock crystal, with bulbous centre carved with grotesque figures of lizards in relief 6¾ inches high, 23 guineas; hexagonal table of light bronze, most elaborately inlaid with inscriptions and interlaced arabesques in silver on an engraved ground, 31 inches high by 17½ inches diameter, 55 guineas; "Hebe," the celebrated bronze statue by Bubot, 5½ feet high, exhibited at the International Exhibition, 1851, 71 guineas; an oblong panel of old Burgundian tapestry, with the nuptials of John the blind King of Bohemia, numerous figures, 9 feet 9 inches by 12 feet, 60 guineas, and a long oblong panel of old Brussels tapestry, with extensive gardens of a château, with trees, architecture, &c., and a subject from the "Iliad" of Homer, late sixteenth century, 11 feet by 15 feet, 80 guineas.

"By far the best and most sustained work she has yet produced."—Chicago Tribune.

"The Fowler"
By BEATRICE HARRADEN
AUTHOR OF
"Ships That Pass in the Night."
12mo, Cloth, $1.50.
The Sixth American Edition—14th thousand
The Second English Edition—12th thousand
At all Bookstores.
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY,
Publishers, New York.

THE VEST POCKET OMAR

NOTHING LIKE THIS EXQUISITE LITTLE EDITION OF EDWARD FITZGERALD'S TRANSLATION OF OMAR KHAYYAM HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED THE BOOK-LOVER. PRINTED ON VAN GELDER HAND-MADE PAPER OF SPECIAL SIZE—IT IS SIMPLY UNIQUE. A SPECIAL FEATURE IS THE PREFACE BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE, WITH A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF THE PERSIAN NAMES, WHICH APPEAR IN NO OTHER EDITION.
Price in Wrappers, postpaid - 25c net
Japan, Vellum Copies, postpaid $1.00 net
THOMAS B. MOSHER,
PORTLAND, MAINE

THE OLD ANN STREET BOOK STORE
BARGAIN 28.
THE CARNATION SERIES. "BLACK SPIRITS AND WHITE," by Ralph A. Crain. "THE SIN EATER," by Fiona Macleod. "THE GYPSY CHRIST," by William Sharp. "GODS GIVE MY DONKEY WINGS," by Angus Evan Abbott. 16mo., cloth, deckled edges, Chicago, (Stone & Kimball,) 1895. Each, 50c., postpaid.
ISAAC MENDOZA,
17 Ann Street, New York.

Lippincott's Magazine
Always contains a
Complete Story
by a FIRST-CLASS AUTHOR.
25 CENTS.

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published; acknowledged the world over as the most expert booksinders extant. Please state wants. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, Birmingham, England.

BOOK STORE.—Prominent location; good chance for party with small capital; ill-health reason for selling. 118 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

A Storehouse of Information About Old and Curious Ones.*

This book is a perfect storehouse of information as to clocks, watches, and their makers; it is, in fact, a historical survey of the subject from the earliest time down to and including the present day—told, too, with very little use of technical terms.

Windsor Castle has a fine collection of eighteenth century clocks, which Mr. Britten has been allowed to describe and illustrate, much information also having been gathered from a collection of tradesmen's cards owned by the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, and from the Banks collection of the same in the British Museum. The collections of old timepieces in that institution and in the South Kensington Museum, as well as others belonging to well-known private collectors, have also been of much service in preparing this book, which also contains a brief summary, in two pages, of the most important events in the development of clocks and watches, which will be found most useful for reference.

The first few pages are devoted to an explanation of the standards of time—solar time, cycle of the sun, sidereal time, duration of a year, an epoch, the Julian period, &c.

One of the most primitive of timekeepers was used by the Chinese and Japanese, and consisted of a wick about two feet long, made of flax or hemp, so treated that it would smolder instead of burn. Knots tied at certain intervals marked the time as the wick smoldered between. One of these wicks, claimed to be a genuine relic, is in possession of a collector in Paris.

Of course, the earliest timekeepers were sun dials, the two best-known varieties being the meridian and horizontal dials. Mr. Britten describes and pictures a very curious specimen of the former, which from 1760 until 1894 formed part of St. Peter's Cathedral, Geneva, and has since been restored through the agency of the Society of Arts.

By order of Charles II., a very curious set of dials of every conceivable description was erected at Whitehall in 1669. It was invented by Francis Hall, a Jesuit and Professor of Mathematics at Liege, and included vertical, inclining, and fire dials. The latter was most ingenious, and consisted of a small bowl, about three inches in diameter, filled with clear water, placed in the middle of another sphere about six inches in diameter, consisting of several iron circles, representing the hour circles in the heavens. The hour was found by applying the hand to the circles when the sun shone, and the circle where you felt you hand burned by the sunbeams passing through the water represented the true hour. This dial has long since passed away, but a photograph of an old illustration shows its curious construction.

Clepsydrae, or water clocks, indicate intervals of time by the passing of water, the oldest specimens indicating hours of varying length, while those dating from the seventeenth century measure equal hours. These water clocks were known to the Egyptians, in Judea, Babylon, Chaldea, and Phoenicia, and were of the simplest description. A basin filled with water, with a spout at one end, from which the water fell very slowly into a receiver, having marks on the inside to indicate the hour of the day or night. In parts of Southern India a small copper bowl, with a tiny opening in the bottom was used, placed in a vessel containing water, where it first floated and then gradually filled and sank, whereupon an attendant struck a gong and thus announced the hour. The accuracy of this method, however, varied somewhat with the temperature of the water.

Water clocks were introduced into Greece by Plato, and into Rome about 157 B. C. by Scipio Nasica while Pliny says Pompey brought a valuable one to Rome among other spoils of Eastern nations, which was used in limiting the speeches of Roman orators. Julius Caesar is said to have found such an instrument in England, by the aid of which he discovered Summer nights in that country to be shorter than in Italy.

In 807 a water clock of bronze, inlaid with gold, was presented by the King of Persia to Charlemagne. Gifford, in his history of France, describes this as follows: "The dial was composed of twelve small doors, which represented the hours; each door opened at the hour it was intended to represent, and out of it came the same number of little balls, which fell one by one at equal intervals of time on a brass drum. It might be told by the eye what hour it was by the number of doors that were open, and by the ear by the number of balls that fell. When it was 12 o'clock, horsemen in miniature issued forth at the same time and shut all the doors."

In Beckmann's "History of Inventions" the revival of clepsydrae is said to have been between 1643 and 1646, and Dr. Hutton claims the first water clock to have been brought to Paris from Burgundy in 1693. Water and weight clocks were in contemporaneous use for a long period. Sir Isaac Newton experimented in clocks during his early days.

Mr. Britten states that the early accounts of the first making of weight clocks are so contradictory that no date can be correctly given. Stow's "Chronicle" states: "This yeare dyed St. Gregory; he commanded clocks and dials to be set up in churches to distinguish the hours of the day"; but these were probably sun dials.

The Latin "horologium," or the Italian "orologia" was applied to all sorts of timekeepers; clocks other than sun dials being called nocturnal dials, to distinguish them from those that showed the hour by the solar shadow only.

The monk Gerbert, afterward Pope Sylvester II., placed a clock in Magdeburg Cathedral at the end of the tenth century; some writers declaring this to be only a sun dial, while others claim Gerbert to be the originator of the escapement, but there is no proof that the latter existed until two centuries later. It is certain, however, that some description of clock existed in cathedrals and monasteries during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The word clock, signifying a bell, there is reason to think the oldest "clocks" were simply bells sounded at intervals by hand; the time of ringing being determined by a sun dial or sand glass.

Early in the fourteenth century a clock was placed in a stone tower in Palace Yard, opposite Westminster Hall, which struck every hour upon a great bell. There was also a large clock in Canterbury Cathedral at the end of the thirteenth century, and one at Exeter at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Many other old clocks are described by Mr. Britten, but the first well-authenticated weight clock is said to have been made about 1335 by Peter Lightfoot, a monk of Glastonbury Abbey. In the fourteenth century a kind of clock with marionette attachments was in common use; one at the Monastery of Cluny having a quantity of little figures which enacted scenes, such as "The Mystery of the Resurrection," "Death," &c. A clock of this description in the palace of Abu Hammon, Sultan of Sencen, was most elaborately beautiful, the figures all being of solid silver, exquisitely wrought.

Space forbids further description, with the exception of a passing reference to the three Strasburg clocks, the descriptions of which are extremely interesting. And to one in the corridor of Windsor Castle, four inches square and ten inches high, presented to Anne Boleyn on her wedding day by King Henry VIII., which was purchased at the Strawberry Hill sale. Harrison Ainsworth has written of this clock: "This token of enduring affection remains the same after three centuries; but four years after it was given the object of Henry's eternal love was sacrificed on the scaffold. The clock still goes. It should have stopped forever when Anne Boleyn died."

Further interesting descriptions of old clocks might long be continued, but if watches are to be touched upon at all, it must be at once. Naturally, it was not until driving weights, depending from cords or chains, were superseded by a more compact motor that people, individually, came to care for and own them.

It is generally allowed that Peter Henlein, or Hele, a clockmaker of Nuremburg, invented, shortly after the year 1500, a long ribbon of steel, tightly coiled around a central spindle; and, although portable watches were not used until much later, wealthy people developed a taste for table clocks and watches, and eagerly sought for novelties, the more curious the better.

The early watches were very like small table clocks, but in the Elizabethan period luxury and extravagance in dress was so great that gold and silver watch cases were abandoned for crystal and other stones, cut in the form of crosses, stars, shells, &c., while the dials and mounts were enriched with colored enamels.

A sixteenth century watch from the Soltykoff collection is one of the most beautiful known. "It is oval in form, with square edges, in a case of crystal, with mountings engraved, splendidly enameled, and further embellished with diamonds and rubies. The ball depending from the bottom of the case is a fine pearl. The dial is of gold, the borders above and below being enriched with enamel of various colors."

The book describes and pictures all sorts of curious watches—skull watches, Nuremburg eggs, watches with cases made in floral form, baskets of flowers, butterflies, and other curious forms. Watch fobs were probably introduced by the Puritans to avoid display, one belonging to Oliver Cromwell being pictured. The "watch papers" the old novels were fond of picturing their heroines as cutting are also described, the present writer never having known quite what they were.

The celebrated makers, from Bartholomew Newsam, who had attained some prominence in London before 1568, down through and including a long list of illustrious names, as well as the entire evolution of the present clocks and watches, will be found described in detail in the present book, which will be found of great interest to the general reader, so curious are many of the facts given; while it will certainly be found invaluable to the collector of old clocks and watches.

The book also contains hall marks, marks of assay offices, and date marks in gold and silver plate, and watch cases. There is also an alphabetical descriptive list of watch and clock makers, consisting of 8,000 names, with residence and approximate dates, as well as a general index.

The book, a volume of 500 pages, is very fully illustrated; some 400 in all, many being from photographs.

*OLD CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND THEIR MAKERS: Being an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Different Styles of Clocks and Watches of the Past in England and Abroad. By F. J. Britten. London: B. T. Batford, 94 High Holborn; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers, 1899. $5.

The following books, formerly issued by Way & Williams, will be hereafter published by the Doubleday & McClure Company. "The Enchanted Burro," by Charles F. Loommis; "A Mountain Woman," by Elia W. Peattie; "Pippins and Cheese," by the same author; "Bolanyo," by Opie Reade; "A Book of True Lovers," by Octave Thanet; "Afloat on the Ohio," by Reuben Gold Thwaites; "The Story of A. B.," by Stanley Waterloo, and "The Real Issue," by William Allan White

THOSE FORTY TITLES.

The Ones That Are Quotations and Where They Came From.

Three weeks ago in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW was reprinted from The Book Buyer a list of forty-four titles of books, each title being a quotation. It was intimated in an introductory note that the average reader would have difficulty in tracing the quotations to their source, and it was suggested that "Perhaps some of our bright young men readers (or young women readers, for THE SATURDAY REVIEW has a goodly company of both,) can tell where many or all of these quotations are to be found."

The wildest dreams of an editorial imagination could not have prepared us for the promptness and completeness with which several correspondents have prepared the lists given below—in one case doing it off hand the same day, in another doing it in the woods, remote from books of reference. While each of these letters often gives information that is given in another, there is something in each that is not contained in the others, and at the expense of repetitions the editor has decided to give the letters as they came to him. Moreover, there is something in each letter that has an individual interest, excusing the repetitions. Below we reprint the original list of July 15, and here we may add that one of our correspondents sends in another and longer list of quotation titles, over which readers may again tax their minds, although in the case of the present list no mind seems to have been severely taxed:

1. Benefits Forgot.
2. Sweet Bells Out of Tune.
3. A Wheel of Fire.
4. This Goodly Frame the Earth.
5. Many Inventions.
6. He Cometh Not, She Said.
7. Bound in the Shallows.
8. Taken at the Flood.
9. Far from the Madding Crowd.
10. Love in Idleness.
11. Dear Lady Disdain.
12. Under the Greenwood Tree.
13. Ships That Pass in the Night.
14. Native Wood Notes Wild.
15. Time and the Hour, (Magazine.)
16. The Shadow of a Dream.
17. In Divers Tones.
18. Upon the Face of the Waters.
19. In the Midst of Alarms.
20. Master of His Fate.
21. A Cycle of Cathay.
22. Arms and the Man, (Drama.)
23. This Mortal Coil.
24. Passing the Love of Woman.
25. A Woman's Reason.
26. Book and Heart.
27. The Quality of Mercy.
28. Near a Whole City Full.
29. All's Right with the World.
30. Dearest Foe, (Her.)
31. But Yet a Woman.
32. Little Rivers.
33. A Brother to Dragons.
34. The Seats of the Mighty.
35. Twice-Told Tales.
36. Gods Arrive.
37. A Handful of Silver.

TITLES OF ESSAYS, &c.

1. Cakes and Ale.
2. A Liberal Education, (Essay on Love.)
3. Ancient and Honorable, (Military Company.)
4. The Pity of It.
5. Signs and Seasons.
6. Locusts and Wild Honey.
7. As One Having Authority.

Done Wholly from Memory.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read your forty-four titles, familiar quotations, coming down on a cable car this morning, and on reaching the office, from memory and without any preparation or investigation, attempt to give you the books from which many of the quotations are taken:

1. The song of Amiens in "As You Like It." "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind."
2. Hamlet. Ophelia's lament over his disordered mind.
3. Book of Daniel, Chapter vii.
4. Hamlet. "This goodly frame, the earth, a congregation of pestilent vapors."
5. A text from Ecclesiasticus, (Chapter xi.?)
6. Tennyson's "Mariana in the Moated Grange," based on the words in "Measure for Measure."
7 and 8. "Julius Caesar." The speech of Brutus, beginning "There is a tide in the affairs of men."
9. Gray's Elegy.
10. "Winter's Tale." Perdita's naming the flowers.
11. "Much Ado About Nothing." Benedick's name for Beatrice.
12. "As You Like It." Another song of Amiens.
13. Name of Miss Harraden's book, taken from one of Longfellow's poems.
15. "Macbeth." "Come what may, time and the hour run thro' the longest day."
17. Tennyson's "In Memoriam." "I hold it truth with him who sings," &c.
18. Genesis, i.
19. Alexander Selkirk's lament, by Cowper: "Better dwell in the midst of alarms than reign in this horrible place."
20. "Julius Caesar." Cassius's address to Brutus, Act II.
21. Tennyson's "In Memoriam." "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."
22. "Arms and the Man I Sing." The opening line of "The Aeneid."
23. Hamlet's soliloquy.
24. The love of David for Jonathan. (Second Book of Samuel.)
27. "Merchant of Venice." Portia's speech to Shylock.
28. Hood's "Song of the Shirt." "O but 'twas pitiful, near a whole city full," &c.
29. Browning's "Pippa Passes." "God's in His heaven, all's right in the world."
30. Hamlet to Horatio. "Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven."
33. Book of Job. "I am become a brother to dragons and a companion to owls."
34. Canticle of the Blessed Virgin. St. Luke, i.
37. Browning's "The Lost Leader." "Just for a handful of silver he left us."

Titles of essays:

1. "Twelfth Night." "Shall there be no cakes and ale because you are virtuous?"
2. The famous compliment to Lady Heney. "Acquaintance with her was a liberal education."
4. "Othello." "O the pity of it, the pity of it, Iago!"
5. Genesis, i.
6. The feast of St. John Baptist. St. Matthew, xiv.
7. Our Saviour's teaching. St. Mark I.

TENTH NEW JERSEY.

New York, July 15, 1899.

Thirty of the Forty.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Out of the forty-four quotations given in last Saturday's paper I have been able to find thirty, and hope some one else will be able to help with the others:

1. "As You Like It."
2. "Hamlet."
5. Ecclesiastes, vii., 29.
6. Tennyson.
7. "Julius Caesar."
8. "Julius Caesar."
9. Gray's Elegy.
10. "Midsummer Night's Dream."
12. "As You Like It."
13. Longfellow.
14. "L'Allegro."
15. "Macbeth."
17. Tennyson.
20. Tennyson.
21. Tennyson.
22. Virgil.
23. "Hamlet."
24. Second Samuel, i., 26.
25. "Two Gentlemen of Verona."
26. "New England Primer."
27. Merchant of Venice."
28. Hood.
29. Browning's "Pippa Passes."
33. Job.
35. "King John."
38 or 1. "Twelfth Night."
39 or 2. Pope.
41 or 4. "Othello."
42 or 5.
43 or 6. St. Matthew, i., 6.
44 or 7. St. Matthew, vii., 29.

84, 18, and 3 I am sure are from the Bible, but I have not been able to find them.

MARIE BUCHANAN.

Baltimore, Md., July 17, 1899.

All but Three.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In response to the invitation contained in your article, "Forty-four Titles Familiar Quotations," I submit the following list of extracts and references, which indicates the sources of all but three of the titles enumerated:

1. Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
   Thou dost not bite so nigh
   As benefits forgot.
   —As You Like It. Act II., Section 7.
2. Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune, and harsh.
   —Hamlet Act III., Section 1.
3. Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
   Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears
   Do scald like molten lead.
   —King Lear. Act IV., Section 7.
4. This goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a sterile promontory.
   —Hamlet. Act II., Section 2.
5. Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions.
   —Ecclesiastes, vii., 29.
6. —.
7 and 8. There is a tide in the affairs of men,
   Which, (8) taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
   Omitted, all the voyage of their life
   Is (7) bound in shallows, and in miseries.
   —Julius Caesar. Act IV., Section 3.
9. Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife
   Their sober wishes never learned to stray.
   —Gray. Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard. Stanza 19.
10. It fell upon a little western flower,
    Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound,
    And maidens call it love-in-idleness.
    —Midsummer Night's Dream. Act II., Section 1.
11. What, my dear Lady Disdain! are you yet living?
    —Much Ado About Nothing. Act I., Section 1.
12. Under the greenwood tree,
    Who loves to lie with me,
    And tune his merry note
    Unto the sweet bird's throat,
    Come hither, come hither, come hither;
    Here shall he see no enemy,
    But Winter and rough weather.
    —As You Like It. Act II., Section 5.
13. Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing,
    Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the darkness;
    So on the ocean of life we pass and speak one another,
    Only a look and a voice, then darkness again and a silence.
    Longfellow. Elizabeth. Part IV.
14. Then to the well-trod stage anon,
    If Jonson's learned sock be on
    Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child,
    Warble his native wood-notes wild.
    —Milton. L'Allegro. Lines 131-134.
15. Come what come may,
    Time and the hour runs through the roughest day.
    —Macbeth. Act I., Section 3.
16. The very substance of the ambitious is merely the shadow of a dream.
    —Hamlet. Act II., Section 2.
17. I held it truth, with him who sings
    To one clear harp in divers tones,
    That men may rise on stepping stones
    Of their dead selves to higher things.
    —Tennyson. In Memoriam. I., Stanza 1.
18. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.
    —Genesis, i., 2.
19. O Solitude! where are the charms
    That sages have seen in thy face?
    Better dwell in the midst of alarms
    Than reign in this horrible place.
    —Cowper. Verses by Alexander Selkirk. Stanza 1.
20. Smile, and we smile, the lords of many lands;
    Frown, and we smile, the lords of our own hands;
    For man is man, and master of his own fate.
    —Tennyson. Enid. Song of Fortune and Her Wheel. Stanza 3.
21. Through the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day:
    Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.
    —Tennyson. Locksley Hall. Stanza 92.
22. Arms and the man I sing, who, forced by fate
    And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate.
    —Dryden. Virgil's Aeneid. Lines 1 and 2.
23. To sleep! perchance to dream—ay, there's the rub;
    For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
    When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
    Must give us pause.
    —Hamlet. Act. III. Scene 1.
24. Thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women.
    —2 Samuel, i, 26.
25. I have no other but a woman's reason;
    I think him so, because I think him so.
    —Two Gentlemen of Verona. Act I. Scene 2.
26. My Book and Heart
    Must never part.
    —New England Primer.

27. The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath.
—Merchant of Venice. Act IV. Scene 1.
28. —
29. God's in His heaven:
All's right with the world.
—Robert Browning. Pippa Passes. Part I.
30. Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven
Ere ever I had seen that day, Horatio!
—Hamlet. Act I. Scene 2.
31. Constant you are;
But yet a woman.
—Henry IV., first part. Act II. Scene 3.
32. —
33. I am a brother to dragons, and a companion to owls. —Job, xxx., 29.
34. He hath put down the mighty from their seats and exalted them of low degree. —Luke, i., 52.
35. What so tedious as a twice told tale?
—Pope. Homer's Odyssey. Book XII., last line.
There's nothing in this world can make me joy:
Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.
—King John, Act III. Scene 4.
36. Heartily know,
When half-gods go,
The gods arrive.
—Emerson, Give All to Love.
37. Just for a handful of silver he left us;
Just for a riband to stick in his coat.
—Robert Browning. The Lost Leader, Stanza 1.

ESSAYS, &c.

1. Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?
—Twelfth Night. Act II., Scene 3.
2. Men of polite learning and a liberal education.
—Matthew Henry. Commentaries, (Acts, x.)
Of good natural parts and of a liberal education.
—Cervantes. Don Quixote. Part I., Book 3, Chapter 8.
3. The ancient and honorable, he is the head; and the prophet that teacheth lies, he is the tail.
—Isaiah, ix., 15.
4. But yet the pity of it, Iago! O Iago! the pity of it, Iago!
—Othello. Act iv., Scene 1.
5. And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years.
—Genesis, i., 14.
6. And John himself had his garment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins, and his food was locusts and wild honey.
—Matthew, iii., 4.
And John was clothed with camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins; and he ate locusts and wild honey.
—Mark, i., 6.
7. For he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes.
—Matthew, vii., 29.
And they were astonished at his doctrine; for he taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes.
—Mark, i., 22.

NICHOLAS J. HEALY.

Fifty Per Cent. from Shakespeare—Other Such Titles.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The interesting list of book and essay titles formed of quotations from standard authors contains many well-known phrases, the origin of which is often uncertain to the ordinary reader. Taking them in order, I find:

1. "Benefits Forgot" is from Amiens's song during the dinner in the woods in "As You Like It."
2. "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" is used by Ophelia in describing the condition of Hamlet's mind.
3. "A Wheel of Fire" is what King Lear claimed he was bound upon,
"that mine own tears
Do scald like molten lead."
4. "This Goodly Frame the Earth" is from one of Hamlet's famous soliloquies.
5. "Many Inventions" is from Ecclesiastes, vii., 29: "God hath made man upright, but they have sought out many inventions."
6. "He Cometh Not, She Said," I think is from Tennyson. I cannot just now locate it.
7. "Bound in Shallows" is from Brutus's speech about the "tide in the affairs of men."
8. "Taken at the Flood" is the way Brutus says that tide "leads on to fortune," but omitted "the voyage of life is bound in shallows."
9. "Far from the Madding Crowd" is from Gray's Elegy.
10. "Love in Idleness" is what Oberon calls a "little western flower" in the "Midsummer Night's Dream."
11. "Dear Lady Disdain" is what Benedick calls Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing."
12. "Under the Greenwood Tree" is from another of Amiens's songs in "As You Like It."
13. "Ships that Pass in the Night" is from Longfellow's "Elizabeth."
14. "Native Wood Notes Wild" is from Milton's "L'Allegro," and is contained in a tribute to Shakespeare.
15. "Time and the Hour" Macbeth declared "run through the roughest day."
16. "The Shadow of a Dream" is what Hamlet called the "substance of the ambitious."
17. "In Divers Tones" I cannot at present locate.
18. "Upon the Face of the Waters." We are told in the second verse of Genesis that "darkness was upon the face of the waters."
19. "In the midst of alarms" is from the poem put into the mouth of Alexander Selkirk by Cowper.
20. "Master of His Fate" is what Cassius declared "men at some time are."
21. "A Cycle of Cathay" Tennyson in "Locksley Hall" declared to be inferior to "fifty years of Europe."
22. "Arms and the Man" are the first words of Virgil's Aeneid.
23. "This Mortal Coil" is what Hamlet talked of shuffling off.
24. "Passing the Love of Women" were David's words applied to the love of Jonathan.
25. "A Woman's Reason" was the reason for Lucetta in "Two Gentlemen of Verona" thinking Proteus the best gentleman. "I think him so because I think him so."
26. "Book and Heart" is from the old New England Primer.
"My Book and Heart
Must never part."
27. "The Quality of Mercy" is from Portia's celebrated speech in "The Merchant of Venice."
28. "Near a Whole City Full" is from Hood's "Bridge of Sighs."
29. "All's Right with the World" Browning says in Pippa Passes since "God's in His heaven."
30. "Her Dearest Foe" is another of Hamlet's expressions.
31. "But Yet a Woman" is what Hotspur said of his wife in "Henry IV."
32. "Little Rivers" I do not recognise.
33. "A Brother to Dragons," in the 29th verse of the 30th chapter Job says he is "a brother to dragons and a companion to owls."
34. "The Seats of the Mighty" is from Luke, i., 52. "He hath put down the mighty from their seats and exalted them of low degree."
35. "Twice-told Tales." "Life," says Lewis, in "King John," is as tedious as a twice-told tale."
36. "Gods Arrive" I cannot place.
37. "A Handful of Silver" is from Tennyson on Wordsworth's accepting the laureateship.
"Just for a handful of silver he left us.
Just for a ribbon to stick in his coat."
I quote from memory.
38. "Cakes and Ale" is from Sir Toby Belch in "Twelfth Night."
39. "A Liberal Education" is from Steele's Tattler. "To love her was a liberal education."
40. "Ancient and Honorable" is from Isaiah, ix., 15.
41. "The Pity of It" was Othello's exclamation.
42. "Signs and Seasons" is from Genesis, i., 14.
43. "Locusts and Wild Honey" was the food of John the Baptist. Matthew, iii., 4.
44. "As One Having Authority" was said of Christ in Matthew, vii., 29.

Nearly 50 per cent. of these, it will be observed, are from Shakespeare. A few other striking titles drawn from the same source are Howells's "A Counterfeit Presentment," "A Modern Instance," "The Undiscovered Country," "A Sea Change," "A Foregone Conclusion," "The Coast of Bohemia," Octave Thanet's "Knitters in the Sun," Mrs. Austin's "It Never Did Run Smooth," F. W. Robertson's "Coward Conscience," Bradford Torrey's "The Footpath Way," Edgar Fawcett's "The Evil that Men Do," and Mrs. Oliphant's "The Primrose Path."

TRUMAN JOSEPH SPENCER.
Hartford, Conn., July 24, 1899.

A List Made Up In the Woods.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Even in the heart of the woods our Saturday afternoons are brightened by the arrival of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. To-day we have been interested in the list of titles of books which are familiar quotations, and although we have no books of reference to verify our attributions, I venture to send them to you and hope that some of your many readers will fill in the unknown ones and correct any errors we have made:

2. "Sweet Bells Out of Tune"—"Hamlet," Shakespeare.
4. "This Goodly Frame the Earth"—"Hamlet," Shakespeare.
6. "He Cometh Not, She Said"—"Marianna of the Moated Grange," Tennyson.
8. "Taken at the Flood"—"Merchant of Venice," Shakespeare.
9. "Far from the Madding Crowd"—"Elegy in a Country Church Yard," Gray.
10. "Love in Idleness"—"Midsummer's Night Dream," Shakespeare.
11. "Dear Lady Disdain"—"Much Ado About Nothing," Shakespeare.
12. "Under the Greenwood Tree"—"Midsummer's Night Dream," Shakespeare.
13. "Ships that Pass in the Night"—"Tales of a Wayside Inn," Longfellow.
17. "In Divers Tones"—"A Dream of Fair Women," Tennyson.
21. "A Cycle of Cathay," Byron.
22. "Arms and the Man"—"The Iliad," Homer.
23. "This Mortal Coil"—"Hamlet," Shakespeare.
25. "A Woman's Reason"—"As You Like It," Shakespeare.
27. "The Quality of Mercy"—"Merchant of Venice," Shakespeare.
28. "Near a Whole City Full"—"Bridge of Sighs," Hood.
29. "All's Right with the World"—"Pippa Passes," Robert Browning.
33. "A Brother to Dragons"—"The Apocrypha."
37. "A Handful of Silver"—The Bible, "Thou hast betrayed me for"—

TITLES OF ESSAYS.

6. "Locusts and Wild Honey"—The Bible, "His (John the Baptist) meat was"—
7. "As One Having Authority"—The Bible, "—— and not as a scribe."

MERRIEWOLD INN.
Per FLORENCE N. LEVY.
Merriewold Park, Sullivan County, N. Y., July 15, 1899.

Only Three Missing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Inclosed please find a list of quotations nearly completing the "forty-four titles" contained in last SATURDAY'S REVIEW. Three of the forty-four are missing, viz.: Nos. 6, 31, 34. Perhaps some one else has been more fortunate than I have been and can supply what I have failed to find.

1. "Benefits forgot."—As You Like It. Shakespeare.
2. "Sweet bells out of tune."—Hamlet. Shakespeare.
3. "A wheel of fire."—King Lear. Shakespeare.
4. "This goodly frame the earth."—Hamlet. Shakespeare.
5. "Many inventions."—Ecclesiastes vii., 29. Bible.
6. "He cometh not, she said."
7. "Bound in the shallows."—Julius Caesar. Shakespeare.
8. "Taken at the flood."—Julius Caesar. Shakespeare.
9. "Far from the madding crowd."—Elegy. Gray.
10. "Love in Idleness."—Midsummer Night's Dream. Shakespeare.
11. "Dear Lady Disdain."—Much Ado About Nothing. Shakespeare.
12. "Under the greenwood tree."—As You Like It. Shakespeare.
13. "Ships That Pass in the Night."—Elizabeth. Longfellow.
14. "Native wood notes wild."—L'Allegro. Milton.
15. "Time and hour."—Macbeth. Shakespeare.
16. "The shadow of a dream."—Hamlet. Shakespeare.
17. "In divers tones."—In Memoriam. Tennyson.
18. "Upon the face of the waters."—Genesis i., 2. Bible.
19. "In the midst of alarms."—Alexander Selkirk. Cowper.
20. "Master of his fate."—Enid. Tennyson.
21. "A cycle of Cathay."—Locksley Hall. Tennyson.
22. "Arms and the man."—Aeneid, Virgil.
23. "This mortal coil."—Hamlet. Shakespeare.
24. "Passing the love of women."—Second Samuel, i., 26. Bible.
25. "A woman's reason."—Two Gentlemen of Verona. Shakespeare.
26. "Book and heart."—New England Primer.
27. "The quality of mercy."—Merchant of Venice. Shakespeare.
28. "Near a whole city full."—The Bridge of Sighs. Hood.
29. "All's right with the world."—Pippa Passes. Robert Browning.
30. "Dearest foe."—Hamlet. Shakespeare.
31. "But yet a woman."
32. "Little Rivers."—Prince Otto. Robert Louis Stevenson.
33. "A brother to dragons."—Job xxx., 29.
34. "The seats of the mighty."
35. "Twice told tales."—King John. Shakespeare. Also Pope's Odyssey.
36. "Gods arrive."—Give All to Love. Emerson.
37. "A handful of silver."—The Lost Leader. Robert Browning.

TITLES OF ESSAYS, &c.

1. "Cakes and ale."—Twelfth Night. Shakespeare.
2. "A liberal education."—Don Quixote. Cervantes. Also Matthew Henry's Commentaries.
3. "Ancient and honorable."—Isaiah, ix., 15.
4. "The pity of it."—Othello. Shakespeare.
5. "Signs and seasons."—Genesis i., 14. Bible.
6. "Locusts and wild honey."—Matthew, iii., 4. Also Mark i., 6.
7. "As one having authority."—Matthew vii., 29. Also Mark i., 22. Bible.

CARRIE R. WILCOX.
Passaic, N. J., July 19, 1899.

Nearly Complete.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You ask to have the forty-four title quotations in your last issue located. I can locate most of them—some, however, hypothetically:

1. Benefits Forgot.
—Adapted from Psalm cili., 27.
2. Sweet Bells Out of Tune.
—Hamlet. Act III., Scene 1.
3. A Wheel of Fire.—Daniel, vii., 9.
4. This Goodly Frame the Earth.
—Hamlet. Act II., Scene 2.
5. Many Inventions.—Eccleslastes, vii., 29.
6. He Cometh Not, She Said.
—Tennyson's "Mariana."
7. Bound in the Shallows.
—Julius Cæsar. Act IV., Scene 3.
8. Taken at the Flood.
—Julius Caesar. Act IV., Scene 3.
9. Far from the Madding Crowd.
—Gray's Elegy.
10. Love in Idleness.
—Midsummer Night's Dream. Act I., Scene 2.
11. Dear Lady Disdain.
—Much Ado About Nothing. Act I., Scene 1.
12. Under the Greenwood Tree.
—As You Like It. Act II., Scene 5.
13. Ships That Pass in the Night.
—Longfellow's "Elizabeth."
14. Native Wood Notes Wild.
—Milton's "L'Allegro."
15. Time and the Hour.—Macbeth I., 3.
16. The Shadow of a Dream.
—Keats's "Endymion."
17. In Divers Tones. ——.
18. Upon the Face of the Waters.
—Genesis, i., 2.
19. In the Midst of Alarms.
—Cowper's "Alexander Selkirk."
20. Master of His Fate.
—Tennyson's "Enid."
21. A Cycle of Cathay.
—Tennyson's "Locksley Hall."
22. —Arms and the Man.—Virgil's Aeneid.
23. This Mortal Coil.—Hamlet. Act III. Scene 1.
24. —Passing the Love of Women.—Second Samuel, i., 26.
25. A Woman's Reason.—Two Gentlemen of Verona. Act I., Scene 2.
26. Book and Heart.—New England Primer.
27. The Quality of Mercy.—Merchant of Venice. Act IV., Scene 1.
28. —Near a Whole City Full.—Hood's Bridge of Sighs.
29. —All's Right with the World.—Browning's Pipna Passes.
30. Dearest Foe.—Hamlet. Act I., Scene 2.
31. —But Yet a Woman.—Julius Caesar.—Act II., Scene 1?
32. Little Rivers.—Ezekiel, xxxi., 4.
33. A Brother to Dragons.—Job, xxx., 29.
34. The Seats of the Mighty.—Adapted from the Magnificat.
35. Twice Told Tales.—King John, iii., 4.
36. Gods Arrive.
37. —A Handful of Silver.—Browning's Lost Leader.

ESSAY TITLES.

1. Cakes and Ale.—Twelfth Night. Act II., Scene 3.
2. A Liberal Education.—Dick Steele, "To love her is a liberal education."
3. Ancient and Honorable.—Isaiah, ix., 15.
4. The Pity of It.—Othello, iv., 1.
5. Signs and Seasons.—Genesis, i., 4.
6. Locusts and Wild Honey.—St. Matthew, iii., 4.
7. As One Having Authority.—St. Matthew, vii., 29.

I shall be very glad to know the origin of "In Divers Tones" and "Gods Arrive."

H. E. G.
Springfield, Mass., July 19, 1899.

Another List to Work Over.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I noticed the list of titles from quotations in your issue of July 15. Permit me to add to your thirty-seven the following forty-three, and I have no doubt that others of your readers can supply further names. I have given the names of the authors of the novels in every case, and the origin of the quotation when I knew it.

D. E. HERVEY.
Newark, N. J., July 19, 1899.

1. Honored in the Breach, (Shakespeare,) Julia Magruder.
2. Comin' Thro' the Rye, (Burns,) Helen B. Mathers.
3. A Golden Sorrow, (Shakespeare,) Mrs. Cashel Hoey.
4. Airy Fairy Lillian, (Tennyson,) The Duchess.
5. Faith and Unfaith, (Tennyson,) The Duchess.
6. Beauty's Daughters, (Byron,) The Duchess.
7. Deceivers Ever, (Shakespeare,) Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron.
8. The Bubble Reputation, (Shakespeare,) Katherine King.
9. All Sorts and Conditions of Men, (Book of Common Prayer,) Walter Besant.
10. Let Nothing You Dismay, (old Christmas carol,) Walter Besant.
11. A Stiff-Necked Generation, (Bible,) Mrs. L. B. Walford.
12. In Exchange for His Soul, (Bible,) Mary Linskill.
13. From Generation to Generation, (Bible,) Lady Augusta Noel.
14. My Heart's in the Highlands, (old song.)
15. All in a Garden Fair, (old song,) Walter Besant.
16. 'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay, (old song,) Walter Besant and Rice.
17. Shepherds All and Maidens Fair, (old song,) Walter Besant and Rice.
18. The World Went Very Well Then. (——,) Walter Besant.
19. What's in a Name? (Shakespeare,) Sarah Doudney.
20. Strangers and Pilgrims, (Bible,) M. E. Braddon.
21. Publicans and Sinners, (Bible,) M. E. Braddon.
22. From Thistles, Grapes, (Bible,) Mrs. Elloart.
23. It Was a Lover and His Lass, (Shakespeare,) Mrs. Oliphant.
24. Westward, Ho! (Bishop of Berkeley,) Charles Kingsley.
25. A Midsummer Madness, (Shakespeare,) Ellen Olney Kirk.
26. Aut Caesar aut Nihil. (——,) Countess von Bottmer.
27. The Wearing of the Green, (old song,) "Basil."
28. Under Which King? (——,) Compton Reade.
29. As It Was Written. (——,) Sidney Luska.
30. Red as a Rose Is She, Rhoda Broughton.
31. Cometh Up as a Flower, (Bible,) Rhoda Broughton.
32. Not Wisely, But Too Well, (Shakespeare,) Rhoda Broughton.
33. Love Me Little, Love Long, (old proverb,) Charles Reade.
34. Never Too Late to Mend, (old proverb,) Charles Reade.
35. Put Yourself in His Place, (old proverb,) Charles Reade.
36. Robbing Peter to Pay Paul, (old proverb,) John Saunders.
37. Good-by, Sweetheart, (old song,) Rhoda Broughton.
38. Her Face Was Her Fortune, (——,) F. W. Robinson.
39. A Beggar on Horseback, (——,) James Payn.
40. A Grape from a Thorn, (——,) James Payn.
41. Thicker Than Water, (——,) James Payn.
42. In Silk Attire, (old song,) William Black.
43. The Wooing O't, (Burns,) Mrs. Alexander.

Fun in Hot Weather.

For the dull, hot days of August, when the plot in the novel you are reading seems to drag on hopelessly, you will find keen enjoyment and a budget of witty stories in

IRISH LIFE AND CHARACTER.

By Michael McDonagh. Though only recently published, the book has already gone into a third edition, and is pronounced by far the best humorous book of the season. For sale at all booksellers. Price $1.75.

THOMAS WHITTAKER,
4th Ave. & 9th St., New York.

18th Thousand
THE
MARKET-PLACE
BY
HAROLD FREDERIC
NOW READY

MAPS ATLASES GLOBES GUIDES

of all sizes and description, showing the latest changes in political boundaries and discoveries in all parts of the world. In addition to our own extensive manufacture we carry a full assortment of the leading makers of Europe. Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited.
RAND, McNALLY & CO.,
142 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION; OR, THE DUEL Between North and South, preceded by the "Song of America." A Historical and Descriptive Poem presenting a Panorama of all its battles and events. Cloth, 12mo., 350 pages, $1. By KINAHAN CORNWALLIS. All Grand Army men, and all related to those who fought in the civil war, should read it.
Also by the same author a new edition of "The Conquest of Mexico and Peru." Cloth, 12mo., 443 pages, $1.
For sale by all booksellers, or mailed postpaid by THE WALL STREET DAILY INVESTIGATOR, 44 Broadway, New York.

Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. & 6
KIPLING NOTE BOOK
—NOW READY.—
Monthly 15 cents per copy. Yearly $1.50.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.
M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels,
St. James Building, 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

TO COLLECTORS.
A Catalogue of Rare Books for sale at 137 Fifth Avenue, New York, will be sent on application. Some of our **Recent Purchases**, procured too late to be included in the Catalogue, are described in a
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST NOW READY.
Alex'r Denham & Co.,
(OF LONDON.)

E. P. DUTTON & CO.,
31 West 23d Street.
FINE BOOKS. FINE STATIONERY.
An Elegant Retail Store.
All books are sold in our Retail Department at a discount from advertised prices.
NEW YORK.

The Burton Society is printing for free distribution among its members, an illustrated fac simile of The First Edition of
Burton's Arabian Nights.
Cost of membership $100, payable in instalments. Full particulars on application. The BURTON SOCIETY, 31 Barth Block, Denver, Col.

The Story Gösta Berling.
By Selma Langerlöf.
Translated from the Swedish by Pauline Bancroft Flach. 12mo, Cloth extra, $1.75.
"A Veritable epic."—*London Daily Telegraph.*
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston.

Three Great Small Books.
1. The Idea of God.
2. The Destiny of Man.
3. Through Nature to God.
BY JOHN FISKE. $1.00 EACH.
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

Appletons' Guide Books
UNITED STATES
ALASKA—CANADA

Manuscripts Promptly Examined
Six million books issued yearly. A new book every day.
F. TENNYSON NEELY,
Publisher,
114 Fifth Avenue, New York.

STRONG AND ORIGINAL

"RICHARD CARVEL . . . is in every way strong, original and delightful . . . entitled to high place on the list of successful novels. . . . It is a charming story."—BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.

A CLASSIC

"May in time become a classic of Maryland's romantic history." — THE BOOKMAN.

BRILLIANT

"One of the most brilliant works of imagination of the decade." — PHILA. PRESS.

DELIGHTFUL AND FASCINATING.

"RICHARD CARVEL—one of the most delightful and fascinating studies of manners and stories of adventure which has yet appeared in our literature."—HAMILTON W. MABIE IN THE OUTLOOK.

"This is the best-written novel we have seen for a long time, and really deserves all the success it attains."—INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

RICHARD CARVEL BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

Illustrations by MALCOLM FRASER and CARLTON T. CHAPMAN. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

Eleventh Edition. 70th Thousand.

It is believed that no work in American fiction has achieved the same success in the same period of time.

A STRIKING HISTORICAL NOVEL OF REVOLUTIONARY DAYS.

"**RICHARD CARVEL** is a historical romance of revolutionary days, with the scenes laid partly in Maryland and partly in the London of George III. In breadth of canvas, massing of dramatic effect, depth of feeling, and rare wholesomeness of spirit it **has seldom if ever been surpassed by an American romance.**"—*Chicago Tribune.*

"**RICHARD CARVEL** is emphatically a book that commands attention . . . **among the best of recent American historical novels.**"—*Springfield Republican.*

"Mr. Churchill **has done that almost impossible thing,** in introducing historical personages into a work of fiction and vitalizing them so that they seem very flesh and blood, and not mere shadows."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"**RICHARD CARVEL** . . . deserves to be read widely. **It is likely to take a prominent place among the romances of colonial history.**"—*The Baltimore News.*

"This novel is **the most extensive piece of semi-historical fiction which has yet come from an American hand;** and the skill with which the materials have been handled justifies the largeness of the plan."—HAMILTON MABIE in *The Times.*

"**RICHARD CARVEL** makes us aware afresh of the wealth of material for romantic purposes which American history and American life present. The story shifts from Annapolis at the outbreak of the Revolution to the London of the same period, and **it is difficult to say at which point it is most interesting.**"—*The Outlook.*

A NOVEL THAT BEARS COMPARISON WITH STANDARD WORKS OF ITS KIND.

"*It is a daring thing that Winston Churchill has done in his novel 'Richard Carvel' to tread the path made smooth by Thackeray, and, withal,* **to do it so well that one is forced to admire the resemblance.** . . . Dorothy Manners is nearly if not quite as lovable as Beatrice Esmond, for she has the saving grace of honesty, and as for Richard Carvel, he is quite as much a hero in London as was 'The Virginian,' for he compelled respect, which Thackeray's America and London was not always able to do."—INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

"*Cooper, in 'The Spy,' was the first to show the wealth of interesting material in the Revolution,* and his broadly blazed trail has been followed in recent years with great success by Dr. Weir Mitchell, Archdeacon Brady, and J. A. Altsheler. . . . **To this small circle of writers of American historical romance must now be added Winston Churchill.**"—SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.

"A story which would not be greatly out of place on the same shelf with 'Henry Esmond' and 'David Balfour.'"—COMM'L ADVERTISER.

"Mr. Churchill knows his London of the last century thoroughly, just as he knows the province of Maryland. . . . *Goldsmith does not give a more vivid description of the debtor's jail or De Quincey of the pitiless heart of the metropolis* than is found in the volume before us."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"Mr. Churchill has every reason to be proud of the fact, which will hardly be disputed, that **he has proved himself worthy of a place in the front rank of American historical novelists.**"—THE MONITOR.

"*The author of 'Richard Carvel,' in setting out to write a romance of the American Revolution, has boldly vied with the author of 'Kidnapped' in the usurping uncle and the kidnapping of Richard by the slaver, with the author of 'The Virginians' in his pictures of the colonial gentry and the visit of the young colonial to the fashionable life of London, with the author of 'Henry Esmond' in the description of a reigning London beauty,* with the romancers of the sea in the fight of John Paul Jones with the slaver and the Serapis."—SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

RICHARD CARVEL BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

A CHARMING STORY FULL OF BRILLIANT PICTURES OF COLONIAL LIFE.

"**The breezy, joyous, wholesome** atmosphere of the story is an intangible but important part of its charm. . . . The unity of the action, the reality of the characters, and the manly spirit of the story mark it as **one of the novels that are not made for a day.**"—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

"The book **altogether is a delightful one,** abounding in powerful scenes, with a romance running charmingly through its pages, and to many the most interesting feature of all will be the **clever pen-pictures of some of the greatest men of those stirring times.**"—THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Philadelphia.

"To say that it reminds us of 'The Virginians' is to make an audacious comparison, but one which will naturally occur to many readers. *That 'Richard Carvel' is able to stand the comparison is a great feather in Mr. Churchill's cap.* . . . In short **this is a strong and notable novel.**"—THE NEWS AND COURIER, Charleston, S. C.

"**The charm of the book,** which is very great, **lies in the vividness of its pictures** of the life of London and the colonies in those picturesque days. The characters are alive. *One feels as if conning the pages of some old volume of the 'Spectator.'*"—WASHINGTON TIMES.

A PERMANENT ADDITION TO THE BEST AMERICAN LITERATURE.

"**It is a great thing for American literature** that we have had within the past three or four years a group of historical fictions so strong and vital in character. . . . It is a further cause for congratulation that one more of our younger school of writers has been able to add another volume to the shelf, so vigorous, so delicate in fancy, so sentient with the qualities which make life worth living as *Richard Carvel* is. **It is a great story.**"—THE BROOKLYN EAGLE.

"**A most readable and delightful** novel, equally pleasing in its matter as in its style, . . . a novel full of cleverness . . . to be welcomed as **a notable addition to American fictitious literature.**"—THE SATURDAY EVENING GAZETTE, Boston.

"RICHARD CARVEL is one of the most brilliant works of imagination of the decade. It breathes the spirit of true romance . . . in a way that is truly fascinating."—PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

"**Emphatically a book that commands attention.** . . . The narrative is clean cut and vigorous, . . . a spirited piece of writing. It must be put among **the best of recent American historical novels.**"—THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

"It really gives one something of the feeling of the colonies before the outbreak of hostilities and that from the point of view in Maryland rather than New England."—CHICAGO EVENING POST.

"**A rich, fine romance,** full of heart and action throbbing with the indomitable force of liberty is this book of Winston Churchill. It sets the blood to tingling; it wakes in the heart once more the tender thought of the love of a fair woman, and above all it thrills one with the spirit that made the colonies free and which has preserved to this day, and which will preserve for all time to come, the life of a glorious freedom."—LOUISVILLE TIMES.

RICHARD CARVEL BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

JUST THE BOOK FOR SUMMER READING.

"The book has arrived in the nick of time for vacation perusal. Indeed, **it will go far toward the summer supply of fiction.** . . . Armed with so much valor, history, and pure romance, the novel reader may give hostages to the ennui season."—PROVIDENCE TELEGRAPH.

"The creative effort is of the first order and **the achievement is well worth while.**"—CRITIC.

"Its historical pictures are so trustworthy in their general impressions that **it has much more than the value of a mere romance.** But as such, as a tale of adventure and peril, of concealed intrigue and open conflict, of love and war, of colonial society and English high life, of sturdy manhood and bewitching womanhood, **it deserves very high praise.**"—THE CONGREGATIONALIST.

"**Strong, original and delightful.** . . . **it is a charming story,** and the lovers of a good novel will make a serious mistake if they do not spend a part of their Summer holiday in reading RICHARD CARVEL."—BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.

"**The story is as great a success in England as in this country.**"—ST. LOUIS MIRROR.

"The merits of the book [RICHARD CARVEL] **deserve the welcome which it is receiving** and it is likely **to be more thoroughly enjoyed than almost any other** of the season's novels."—From second notice in THE BOSTON HERALD.

"As a historical novel and as a love story the book is **an extraordinary success.**"—BOSTON BEACON.

"RICHARD CARVEL is fresh and inspiriting, immensely attractive and thoroughly literary . . . a strong, picturesque, distinct story . . . it will be one of the most read books of the Summer; perhaps the leader of them all."—Portland Transcript.

RICHARD CARVEL BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

11th Edition. Illustrated, Cloth, 12mo. $1.50. 70th thousand.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.